

KUNSAN AIR BASE ALARMS MONITOR QUALITY CONTROL (QC) PRACTICE EXAM (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. Among the listed controlled areas, which is mapped to the code 1?**
 - A. NMSA
 - B. Korean Contractors
 - C. Tree Area
 - D. Command Post/ ICC
- 2. Which PL Resource corresponds to AF operational/mission support assets that the loss, theft, misuse, damage, compromise and/or distraction would ADVERSELY AFFECT MISSION CAPABILITY (example: Armories, DFAC, banks)?**
 - A. PL Resource 4
 - B. PL Resource 1
 - C. PL Resource 2
 - D. PL Resource 3
- 3. Which squadron is responsible for developing identification codes, duress codes, and authentication codes?**
 - A. Logistics squadron
 - B. Medical squadron
 - C. Security forces squadron
 - D. Operations squadron
- 4. Which FPCON level indicates an attack has occurred or intelligence received indicating an imminent threat against a specific location?**
 - A. FPCON Delta
 - B. FPCON Charlie
 - C. FPCON Alpha
 - D. FPCON Bravo
- 5. What actions will be taken in the event of a video loss alarm?**
 - A. Notify ESS; Complete AFTO 781A; Fill out AF IMT 340; Try to determine a cause
 - B. Fill out AF IMT 340; Try to determine a cause; Notify ESS; Complete AFTO 781A
 - C. Try to determine a cause; Complete AFTO 781A; Fill out AF IMT 340; Notify ESS
 - D. Complete AFTO 781A; Notify ESS; Try to determine a cause; Fill out AF IMT 340

- 6. Where are CPS sensors commonly used besides building openings?**
- A. Also used on walls but not safes
 - B. Also used on safes i.e. Bank, commissary, etc.
 - C. Only used in windows
 - D. Only used in vehicles
- 7. WSTI – Wide Surveillance Thermal Imager provides which features?**
- A. Visible video only
 - B. Visible and thermal video with PTZ capability, live stream and recording enabled
 - C. Thermal imaging without PTZ or streaming
 - D. Infrared night vision with no recording
- 8. Who decides whether video loss alarms should dispatch?**
- A. Building custodian
 - B. NCOIC ESS
 - C. Commander
 - D. Security
- 9. Which PL Resource includes Armories, DFAC, and banks as an example?**
- A. PL Resource 3
 - B. PL Resource 4
 - C. PL Resource 1
 - D. PL Resource 2
- 10. Which alarm sound corresponds to a Test failure event?**
- A. Continuous, slow, beeping alarm sound
 - B. Continuous, slow, two-tone beeping alarm sound
 - C. Continuous, fast beeping alarm sound
 - D. Long, low beep; then one high beep

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Among the listed controlled areas, which is mapped to the code 1?

- A. NMSA**
- B. Korean Contractors
- C. Tree Area
- D. Command Post/ ICC

In this system, each controlled area is assigned a numeric code in the alarm mapping so responders can quickly identify where an alert applies. The mapping for these areas designates NMSA as code 1, so that area is the one associated with code 1 in this question. The other areas—Korean Contractors, Tree Area, and Command Post/ICC—have their own codes in the same mapping, which is why they are not code 1. Remember to consult the current area-to-code mapping when interpreting codes in practice.

2. Which PL Resource corresponds to AF operational/mission support assets that the loss, theft, misuse, damage, compromise and/or distraction would ADVERSELY AFFECT MISSION CAPABILITY (example: Armories, DFAC, banks)?

- A. PL Resource 4**
- B. PL Resource 1
- C. PL Resource 2
- D. PL Resource 3

Protection Level resources are grouped by how much mission capability would be affected if the asset were lost, damaged, or compromised. Operational/mission support assets such as armories, the dining facility, and base banks fall into Protection Level 4 because their loss would degrade base operations and mission readiness, even though they are not the most sensitive or critical wartime assets. This level mirrors the idea that everyday support functions are essential to keeping the mission running, but their loss doesn't equate to the highest national-security risk. So Protection Level 4 is the best fit for these examples.

3. Which squadron is responsible for developing identification codes, duress codes, and authentication codes?

- A. Logistics squadron
- B. Medical squadron
- C. Security forces squadron**
- D. Operations squadron

This question tests who develops and manages security and access codes for the base. Security Forces Squadron handles base security, law enforcement, and protective services, which includes programs for access control. That role covers creating identification codes to verify personnel, duress codes for emergency assistance, and authentication codes to ensure only authorized individuals can access secured areas or systems. The other squadrons are focused on logistics, medical care, or mission operations, not on security code development, so they aren't the ones responsible for these codes. Therefore, Security Forces Squadron is the best answer.

4. Which FPCON level indicates an attack has occurred or intelligence received indicating an imminent threat against a specific location?

- A. FPCON Delta**
- B. FPCON Charlie
- C. FPCON Alpha
- D. FPCON Bravo

FPCON levels describe escalating protective postures in response to threat information. The level described—an attack has occurred or intelligence indicates an imminent threat directed at a specific location—fits the highest level, Delta, because it specifies a concrete target and an immediate risk, triggering the most stringent security actions. Earlier levels cover general or broader threats: Alpha signals a general threat of terrorism, Bravo reflects a more predictable or elevated threat with heightened measures, and Charlie indicates a credible and imminent threat but not necessarily tied to one particular location.

