

Basic Recruit Training Course (BRTC) 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

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- 1. What is the role and base of the Reaper MQ-9A?**
 - A. Surveillance & RAF Lossiemouth**
 - B. Strike Capability & RAF Marham**
 - C. Command and Control & RAF Akrotiri**
 - D. ISTAR & RAF Waddington**

- 2. What warning signs may indicate imminent danger in a domestic situation?**
 - A. Absence of threats or warnings**
 - B. Threats, weapons present, past violence, protective orders, controlling behavior, high emotional arousal, and potential risk to victims or children**
 - C. Calm, cooperative behavior**
 - D. Recent isolation with friends around**

- 3. Why is maintaining chain of custody important for evidence?**
 - A. Maintains integrity and admissibility of evidence in court.**
 - B. To know who touched the evidence.**
 - C. To track the weight of evidence.**
 - D. It isn't important.**

- 4. What factors influence the standard of care in police work and how does it relate to civil liability?**
 - A. Training, experience, department policy, standard of care in similar situations, environment; failure to meet standard of care can lead to negligence claims or liability**
 - B. Amount of force used**
 - C. Speed of response**
 - D. Weather conditions only**

- 5. Which practice helps ensure the chain of custody is maintained for physical evidence?**
 - A. Documenting every transfer, maintaining secure packaging, logging times**
 - B. Handing evidence to anyone who asks**
 - C. Keeping notes with the evidence in the same container**
 - D. Writing on the evidence itself**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a role of space power?**
- A. Space Situational Awareness**
 - B. Space Service**
 - C. Space Weather Monitoring**
 - D. Space Control**
- 7. Which country is NOT within the UK government's duty to protect their freedom and integrity?**
- A. Falkland Islands**
 - B. Gibraltar**
 - C. Isle of Man**
 - D. Canary Islands**
- 8. MOST ISTAR aircraft are primarily located at which base?**
- A. RAF Waddington**
 - B. RAF Lossiemouth**
 - C. RAF Marham**
 - D. RAF Scampton**
- 9. Which items are checked during a pre-shift safety check?**
- A. Vehicle lights and tires, weapons and equipment, radio, body-worn camera, first-aid kit, fire extinguisher, protective gear, and hydration.**
 - B. Only check the vehicle's engine.**
 - C. Only check personal notes.**
 - D. Hydration is not checked.**
- 10. Atlas is based at which RAF station and what are its defining features?**
- A. RAF Brize Norton; Four propeller engines and has a black tip nose with stacked tail; carries oversized cargo**
 - B. RAF Lossiemouth; Jet-powered fighter with radar**
 - C. RAF Akrotiri; Tilt-rotor aircraft**
 - D. RAF Cottesmore; Twin-prop cargo helicopter**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role and base of the Reaper MQ-9A?

- A. Surveillance & RAF Lossiemouth
- B. Strike Capability & RAF Marham
- C. Command and Control & RAF Akrotiri
- D. ISTAR & RAF Waddington**

The Reaper MQ-9A is primarily used for ISTAR—Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Reconnaissance. It gathers real-time information through onboard sensors (like EO/IR cameras and radar) and data links, helping commanders see what's happening and where to act. Its job is to provide wide-area awareness, locate targets, and support decision-making rather than being a traditional manned fighter or bomber. It is based at RAF Waddington, which is the Royal Air Force's main home for the Reaper fleet and its crew, maintenance, and mission support. The other bases listed are associated with different aircraft or roles, whereas Waddington is the correct home for the Reaper's ISR missions.

