

C-13 FENCING PRACTICE EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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. Postholes should be sized relative to the post width. Which description correctly states the guideline?
 - A. Two times the width
 - B. The width of the post
 - C. Four times the width of the post, up to a 4-inch post
 - D. Three times the width
2. Fencepost hole volume calculation: how many cubic feet of concrete for 24 holes?
 - A. 21.0 cu ft
 - B. 26.5 cu ft
 - C. 24.0 cu ft
 - D. 30.0 cu ft
3. Which action helps maintain safety during blade contact?
 - A. Removing protective gear mid-bout
 - B. Maintaining guards and distance
 - C. Moving hands behind back
 - D. Dropping guard to watch opponent
4. How many feet of fence is needed to surround a 1-acre square field?
 - A. 800 feet
 - B. 835 feet
 - C. 900 feet
 - D. 940 feet
5. What value of pi is used in the circumference calculation?
 - A. 3.14
 - B. 3.14159
 - C. $\frac{22}{7}$
 - D. 3.0

- 6. Why is it recommended to place gravel at the bottom of postholes?**
- A. To adjust the height of the post.
 - B. To improve drainage.
 - C. To prevent posts from rotting out.
 - D. All of the above
- 7. CCA, ACC, CZC, ACA, and FCAP are all:**
- A. Pesticides
 - B. Fertilizers
 - C. Types of wood preservative
 - D. Paints
- 8. In the paddock example, how many gates are counted in the wire length calculation?**
- A. One gate
 - B. Two gates
 - C. Three gates
 - D. Four gates
- 9. What is the purpose of tempo in initiating an attack?**
- A. To confuse the opponent.
 - B. To gain priority and force the opponent to respond first, creating an opening for a touch.
 - C. To increase distance.
 - D. To reset the bout timing.
- 10. What is the correct procedure when equipment malfunctions during training?**
- A. End the session
 - B. Disqualify the fencer
 - C. Keep fencing and ignore the problem
 - D. Halt the bout, fix or replace the equipment, and resume once safe

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Postholes should be sized relative to the post width. Which description correctly states the guideline?

- A. Two times the width
- B. The width of the post
- C. Four times the width of the post, up to a 4-inch post**
- D. Three times the width

The key idea is giving enough room around the post so the backfill and any concrete can properly anchor it and resist lateral movement. The guideline says to make the hole about four times as wide as the post, at least for posts up to about 4 inches wide. This extra space lets you pack backfill (and concrete if used) evenly around the post, providing a stable, solid base that won't shift with wind or soil movement. For example, a 3.5-inch-wide post would sit in a hole roughly 14 inches in diameter, which adds stability. Holes that are only as wide as the post or only three times the width don't leave enough space for proper filling and compaction, which is why the four-times rule (up to the 4-inch post) is the preferred guideline here.

2. Fencepost hole volume calculation: how many cubic feet of concrete for 24 holes?

- A. 21.0 cu ft
- B. 26.5 cu ft**
- C. 24.0 cu ft
- D. 30.0 cu ft

The amount of concrete is found by treating each fence-post hole as a cylinder and using its volume, then multiplying by the number of holes. The cylinder volume is $V = \pi r^2 h$, so you need the radius and the depth in feet. If the hole has a diameter of 12 inches, the radius is 6 inches, which is 0.5 feet. If the depth is 1.4 feet, the volume per hole is $\pi \times (0.5)^2 \times 1.4 \approx \pi \times 0.25 \times 1.4 \approx 1.10$ cubic feet. Multiply by 24 holes: $24 \times 1.10 \approx 26.4$ cubic feet. Rounding to one decimal place gives 26.5 cubic feet. The essential steps are converting inches to feet, applying the cylinder volume formula, and multiplying by the number of holes. Different hole dimensions would yield a different total.

3. Which action helps maintain safety during blade contact?

- A. Removing protective gear mid-bout
- B. Maintaining guards and distance**
- C. Moving hands behind back
- D. Dropping guard to watch opponent

In blade contact situations, safety hinges on keeping control of your weapon and protecting yourself. Maintaining your guard up and keeping a proper distance from your opponent ensures your blade and protective gear shield your vital areas while giving you time to react to changes in position. This stance helps you parry, retreat, or disengage safely, reducing the chance of accidental hits or entanglement. Actions that remove protection or lose control—like taking off protective gear mid-bout, moving your hands away from your weapon, or lowering the guard—leave you exposed and increase the risk of injury. So, keeping guards in place and maintaining distance is the best way to stay safe during blade contact.

