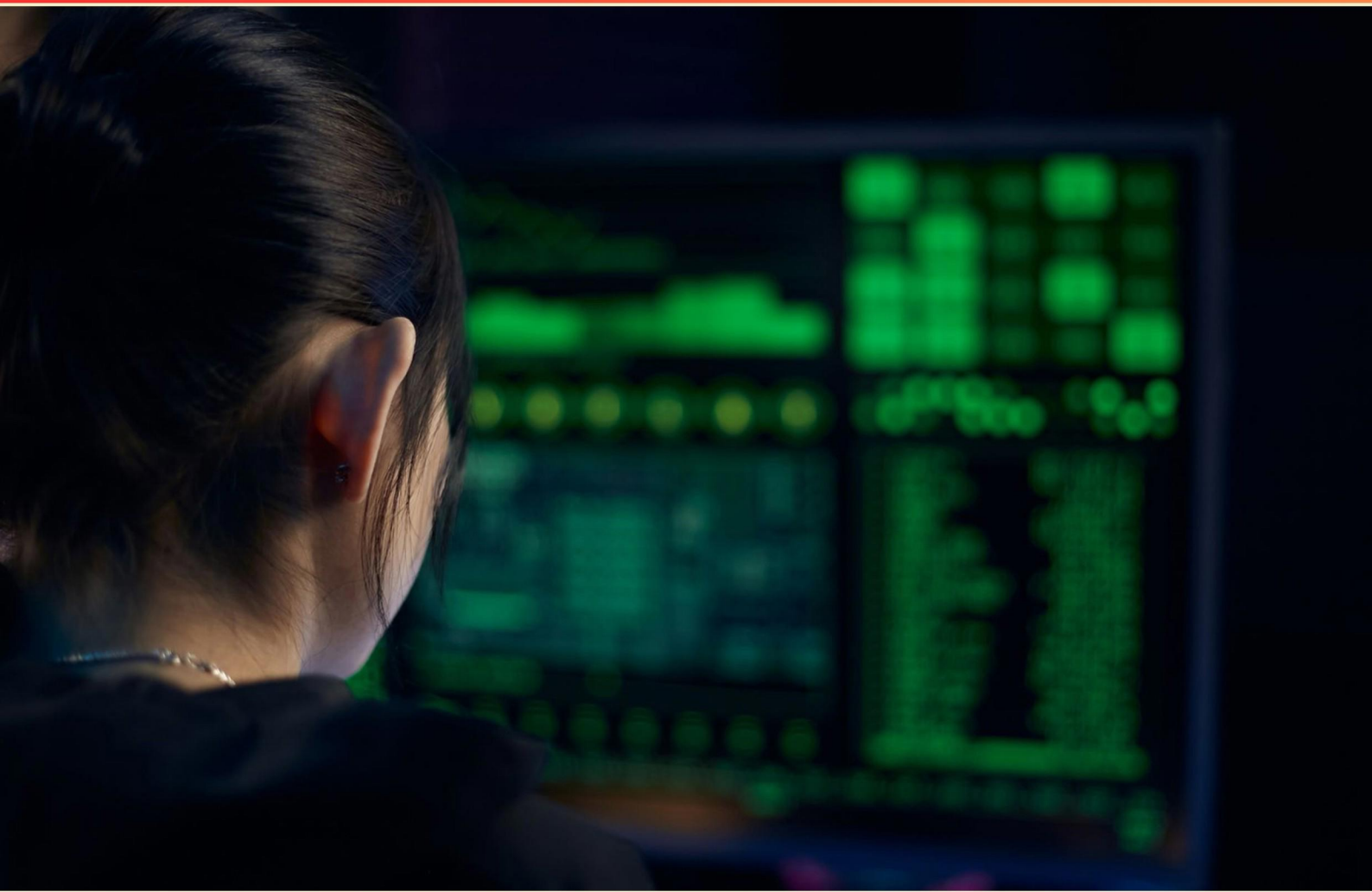


INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN FIRST CLASS (IT1) ADVANCEMENT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 purpose of Digital Selective Calling (DSC)?**
 - A. To automate the initial call for distress and safety alerts
 - B. To communicate weather conditions at sea
 - C. To transmit routine traffic information
 - D. To allow for voice calls only
- 2. What is the primary function of DCS AUTOVON?**
 - A. Provides a voice link for military commands
 - B. Offers rapid, direct interconnection of DOD and government installations
 - C. Exchanges classified information securely
 - D. Integrates critical intelligence communications
- 3. What is the primary goal of Response Actions (RAs) in cybersecurity?**
 - A. To inform the public about cyber threats
 - B. To halt or minimize attack damage
 - C. To collect evidence for future incidents
 - D. To conduct regular security audits
- 4. What is performed to meet the radio needs within a geographic area?**
 - A. Frequency Planning
 - B. Timesharing
 - C. Safety
 - D. SECURATE
- 5. Which statement best describes Julian date?**
 - A. It represents the day of the year
 - B. It is a calendar format used for policy dates
 - C. It denotes the fiscal year
 - D. It indicates the lunar phase of the month
- 6. What best describes a strategic communication system?**
 - A. Operated solely on a local basis
 - B. Self-contained within an army unit
 - C. More global and common in purpose
 - D. Limited to emergency communications