2. What warning signs may indicate imminent danger in a domestic situation?

- A. Absence of threats or warnings
- B. Threats, weapons present, past violence, protective orders, controlling behavior, high emotional arousal, and potential risk to victims or children**
- C. Calm, cooperative behavior
- D. Recent isolation with friends around

Recognizing warning signs of imminent danger in a domestic situation relies on noticing patterns of escalation and intentional harm. When threats are present, that signals possible intent to commit violence. The presence of weapons raises the likelihood of lethal outcomes if violence occurs. A history of past violence suggests a continuing risk rather than a one-time incident. Protective orders indicate formal acknowledgment of danger and a legal step taken to try to reduce risk. Controlling behavior shows a power-and-control dynamic that often precedes or accompanies abuse. High emotional arousal, such as intense anger or fear, can precede acting out, increasing the chance of a violent event. Noting risk to victims or children highlights who is most vulnerable and where harm could escalate. Other patterns like a lack of threats, calm cooperation, or isolation with friends around do not reliably indicate imminent danger. When multiple warning signs coexist, the danger is more immediate, and prioritizing safety and seeking help from authorities or support services is essential.

3. Why is maintaining chain of custody important for evidence?

- A. Maintains integrity and admissibility of evidence in court.
- B. To know who touched the evidence.
- C. To track the weight of evidence.
- D. It isn't important.**

Maintaining chain of custody ensures evidence remains trustworthy from collection to court. By recording every transfer, who handled the item, when, where it was stored, and under what conditions, along with tamper-evident seals, you prove that the evidence you present is the same as what was collected and has not been altered. This preservation of integrity is what makes evidence admissible and credible in court, because the court must be able to rely on its authenticity and condition throughout the investigation and trial. Knowing exactly who touched the evidence is part of the documentation, but the core purpose is to prevent tampering or contamination and to demonstrate a continuous, unbroken trail of custody. Tracking the weight of the evidence isn't relevant to custody. And stating that it isn't important conflicts with established procedures that require a documented chain of custody to admit evidence.

4. What factors influence the standard of care in police work and how does it relate to civil liability?

- A. Training, experience, department policy, standard of care in similar situations, environment; failure to meet standard of care can lead to negligence claims or liability**
- B. Amount of force used
- C. Speed of response
- D. Weather conditions only

The standard of care in police work is the level of conduct a reasonably prudent officer would exhibit in a given situation. It's shaped by several real-world factors: training provides the baseline knowledge of legal limits, use-of-force guidelines, and procedures; experience helps an officer apply that knowledge under stress and scrutinize evolving scenarios; department policy codifies authorized actions and constraints; and looking at how officers handle similar situations helps set what's considered reasonable in practice. The environment matters too—threat level, time pressure, bystander presence, lighting, weather, and other conditions can make the same action more or less reasonable. When an officer's conduct falls below this standard and harm results, civil liability can arise—negligence claims against the officer or the department under the theory of vicarious liability. In many contexts, whether liability attaches also turns on whether the officer acted within the scope of employment and, in some jurisdictions, whether defenses like qualified immunity apply. The amount of force used, speed of response, and weather conditions can influence how the standard is applied in a given case, but they don't by themselves define the standard of care.

5. Which practice helps ensure the chain of custody is maintained for physical evidence?

- A. Documenting every transfer, maintaining secure packaging, logging times**
- B. Handing evidence to anyone who asks
- C. Keeping notes with the evidence in the same container
- D. Writing on the evidence itself

Maintaining a chain of custody means keeping a documented, verifiable trail of every person who handles physical evidence, along with how and when it was transferred and stored. Documenting every transfer creates an auditable record of who had custody, when, and under what conditions. Secure packaging helps preserve the integrity of the item and prevents tampering or contamination, while logging the precise times provides a clear timeline so any gaps or changes in possession are obvious. Together, these practices ensure the evidence remains authentic and admissible in investigations. The other options don't provide that controlled, traceable path: handing evidence to anyone who asks bypasses security and accountability; keeping notes with the evidence in the same container can separate from the official custody log and be easily lost or altered; writing on the evidence itself can damage or obscure identifiers and raise questions about its integrity.