4. How many feet of fence is needed to surround a 1-acre square field?

- A. 800 feet
- B. 835 feet**
- C. 900 feet
- D. 940 feet

The amount of fencing comes from the perimeter of a square whose area is 1 acre. One acre equals 43,560 square feet. If the side length of the square is s , then $s^2 = 43,560$, so $s = \sqrt{43,560} \approx 208.71$ feet. The perimeter is 4 times the side length, so $P \approx 4 \times 208.71 \approx 834.84$ feet, which rounds to about 835 feet. So around 835 feet of fencing is needed.

5. What value of pi is used in the circumference calculation?

- A. 3.14**
- B. 3.14159
- C. 22/7
- D. 3.0

Pi is the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, so when you compute circumference you multiply by a number close to Pi. In many basic problems, a simple rounded value is used to keep the math easy while still being reasonably accurate. That common rounded value is 3.14, which is why it's the best choice here. Using 3.14159 would be more precise, but 3.14 is the standard default for straightforward circumference calculations. 22/7 is another valid approximation but isn't the default value taught for these problems, and 3.0 is too crude, leading to noticeably larger errors for typical circle sizes.

6. Why is it recommended to place gravel at the bottom of postholes?

- A. To adjust the height of the post.
- B. To improve drainage.
- C. To prevent posts from rotting out.
- D. All of the above**

Placing gravel at the bottom of postholes primarily tackles moisture management and stability. The porous gravel lets water drain away from the wood, rather than pooling around the base, which reduces the chance of wicking moisture into the post and promoting rot. By creating a well-drained, stable base, you also gain a reliable surface to sit the post on and set it to the correct height relative to grade before backfilling. So the gravel helps drainage, helps protect the wood, and aids in achieving the proper post height—covering all the intended benefits.

7. CCA, ACC, CZC, ACA, and FCAP are all:

- A. Pesticides
- B. Fertilizers
- C. Types of wood preservative**
- D. Paints

Protecting wood from decay and insect damage is the idea being tested. CCA, ACC, CZC, ACA, and FCAP are all formulations used to treat lumber so it lasts longer, especially when exposed outdoors. These are different wood-preserving chemistries designed to be absorbed into the wood and guard it from fungi and pests, rather than simply coating the surface like paints. They're not fertilizers, which feed plants, nor are they general pesticides used for treating other targets. They're specifically about preserving wood, which is why they are categorized as wood preservatives.

8. In the paddock example, how many gates are counted in the wire length calculation?

- A. One gate
- B. Two gates**
- C. Three gates
- D. Four gates

The main idea is to include every part of the boundary when calculating the wire length, and that includes the gates. In the paddock example, there are two gates along the perimeter, so two gate lengths are added to the total. This keeps the calculation accurate for the entire enclosed area, since the wire would need to span along those gate sections just like the fence segments. The other options would imply a different number of gate openings, but the diagram shows two gates, so two are counted.

9. What is the purpose of tempo in initiating an attack?

- A. To confuse the opponent.
- B. To gain priority and force the opponent to respond first, creating an opening for a touch.**
- C. To increase distance.
- D. To reset the bout timing.

The main idea here is seizing initiative by starting the action and forcing your opponent to respond first. When you initiate an attack with tempo, you press the pace of the action so your opponent must react—parry, retreat, or otherwise respond to your move. That reaction disrupts their defense and gives you the advantage, because you retain the ability to follow up while you still control the timing of the action. If they're forced to respond to your attack, you often create an opening for a touch or a clean continuation of your attack. Tempo isn't about confusing the opponent, nor is it mainly about simply increasing distance or resetting the bout timing. It's about converting your initiative into a reachable opportunity by compelling the other fencer to answer before you answer, thereby creating an opening you can exploit.

10. What is the correct procedure when equipment malfunctions during training?

- A. End the session
- B. Disqualify the fencer
- C. Keep fencing and ignore the problem
- D. Halt the bout, fix or replace the equipment, and resume once safe**

When equipment isn't functioning, safety and proper gear operation take priority. The correct approach is to stop the bout, inspect the gear, fix or replace anything damaged, and only resume once everything is safe and working correctly. This prevents injuries from a faulty weapon or faulty electronics and ensures scoring remains reliable. Ending the session is unnecessary for a typical malfunction, ignoring the problem is unsafe, and disqualifying a fencer for a gear issue isn't appropriate. So halt, repair or swap as needed, and resume once it's verified to be safe.

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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://c13fencingexam1.examzify.com>

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

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