LONGKNIFE PRACTICE TEST (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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. What is BMI?

A. A ratio of height to weight

B. A measure of fat percentage only

C. A ratio of weight to height

D. A measure of bone density

2. During ceremonies, the performance of a foreign country's national anthem should be followed by what?

A. The national anthem of the United States will be played without pause.

B. The foreign anthem should be repeated.

C. No additional music is played.

D. The ceremony ends.

3. What is the purpose of a soldier's pace count?

A. Determine time to complete march.

B. Determine distance traveled with limited terrain visibility and no GPS.

C. Measure altitude.

D. Identify friend or foe.

4. What is the squadron designation in the current organizational structure?

A. Warhorse

B. Dakota

C. Apache

D. Longknife

5. Define Persistent Agent

A. A Chemical Agent That, When Released, Remains Able to Cause Casualties for More Than 24 Hours to Several Days or Weeks

B. A Chemical Agent That Dissipates Within Minutes

C. A Non-Toxic Training Agent

D. An Agent That Evaporates Immediately

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6. Who is responsible for how the ACS center functions and who primarily operates these centers?

A. The Garrison Commander is responsible for the center and it is staffed by volunteers primarily.

B. The Battalion Commander is responsible for the center and it is staffed by full-time civilian employees.

C. The Installation Chaplain is responsible for the center and volunteers run the center.

D. The Commanding General is responsible and staffed by paid personnel.

7. Which command is used to begin Mark Time, March on either foot?

A. On the right foot

B. On the left foot

C. On both feet

D. On either foot

8. Which item is not part of the minimum field uniform?

A. Nomex flight suit

B. IOTV with IFAK

C. Army Combat Helmet

D. Ballistic glasses

9. What is mentorship?

A. The voluntary developmental relationship between a person of greater experience and a person of lesser experience that is characterized by mutual trust and respect

B. A formal classroom program with fixed curriculum

C. A mandatory supervisor-subordinate arrangement

D. A one-time coaching session

10. Which role is a Mobile Field Surgical Team?

A. Role 1

B. Role 2

C. Role 3

D. Role 4

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is BMI?

A. A ratio of height to weight

B. A measure of fat percentage only

C. A ratio of weight to height

D. A measure of bone density

BMI measures body mass relative to height to give a rough sense of body composition. It is calculated as weight divided by height squared (BMI = weight / height^2). This means taller people with the same weight tend to have a lower BMI, and BMI does not measure fat percentage directly or bone density. Among the options, the closest description is a ratio involving weight and height, though the precise calculation uses height squared in the denominator.

2. During ceremonies, the performance of a foreign country's national anthem should be followed by what?

A. The national anthem of the United States will be played without pause.

B. The foreign anthem should be repeated.

C. No additional music is played.

D. The ceremony ends.

The main idea here is the proper sequence and flow of national anthems in formal ceremonies. After a foreign country's anthem finishes, the host nation's anthem should begin immediately, without stopping or adding other music in between. This immediate continuation shows reciprocal respect and keeps the ceremony moving smoothly from honoring the foreign nation to honoring the host country. Why this is the best choice: it maintains the solemn, uninterrupted atmosphere of the tribute and signals that the ceremony continues without a break. Starting the host nation's anthem right away preserves the formal tone and avoids unnecessary pauses that could disrupt the moment of recognition. Why the other options don't fit: repeating the foreign anthem would be redundant and delay the ceremony's flow; stopping music would create an awkward gap in the tribute; ending the ceremony would be inappropriate during the musical portion, since the sequence is meant to continue with the host nation's tribute.

3. What is the purpose of a soldier's pace count?

A. Determine time to complete march.

B. Determine distance traveled with limited terrain visibility and no GPS.

C. Measure altitude.

D. Identify friend or foe.

Pace counting translates steps into distance. Soldiers use a known length for each step (pace) to convert the number of steps they've taken into how far they've traveled, which is especially useful when visibility is limited and GPS isn't available. The basic idea is to calibrate your pace length by walking a measured distance and counting the steps it took; distance per step is then distance divided by steps. During a march, you multiply the number of paces you've taken by your pace length to estimate how far you've gone from your starting point, or how far remains on your route. This method is handy because it relies only on your body and a simple count, not on instruments that might fail or be hard to read in the field. However, pace length can vary with terrain, fatigue, footwear, and slope, so re-calibrating for different conditions keeps estimates accurate. Other functions, like measuring altitude, identifying friend or foe, or directly timing the march, aren't what pace counting provides. Altitude requires a barometric or GPS altimeter, friend-foe identification is a perceptual task, and while you can estimate time if you know your pace rate, the core value of pace counting is converting steps into distance.

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4. What is the squadron designation in the current organizational structure?