6. Which of the following is NOT a role of space power?

- A. Space Situational Awareness
- B. Space Service
- C. Space Weather Monitoring**
- D. Space Control

The key idea is distinguishing which activities are direct capabilities of space power versus an environmental service that supports space operations. Space Situational Awareness is about knowing what objects are in space and what conditions exist to keep missions safe and on track. Space Service covers providing satellite-based capabilities to users, like communications or navigation, which are fundamental ways space power enables operations. Space Control is about ensuring freedom to operate in space and preventing adversaries from interfering with space assets. Space Weather Monitoring, on the other hand, is primarily about tracking solar and geomagnetic conditions that can affect all space systems. While this information is crucial for planning and risk management, it's typically handled by meteorology or dedicated space weather organizations rather than being a direct, active role of space power itself. It informs how missions are conducted and can influence decisions, but it doesn't represent a core, operational capability of space power in the same way the other three do. That's why it's considered not a role of space power.

7. Which country is NOT within the UK government's duty to protect their freedom and integrity?

- A. Falkland Islands**
- B. Gibraltar**
- C. Isle of Man**
- D. Canary Islands**

Think about who has the responsibility to protect a place's freedom and integrity. The UK's duty applies to places that are under British sovereignty or governance. The Falkland Islands and Gibraltar are British Overseas Territories, and the Isle of Man is a Crown Dependency, so the UK handles their defense and international affairs. The Canary Islands, however, are an autonomous region of Spain and are under Spanish sovereignty, not British, so there is no UK obligation to protect them.

8. MOST ISTAR aircraft are primarily located at which base?

- A. RAF Waddington**
- B. RAF Lossiemouth**
- C. RAF Marham**
- D. RAF Scampton**

ISTAR aircraft are specialized for Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition and Reconnaissance, so they are concentrated at a single hub to maximize sensor, data link, and maintenance efficiency. The RAF's ISTAR fleet has long been centered at RAF Waddington, making it the base where the majority of these aircraft operate from (including the RC-135W Rivet Joint and historically the Sentinel R1). Other bases focus on different roles—Lossiemouth for fast jets and maritime patrol, Marham for certain combat aircraft and future assets, and Scampton not serving as the ISTAR hub. Because of this concentration and the mission fit, Waddington is the base most associated with the RAF's ISTAR aircraft.

9. Which items are checked during a pre-shift safety check?

- A. Vehicle lights and tires, weapons and equipment, radio, body-worn camera, first-aid kit, fire extinguisher, protective gear, and hydration.**
- B. Only check the vehicle's engine.**
- C. Only check personal notes.**
- D. Hydration is not checked.**

Before a shift, you perform a comprehensive safety check to confirm all readiness elements are in place. The items checked include the vehicle's lights and tires; weapons and equipment; radio; body-worn camera; first-aid kit; fire extinguisher; protective gear; and hydration. Each item has a specific purpose: lights and tires ensure safe operation and visibility, weapons and equipment are ready for use, the radio and body-worn camera enable reliable communication and documentation, the first-aid kit and fire extinguisher address emergencies, protective gear guards against hazards, and staying hydrated supports alertness and performance during duty. Focusing only on the engine misses many essentials, and checking only personal notes or claiming hydration isn't part of the check ignores the full safety readiness required.

10. Atlas is based at which RAF station and what are its defining features?

A. RAF Brize Norton; Four propeller engines and has a black tip nose with stacked tail; carries oversized cargo

B. RAF Lossiemouth; Jet-powered fighter with radar

C. RAF Akrotiri; Tilt-rotor aircraft

D. RAF Cottesmore; Twin-prop cargo helicopter

Atlas represents the RAF's four-engine turboprop transport, a heavy-lift aircraft whose home base is RAF Brize Norton. The key features that define it are having four propeller engines and a primary role of moving outsized cargo, which allows it to carry equipment and loads that wouldn't fit in smaller transports. This combination—Brize Norton home, four turboprop engines, and the capability to lift oversized cargo—distinguishes Atlas from jet-powered fighters, tilt-rotor aircraft, or cargo helicopters described in the other options.

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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://brtc.examzify.com>

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

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