7. Which term describes a message circuit between switching centers or message points?

- A. Trunk
- B. Link
- C. Full-Duplex
- D. Broadcast

8. What does a Run Sheet typically contain?

- A. Fiber installation guidelines
- B. The program name and job/task number
- C. List of expected outputs
- D. Data protection protocols

9. What function do Automatic Frequency Controls serve?

- A. To amplify incoming signals
- B. To minimize interference from noise
- C. To accurately control oscillator frequency
- D. To demodulate incoming signals

10. What is the main function of DoDI O-3600.02?

- A. It manages resource allocations for IS
- B. It guides security classifications of cyber incidents
- C. It defines malware protection measures
- D. It oversees incident reporting procedures

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of Digital Selective Calling (DSC)?

- A. To automate the initial call for distress and safety alerts
- B. To communicate weather conditions at sea
- C. To transmit routine traffic information
- D. To allow for voice calls only

Digital Selective Calling (DSC) is designed primarily to automate the initial call for distress and safety alerts in maritime communications. Its primary purpose is to enable mariners to send distress signals and safety messages without requiring manual intervention, which can be crucial during emergencies when time is of the essence or when operators may be under stress. DSC utilizes a specialized digital signaling method that simplifies the process of alerting nearby vessels or shore stations, making maritime communication more efficient and reliable. This capability enhances safety at sea by ensuring that alerts can be sent quickly and accurately, allowing for a faster response from rescuers or other vessels. In contrast to this, the other choices do not align with the primary function of DSC; while there are systems for weather communication, transmitting routine traffic information, and voice calls, those do not capture the essence of the automatic distress alerting feature that DSC primarily provides.

2. What is the primary function of DCS AUTOVON?

- A. Provides a voice link for military commands
- B. Offers rapid, direct interconnection of DOD and government installations
- C. Exchanges classified information securely
- D. Integrates critical intelligence communications

The primary function of DCS AUTOVON is to offer rapid, direct interconnection of DOD and government installations. This system is designed to facilitate immediate communication across various military and government networks, ensuring that commands and information can be relayed quickly and efficiently. The ability to connect installations directly is crucial for operational effectiveness, allowing for timely decision-making and coordination in military operations. While it does also support voice communication and can be part of classified information exchanges, its main function is to ensure that various installations are interconnected, enhancing overall communication across the Department of Defense and related entities. This interconnectivity is essential for maintaining operational readiness and ensuring that vital information flows seamlessly among military installations, which is why this option is the most accurate description of the system's primary role.

3. What is the primary goal of Response Actions (RAs) in cybersecurity?

- A. To inform the public about cyber threats
- B. To halt or minimize attack damage**
- C. To collect evidence for future incidents
- D. To conduct regular security audits

The primary goal of Response Actions (RAs) in cybersecurity is to halt or minimize attack damage. During a cybersecurity incident, the rapid execution of response actions is critical to limit the impact of the threat. This can involve isolating affected systems, implementing fixes, and restoring services while maintaining business continuity. The importance of minimizing damage cannot be overstated, as timely and effective actions can prevent further harm to systems and data, protect sensitive information, and reduce recovery time and costs. RAs are designed to provide a structured approach to managing incidents, ensuring that organizations can respond decisively to limit the effects of a cyber attack and begin recovery processes effectively. While informing the public about cyber threats, collecting evidence for future incidents, and conducting regular security audits are important aspects of cybersecurity strategy, they are not the primary focus of Response Actions during a live incident. RAs specifically target the immediate response needed to address and mitigate attacks, ensuring that the core objective of protection and recovery takes precedence.

4. What is performed to meet the radio needs within a geographic area?

- A. Frequency Planning**
- B. Timesharing
- C. Safety
- D. SECURATE

Frequency planning is a crucial process in telecommunications that involves the allocation and management of radio frequencies within a geographic area. It ensures that various communication systems can operate without interference, which is essential for maintaining clear and reliable communications, particularly in crowded frequency environments. Effective frequency planning takes into account the requirements of various users and applications, allowing for efficient use of the available spectrum while ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. This process includes assessing the communication needs based on geographic factors, anticipated traffic volumes, and the technical characteristics of the radio equipment being used. Other options in the list do not directly pertain to addressing the radio needs within a geographical area. Timesharing typically refers to a method of sharing resources or services among multiple users, rather than addressing radio frequency needs specifically. Safety, while important, is a general concept that encompasses various aspects of operational practices but does not focus on optimizing radio communications. SECURATE, if it refers to a specific technology or process, does not align with the established framework used for handling radio frequency allocation and management, making frequency planning the most appropriate and relevant choice for this context.