5. What actions will be taken in the event of a video loss alarm?

- A. Notify ESS; Complete AFTO 781A; Fill out AF IMT 340; Try to determine a cause
- B. Fill out AF IMT 340; Try to determine a cause; Notify ESS; Complete AFTO 781A
- C. Try to determine a cause; Complete AFTO 781A; Fill out AF IMT 340; Notify ESS**
- D. Complete AFTO 781A; Notify ESS; Try to determine a cause; Fill out AF IMT 340

When a video loss alarm occurs, the priority is to determine the probable cause first. This quick triage guides what needs to be done next and helps avoid unnecessary actions if the issue is a transient or external to the equipment. Once you have an initial assessment, you record the fault and actions in the official maintenance documentation. Completing the AFTO 781A captures what happened and what maintenance or checks were performed, providing a formal trace for maintenance history. After documenting the fault, you fill out the AF IMT 340 to detail the event, symptoms, timing, suspected causes, and the actions taken. This creates a clear record of the issue and supports any follow-up maintenance work. Only after these steps should you notify ESS so they can coordinate further troubleshooting or repair with the right team. If you skip triage or documentation, you'd lose essential context and traceability, and unnecessary escalations could occur. Focusing first on cause, then on proper recording, and finally on notification ensures accurate, efficient handling of the video loss alarm.

6. Where are CPS sensors commonly used besides building openings?

- A. Also used on walls but not safes
- B. Also used on safes i.e. Bank, commissary, etc.**
- C. Only used in windows
- D. Only used in vehicles

CPS sensors are used to detect tampering or unauthorized access beyond ordinary openings, and a common additional application is on safes. In high-security settings like banks and commissaries, safes house valuable assets and require tamper-detection on the safe door or locking area. That's why safes are a typical, important place for CPS sensors. While CPS devices can be installed elsewhere, the use on safes stands out as a primary additional application.

7. WSTI – Wide Surveillance Thermal Imager provides which features?

- A. Visible video only
- B. Visible and thermal video with PTZ capability, live stream and recording enabled**
- C. Thermal imaging without PTZ or streaming
- D. Infrared night vision with no recording

WSTI combines both visible and thermal imaging with remote control and connectivity features to give true situational awareness. Having visible video alongside thermal video means you can identify objects and people in normal lighting, while still detecting heat signatures when lighting is poor, obstructed, or during adverse conditions. The PTZ capability lets operators pan, tilt, and zoom the camera to cover a wide area without physically moving the unit, which is essential for tracking targets and scanning large zones. Live streaming provides real-time visibility to remote monitors, and recording enables after-action review and evidence preservation. The other options miss at least one of these elements, such as omitting either the visible channel, the thermal capability, PTZ control, or streaming/recording features.

8. Who decides whether video loss alarms should dispatch?

- A. Building custodian
- B. NCOIC ESS**
- C. Commander
- D. Security

The person in charge of the Electronic Security System (NCOIC ESS) is the one who decides whether a video loss alarm should dispatch. This role is responsible for monitoring the ESS, interpreting the alarm condition, and applying the established dispatch procedures. They verify what caused the video loss, assess whether it's a genuine security issue or a nuisance, and determine if security forces or maintenance need to be alerted. This authority and knowledge of the system and its escalation path make them the proper decision-maker for dispatch. The building custodian handles facilities maintenance and does not determine alarm dispatch. The commander has overarching authority but isn't the day-to-day decision-maker for alarm dispatch. Security personnel are the responders, not the deciders of whether to dispatch in the first place.

9. Which PL Resource includes Armories, DFAC, and banks as an example?

- A. PL Resource 3
- B. PL Resource 4**
- C. PL Resource 1
- D. PL Resource 2

Think about how PL Resources group facilities by their function on a base. Armories, DFAC, and banks are all base support facilities that serve everyday operations and security for personnel. A PL Resource that includes these kinds of facilities is the one designed to cover this category of base support services, listing them together as examples. That alignment is why it's the best choice—these facilities belong in the same resource because they share the role of supporting day-to-day base functions. Other resources tend to cluster different types of facilities (like housing or medical) in separate groups, so they wouldn't present this trio together.

10. Which alarm sound corresponds to a Test failure event?

- A. Continuous, slow, beeping alarm sound
- B. Continuous, slow, two-tone beeping alarm sound**
- C. Continuous, fast beeping alarm sound
- D. Long, low beep; then one high beep

In alarm sound languages, the pattern, cadence, and tones cue what happened without needing to read text. For a test failure, the distinct pattern is a continuous, slow two-tone beeping. The two different tones flag a fault in the test process, while the slow pace keeps it clear that this is not an immediate life-safety alarm but a test-related issue that needs attention. The continuous nature shows the condition persists until someone responds. The other patterns don't carry that same combination: a slow single-tone could be confused with other faults, a fast beeping sounds like a real urgent alarm, and a long low beep followed by a high beep typically marks a different diagnostic event such as startup or reset rather than a test failure.

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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://kunsanabalarmsmonitorqc.examzify.com>

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

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