

ANTITERRORISM AWARENESS TRAINING LEVEL I PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://antiterrorismawarenesstraininglvl1.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. In an active shooter incident involving firearms, what should you do instead of lying on the ground?**
 - A. Try to subdue the shooter
 - B. Evacuate the area if possible
 - C. Call for emergency assistance
 - D. Avoid making any sudden movements
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a physical security feature to check in a hotel room?**
 - A. Window locks
 - B. Lockbox or safe
 - C. Deadbolts on doors
 - D. Security camera presence
- 3. Which of the following is a sign that an area may not be secure?**
 - A. Lack of security personnel
 - B. High foot traffic
 - C. Good lighting
 - D. Presence of security cameras
- 4. Situational awareness can help prevent potential threats from escalating.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 5. Which is NOT an early indicator of a potential insider threat?**
 - A. Abnormal mood swings, depression, and suicidal remarks
 - B. Presence of unauthorized weapons
 - C. Aggression or threats toward co-workers
 - D. A reasonable disagreement with a US Government policy
- 6. True or False: Active resistance is the best response to an active shooter incident.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Depends on the situation
 - D. Only if instructed

- 7. Which of the following should you consider when analyzing the threat level of terrorist groups?**
- A. Their funding sources
 - B. Their media presence
 - C. Their attack patterns
 - D. All of the above
- 8. What is a common physical barrier used to enhance security?**
- A. Fencing
 - B. Robust locks
 - C. Alarm systems
 - D. All of the above
- 9. True or False: It is best to always travel with a cell phone when possible.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only in urban areas
 - D. Only when alone
- 10. What should be done if a suspicious person is observed near a secure location?**
- A. Ignore the person and continue with your tasks
 - B. Approach the person and ask for identification
 - C. Inform security personnel or authorities
 - D. Surveillance the person from a distance

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In an active shooter incident involving firearms, what should you do instead of lying on the ground?

- A. Try to subdue the shooter
- B. Evacuate the area if possible**
- C. Call for emergency assistance
- D. Avoid making any sudden movements

In an active shooter scenario, prioritizing personal safety while minimizing risk is crucial. The recommended action of evacuating the area if possible is the most effective response. Quickly leaving the vicinity of the threat allows individuals to distance themselves from danger and enables law enforcement to focus on the situation without the additional distraction of bystanders. The emphasis on evacuation over other actions is rooted in the understanding that remaining in one place, particularly on the ground, can put individuals at greater risk. While actions like calling for emergency assistance or avoiding sudden movements can be important, they are secondary to ensuring personal escape from a life-threatening situation. Trying to subdue the shooter, while heroic, is generally discouraged unless absolutely no other options are available, as it can lead to further chaos and increases the risk of harm. Evacuating ensures that individuals can seek safety, which is the primary goal in an active shooter incident.

2. Which of the following is NOT a physical security feature to check in a hotel room?

- A. Window locks
- B. Lockbox or safe**
- C. Deadbolts on doors
- D. Security camera presence

The option concerning the lockbox or safe is not considered a physical security feature specific to the protection of the hotel room itself. Instead, it serves as a secure storage option for personal belongings within the room. While having a lockbox or safe contributes to personal security by allowing guests to store valuables securely, it does not directly enhance the physical security of the room's entry points or overall structure. In contrast, window locks, deadbolts on doors, and the presence of security cameras all serve critical roles in safeguarding the physical integrity of a hotel room. Window locks deter unauthorized access through windows, deadbolts provide an added layer of security for door entry, and security cameras monitor activity around the hotel, acting as both a deterrent and a means for identifying potential security threats. These elements are integral for establishing a secure environment within the hotel setting.

3. Which of the following is a sign that an area may not be secure?

- A. Lack of security personnel
- B. High foot traffic
- C. Good lighting
- D. Presence of security cameras

A lack of security personnel is a significant indicator that an area may not be secure. Security personnel play a critical role in maintaining safety and monitoring for suspicious activities. Their absence can suggest that the area is unmonitored and potentially vulnerable to threats or incidents. Without visible security, individuals may be more tempted to engage in harmful behavior, knowing that there is less risk of immediate intervention or consequence. In contrast, options that suggest an area is secure, such as high foot traffic, good lighting, and the presence of security cameras, typically indicate that the environment is actively monitored or frequented by people, which can deter criminal activities. High foot traffic may imply that the area is populated, making it less attractive for potential threats due to the number of witnesses present. Good lighting enhances visibility and can deter illicit activities, as it reduces the likelihood of concealment. Security cameras serve as surveillance tools that help monitor for suspicious behavior and can assist in identifying perpetrators if an incident occurs, further contributing to a sense of security in the area.

4. Situational awareness can help prevent potential threats from escalating.

- A. True
- B. False

Situational awareness is the ability to perceive and understand what is happening around you. It involves being attentive to your surroundings, identifying potential threats, and recognizing patterns of behavior that could indicate dangerous situations. The concept is critical in preventing potential threats from escalating because when individuals maintain awareness, they can respond more effectively to warning signs. By recognizing unusual behaviors or environmental changes early on, individuals can take appropriate actions, such as alerting authorities or distancing themselves from potential danger. This proactive approach ensures that threats do not have the opportunity to develop or worsen, which is a key principle in antiterrorism strategies. Being aware of your environment and the people within it can significantly enhance safety and security, making it essential for individuals in any setting to cultivate their situational awareness skills.