5. Which statement best describes Julian date?

- A. It represents the day of the year**
- B. It is a calendar format used for policy dates
- C. It denotes the fiscal year
- D. It indicates the lunar phase of the month

Julian date refers specifically to the method of representing the day of the year. This system assigns a number to each day of the year, starting with 1 for January 1 and ending with 365 (or 366 in a leap year) for December 31. This format is particularly useful in environments like scientific research, astronomy, and military operations where clarity regarding the day of the year is important. In the context of the choices provided, the other statements do not accurately define the Julian date. While policy dates and fiscal years are important aspects of calendar management, they do not relate directly to the Julian date system. Furthermore, lunar phases pertain to a completely different aspect of timekeeping and do not correspond with the Julian date format. Thus, stating that Julian date represents the day of the year accurately encapsulates its definition and use.

6. What best describes a strategic communication system?

- A. Operated solely on a local basis
- B. Self-contained within an army unit
- C. More global and common in purpose**
- D. Limited to emergency communications

A strategic communication system is best characterized as more global and common in purpose. This type of system is designed to facilitate communication across broad and diverse networks, often involving multiple stakeholders and various operational theaters. Its aim is to ensure that information flows effectively throughout an organization, enabling coherent messaging and cohesive strategy implementation. The systems are structured to support comprehensive communication efforts that go beyond the confines of a specific local area or unit. They are essential for organizations that need to coordinate activities across different regions, aligning objectives and ensuring that everyone involved is working towards a common goal. In contrast, options that imply restrictions, such as being limited to a local basis, solely contained within an army unit, or focused only on emergency communications, do not accurately reflect the scope or functionality of a strategic communication system, which is designed to operate on a much larger scale and with broader objectives.

7. Which term describes a message circuit between switching centers or message points?

- A. Trunk
- B. Link**
- C. Full-Duplex
- D. Broadcast

The term that accurately describes a message circuit between switching centers or message points is "trunk." A trunk typically refers to a communication line or pathway that connects different segments of a network, facilitating the transmission of data, voice, or video between central points. In a telecommunications context, trunks are essential for carrying multiple signals simultaneously, allowing for efficient communication and resource sharing between network nodes. In contrast, a link generally refers to a connection between devices or components, but it does not specifically denote a high-capacity circuit used for aggregate communication. Full-duplex refers to a communication channel that allows simultaneous transmission of data in both directions, but it does not specifically apply to the circuit designation between switching centers. Broadcast pertains to the transmission of messages to multiple recipients over a network, which is not a description of a circuit between points. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify why "trunk" is the most relevant term for circuits specifically designed to connect switching centers or messaging points.

8. What does a Run Sheet typically contain?

- A. Fiber installation guidelines
- B. The program name and job/task number**
- C. List of expected outputs
- D. Data protection protocols

A Run Sheet is a vital document used in various technical and operational contexts, especially for project planning and execution. It typically includes critical information regarding a specific process or job, which enables efficient tracking and execution of tasks. The correct answer emphasizes that a Run Sheet contains the program name and job or task number. This information is essential for identifying the specific operations being performed and helps ensure that team members are aligned on the context and objectives of the task. By having a clear reference to the program and job number, team members can quickly access relevant details, check updates, or troubleshoot issues related to that particular job. While other options—such as fiber installation guidelines, a list of expected outputs, and data protection protocols—are important in various operational contexts, they do not capture the primary purpose of a Run Sheet. The essence of a Run Sheet lies in its role of providing an immediate reference for the tasks at hand, making the program name and job number the most relevant and correct choice in this scenario. This specificity helps in maintaining organized documentation and facilitating communication among team members throughout the workflow.

9. What function do Automatic Frequency Controls serve?

- A. To amplify incoming signals
- B. To minimize interference from noise
- C. To accurately control oscillator frequency**
- D. To demodulate incoming signals

Automatic Frequency Controls (AFC) primarily serve the function of ensuring that an oscillator remains locked to a predetermined frequency. This is crucial in communication systems where precision in frequency management is vital for clear signal transmission and reception. By automatically adjusting the frequency of the oscillator to account for any drift or variations that occur due to environmental factors, AFC helps maintain the stability and accuracy of the signal. This precise control allows communication equipment to effectively align with incoming signals, thereby enhancing the overall fidelity and performance of the system. In contexts like radio broadcasting or data transmission, where frequencies can be altered by various factors, AFC plays a key role in ensuring reliable and consistent communication. Therefore, the correct answer emphasizes the importance of oscillator frequency control in these systems.

10. What is the main function of DoDI O-3600.02?

- A. It manages resource allocations for IS
- B. It guides security classifications of cyber incidents**
- C. It defines malware protection measures
- D. It oversees incident reporting procedures

The main function of DoDI O-3600.02 is to guide security classifications of cyber incidents. This directive focuses on establishing the framework for how cyber incidents are identified, classified, and reported within the Department of Defense. It provides essential guidance for understanding the severity and implications of various cyber incidents, ensuring that they are handled appropriately according to their classification. This classification process is crucial for effective incident response and risk management, allowing organizations to allocate resources and implement protective measures based on the assessed impact and threat level of the incidents. The other options touch upon various important aspects of information security and incident management but do not capture the primary purpose of DoDI O-3600.02, which specifically addresses the categorization of cyber incidents in a structured manner.

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://it1advancement.examzify.com>

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

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