A. Warhorse

B. Dakota

C. Apache

D. Longknife

A squadron designation is the official name used to identify a unit within a larger organization, guiding what you call the squadron in orders, communications, and records. In the current organizational structure, that designation is Longknife, so that name appears as the authoritative label for the squadron today. The other names—Warhorse, Dakota, and Apache—are alternate or historical nicknames that might appear in different contexts or times, but they are not the current designation.

5. Define Persistent Agent

A. A Chemical Agent That, When Released, Remains Able to Cause Casualties for More Than 24 Hours to Several Days or Weeks

B. A Chemical Agent That Dissipates Within Minutes

C. A Non-Toxic Training Agent

D. An Agent That Evaporates Immediately

The idea being tested is how long a chemical agent remains hazardous after it is released. A persistent agent is one that stays capable of causing harm for an extended period, typically more than 24 hours and up to days or weeks. This lasting presence means surfaces, soil, and materials can remain dangerous and require decontamination or extended precautions. By contrast, non-persistent agents dissipate quickly, often within minutes to hours, and evaporate or degrade so the hazard is short-lived. A training agent would not be about staying hazardous at all, and one that evaporates immediately is not persistent. So the correct definition describes an agent that remains hazardous far beyond the initial release, lasting from more than a day to several weeks.

6. Who is responsible for how the ACS center functions and who primarily operates these centers?

A. The Garrison Commander is responsible for the center and it is staffed by volunteers primarily.

B. The Battalion Commander is responsible for the center and it is staffed by full-time civilian employees.

C. The Installation Chaplain is responsible for the center and volunteers run the center.

D. The Commanding General is responsible and staffed by paid personnel.

The big idea is who oversees and runs an Army Community Service (ACS) center at an installation. That responsibility sits with the Garrison Commander, who handles installation-wide programs and policies to ensure services meet the needs of soldiers, families, and civilians on the base. The center is operated primarily by volunteers, with some civilian staff to support and sustain programs. This volunteer-driven model helps ACS reach a wide community and keep services flexible and responsive. The other options misplace authority or staffing. A Battalion Commander oversees a specific unit rather than the entire installation's ACS center. The Installation Chaplain focuses on religious and pastoral support, not the full range of ACS services. The Commanding General operates at a higher, command-level scope and isn't typically responsible for day-to-day ACS operations at a specific installation, and the description of paid personnel doesn't reflect the common volunteer-driven staffing model.

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7. Which command is used to begin Mark Time, March on either foot?

A. On the right foot

B. On the left foot

C. On both feet

D. On either foot

Mark Time, March is an in-place progression, so you're not moving forward—your feet are simply alternating weight in cadence. Because there's no forward step involved, there's no required starting foot. You can begin the mark time on either foot depending on which foot is ready or which foot you're already weight-bearing. That flexibility is exactly what the option "on either foot" communicates, making it the best choice. The other options imply a fixed starting foot, which isn't a universal requirement for beginning mark time.

8. Which item is not part of the minimum field uniform?

A. Nomex flight suit

B. IOTV with IFAK

C. Army Combat Helmet

D. Ballistic glasses

Minimum field uniform is the baseline kit issued for field operations, focusing on protection, survivability, and immediate medical readiness. The IOTV with IFAK is included because it provides torso protection and a ready medical kit for battlefield injuries. The Army Combat Helmet is included for head protection against projectiles and debris. Ballistic glasses are part of eye protection to guard against dust, debris, and impacts in the field. The Nomex flight suit, while flame-resistant and valuable for aviation crews, is specialized aircrew clothing and not a standard component of the minimum field uniform worn by ground troops. It's designed for flight operations rather than the general field environment, so it is not part of MFU.

9. What is mentorship?

A. The voluntary developmental relationship between a person of greater experience and a person of lesser experience that is characterized by mutual trust and respect

B. A formal classroom program with fixed curriculum

C. A mandatory supervisor-subordinate arrangement

D. A one-time coaching session

Mentorship is a voluntary, ongoing developmental relationship between a person with more experience and a person with less experience, built on mutual trust and respect. It focuses on guiding career and personal growth, sharing real-world lessons, giving feedback, and helping the mentee navigate opportunities and challenges over time. It isn't a formal classroom program with a fixed curriculum, a mandatory supervisor-subordinate arrangement, or a one-time coaching session. Those setups are about structured training, mandatory oversight, or isolated coaching, whereas mentorship centers on a continuing, relational process that supports long-term development for the mentee and often growth for the mentor as well.

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10. Which role is a Mobile Field Surgical Team?

A. Role 1

B. Role 2

C. Role 3

D. Role 4

The key idea is identifying the forward, mobile surgical capability in field medical support. A Mobile Field Surgical Team is the forward unit designed to perform life-saving surgery close to the battlefield, stabilizing and conducting damage-control procedures before evacuating patients to higher echelons. That forward-surgical function is what sets it apart from basic field care and from larger, more rearward hospital facilities with greater capacity. So the option that describes a mobile, forward surgical team is the best match, because it directly matches the role of providing surgical capability in the field.

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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://longknife.examzify.com

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

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