5. Which is NOT an early indicator of a potential insider threat?

- A. Abnormal mood swings, depression, and suicidal remarks
- B. Presence of unauthorized weapons
- C. Aggression or threats toward co-workers
- D. A reasonable disagreement with a US Government policy

A reasonable disagreement with a U.S. Government policy does not serve as an early indicator of a potential insider threat because it reflects a normal aspect of human behavior—differing opinions and beliefs about policies and governance. Such disagreements can arise from personal values, experiences, or political views and do not inherently signify malicious intent or the potential for harm. In contrast, the other options represent concerning behaviors that could indicate an insider threat. Abnormal mood swings, depression, and suicidal remarks suggest significant emotional distress that might lead to harmful actions. The presence of unauthorized weapons raises immediate safety concerns, as it can signal a readiness or intent to cause harm. Aggression or threats toward co-workers can indicate underlying hostility or potential for violent actions, which is a clear warning sign of a possible insider threat. Recognizing the distinction between a difference of opinion and behaviors that indicate a risk of violence is critical for maintaining a safe environment and responding appropriately to potential insider threats.

6. True or False: Active resistance is the best response to an active shooter incident.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Depends on the situation
- D. Only if instructed

The assertion that active resistance is the best response to an active shooter incident is false because such situations are highly stressful and unpredictable, and the safest course of action generally involves either escaping the area or sheltering in place when possible. Active resistance may escalate the situation and increase the risk of harm to oneself or others. In many active shooter training programs, the recommended response strategies emphasize the importance of escaping the threat when safe to do so or, if escape is not an option, finding a secure hiding place. In cases where individuals find themselves in close proximity to the shooter and have no other choices, taking actions to disrupt the shooter's focus may be part of the recommended options; however, that is a last resort and not universally applicable. By acknowledging that active resistance is not the best response, it aligns with the overall approach of prioritizing safety through avoidance and de-escalation, rather than confrontation. This understanding is critical in preparing individuals to respond effectively in an emergency situation.

7. Which of the following should you consider when analyzing the threat level of terrorist groups?

- A. Their funding sources
- B. Their media presence
- C. Their attack patterns
- D. All of the above**

When analyzing the threat level of terrorist groups, it is essential to consider various factors that contribute to their overall capability and intent to carry out attacks. Assessing their funding sources is crucial, as adequate funding can enhance a group's operational capabilities, including the resources they can allocate for planning and executing attacks. A group's media presence also plays a significant role; a strong media outreach can aid in recruitment, propaganda dissemination, and the amplification of their message, which can lead to increased motivation and support. Furthermore, understanding their attack patterns provides insight into their strategies, the types of targets they prefer, and their operational effectiveness. Analyzing these patterns can help predict future actions and assess their potential to cause harm. Considering all of these factors collectively allows for a comprehensive evaluation of the threat level posed by terrorist groups, making it clear that a multifaceted approach is necessary for effective threat analysis. Hence, all the elements listed are vital for a thorough understanding of the potential risks associated with terrorist organizations.

8. What is a common physical barrier used to enhance security?

- A. Fencing
- B. Robust locks
- C. Alarm systems
- D. All of the above**

A common physical barrier used to enhance security is indeed represented by all the options listed. Fencing serves as a significant physical hindrance, preventing unauthorized access to properties and areas that need protection. It establishes a clear boundary and serves as a visual deterrent to potential intruders. Robust locks are essential as well, providing a physical means to secure doors, gates, and other entry points. They are an integral part of maintaining security in any environment, ensuring that only authorized individuals can gain access. Alarm systems, while not physical barriers in the traditional sense, play a crucial role in security by alerting individuals to unauthorized access or breaches in security. They can act as a deterrent and also provide a prompt response if a physical barrier has been breached. Together, these elements form a comprehensive security strategy, relying on both physical barriers and monitoring systems to protect assets and individuals effectively. They work in conjunction to create layers of security that are vital for effective security planning.

9. True or False: It is best to always travel with a cell phone when possible.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Only in urban areas
- D. Only when alone

Traveling with a cell phone is considered beneficial for several vital reasons. A cell phone enhances personal safety by allowing individuals to call for help in emergency situations. It can be crucial for quickly contacting authorities, medical services, or trusted contacts when necessary. Additionally, cell phones provide access to navigation tools and real-time information about local conditions, which can be invaluable when traveling in unfamiliar areas. They also facilitate communication with travel companions, helping to coordinate plans and ensure everyone stays informed and connected. While there may be certain scenarios where individuals might feel safe or prefer not to carry a cell phone, such as in remote or rural areas where coverage is limited, the overall consensus is that having a cell phone when traveling is a practical safety measure. Hence, it is best to always travel with a cell phone whenever possible.

10. What should be done if a suspicious person is observed near a secure location?

- A. Ignore the person and continue with your tasks
- B. Approach the person and ask for identification
- C. Inform security personnel or authorities
- D. Surveillance the person from a distance

When a suspicious person is observed near a secure location, informing security personnel or authorities is the most appropriate action. This approach ensures that trained professionals, who are equipped to assess and handle potential threats, are made aware of the situation. Security personnel are trained to respond to suspicious behaviors and can take necessary measures to evaluate the risk posed by the individual. By involving them, the potential risk is managed effectively, and you contribute to maintaining the safety and security of the area. In contrast, ignoring the person does not address the potential threat and could lead to a hazardous situation if the individual has malicious intent. Approaching the person directly may put oneself in a vulnerable position, as the individual's reaction is unpredictable and could escalate the situation. Surveillance from a distance might provide some information, but without reporting the observation, it does not facilitate immediate action or resolution by those who are accountable for security. Therefore, the most responsible action is to notify the relevant authorities who are trained to handle such scenarios.

SAMPLE

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://antiterrorismawarenesstraininglvl1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE