MILITARY WORKING DOGS (MWD) BLOCK 3 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://mwdblock3.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which MWD harness is primarily used for control during obedience and general handling?

A. Standard Obedience/Web Harness for Control

B. Handle/Harness for Side Control

C. Tracking Harness with Long Line for Scent Work

D. Bite-Sleeve During Training

2. Which regulation directs the Navy MWD program?

A. OPNAVINST 5585.1

B. OPNAVINST 5585.0

C. OPNAVINST 5585.3

D. OPNAVINST 5585.2

3. What are defense tactics?

A. Defensive tactics in the first level when release of the MWD is warranted whether on-leash or off-leash

B. Offensive maneuvers

C. Electronic surveillance

D. Use of vehicles

4. How can you verify that a training environment maintains scent integrity across sessions?

A. Rely on the dog's confidence

B. Change odor sources every session

C. Use a single location forever

D. Use standardized odor sources, document training conditions, rotate practice locations, and prevent cross-contamination

5. Which vaccines are considered optional for active duty MWDs?

A. Lyme disease and Leptospirosis vaccines

B. Rabies vaccine

C. Core vaccines

D. No vaccines are ever required

SAMPLE

6. What are the three ways you can establish probable cause?

A. Personal observation, information obtained from a reliable informant, or through the use of your detector dog

B. Written testimony, expert witness, and surveillance

C. Only personal observation

D. Random guessing

7. What regulation directs the Air Force Military Working Dog program?

A. AFI 31-112

B. AFI 31-121

C. AFI 31-120

D. AFI 31-123

8. Which phase is associated with reinforcing the correct indication in scent detection training?

A. Search

B. Alert

C. Indicate

D. Reward

9. Which of the following is listed as an odor MWDs are trained on?

A. Tin foil

B. Ammonium nitrate

C. Crude oil

D. Water

10. Which harness is designed for side control?

A. Standard Obedience/Web Harness for Control

B. Handle/Harness for Side Control

C. Tracking Harness with Long Line for Scent Work

D. Bite-Sleeve During Training

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which MWD harness is primarily used for control during obedience and general handling?

A. Standard Obedience/Web Harness for Control

B. Handle/Harness for Side Control

C. Tracking Harness with Long Line for Scent Work

D. Bite-Sleeve During Training

In obedience and general handling, you want a harness that gives you secure, close control without hindering the dog's movement or responsiveness. The standard obedience/web harness fits that role perfectly. It sits comfortably on the chest and shoulders, distributes pressure so the neck isn't stressed, and provides a reliable leash attachment along with a convenient handle for quick guidance when needed. This makes it the most versatile and practical choice for everyday obedience cues and general control in handling scenarios. The other options serve more specialized purposes: a side-control harness focuses on controlling from a specific position, which isn't as universally useful for standard obedience; a tracking harness with a long line is designed for scent work at distance, which can interfere with close, rapid cueing; and a bite-sleeve is a training tool for protection work, not for general handling or obedience.

2. Which regulation directs the Navy MWD program?

A. OPNAVINST 5585.1

B. OPNAVINST 5585.0

C. OPNAVINST 5585.3

D. OPNAVINST 5585.2

The question tests which regulation is the formal directive that governs how the Navy's Military Working Dog program is run. In the 5585 series of OPNAV Instructions, 5585.2 is the primary instruction that directs the MWD program, establishing policy, responsibilities, training standards, care and welfare, veterinary support, and overall program management. That makes it the governing document for the program. The other numbers in the 5585 family are either earlier versions or cover related topics but do not serve as the main directive for the entire MWD program.

3. What are defense tactics?

A. Defensive tactics in the first level when release of the MWD is warranted whether on-leash or off-leash

B. Offensive maneuvers

C. Electronic surveillance

D. Use of vehicles

Defense tactics are the MWD's controlled actions to deter and stop a threat while protecting the handler and assets. In the first level of defense, the dog provides these defensive responses and, when the situation justifies it, can be released to confront the threat—this release can happen whether the dog is on-leash or off-leash, depending on the setup and risk. The goal is to deter or halt the aggressor with appropriate force, escalating only as needed. This differs from offensive maneuvers, which are proactive pursuits, and from tools like electronic surveillance or vehicle use, which are not the dog's defensive actions.

SAMPLE

4. How can you verify that a training environment maintains scent integrity across sessions?

A. Rely on the dog's confidence

B. Change odor sources every session

C. Use a single location forever

D. Use standardized odor sources, document training conditions, rotate practice locations, and prevent cross-contamination

The core idea is to keep the scent presented to the dog truly consistent from session to session, so the dog's responses are about the odor itself, not the environment. Using standardized odor sources means each session uses the same odor material, prepared in the same way, at the same concentration, with identical containers and handling procedures. This removes variability in the odor stimulus, so shifts in performance reflect the dog's learning or ability rather than changes in what the dog is smelling. Documenting training conditions provides a clear record of factors that can influence scent perception—temperature, humidity, ventilation, surface materials, time since odor preparation, and cleaning methods. By keeping and reviewing these logs, you can spot and control factors that might drift over time, ensuring the environment isn't subtly altering the odor's strength or composition. Rotating practice locations helps ensure the dog isn't latch onto a fixed environmental cue tied to one room or setup. It also tests whether the odor remains detectable and consistent across different spaces, reinforcing reliable scent recognition rather than location-specific cues. Preventing cross-contamination is about stopping odors from one session from lingering or transferring to the next. This involves cleaning and sanitizing between sessions, using dedicated equipment for each odor, proper storage, and careful handling to avoid odor carryover. When cross-contamination is controlled, you can trust that the dog's responses are to the intended scent. Together, these practices allow you to verify scent integrity across sessions by demonstrating that changes in performance are due to the dog's abilities, not environmental drift or residual odors, and by providing a clear, repeatable method to maintain consistency.

5. Which vaccines are considered optional for active duty MWDs?

A. Lyme disease and Leptospirosis vaccines

B. Rabies vaccine

C. Core vaccines

D. No vaccines are ever required

Vaccines are divided into core and non-core (optional) based on risk and impact. Core vaccines protect against diseases that are widespread and highly dangerous, and they're typically required. Non-core vaccines are optional and chosen based on the dog's exposure risk in its duty environment. For active duty MWDs, the core vaccines include those that shield against diseases like distemper, adenovirus, parvovirus, and rabies. Lyme disease and Leptospirosis vaccines are non-core options, offered based on specific risk factors such as geography and exposure to tick-infested areas or contaminated water. That's why this pair is considered optional: the decision to vaccinate depends on the mission and environment. So, Lyme disease and Leptospirosis vaccines are the optional ones. Rabies and the core vaccines are generally required, and the idea that no vaccines are ever required isn't accurate given these mandatory protections.

SAMPLE

6. What are the three ways you can establish probable cause?

A. Personal observation, information obtained from a reliable informant, or through the use of your detector dog

B. Written testimony, expert witness, and surveillance

C. Only personal observation

D. Random guessing

Probable cause can be established from three solid sources: your own direct observations, information from a reliable informant, or a trained detector dog's alert. Each source contributes in a distinct way. Your own observations provide firsthand, immediate facts: what you personally saw, heard, or smelled that reasonably points to criminal activity or evidence. This direct perception is strong because it comes from your own senses and judgment in the moment. Information from a reliable informant adds credibility when the informant has knowledge, credibility, and a basis for what they report. If the informant's information is detailed, specific, and corroborated by independent observations or evidence, it can create probable cause. A trained detector dog's alert can establish probable cause when the dog has been properly trained, certified, and its behavior is corroborated by the handler and the dog's track record. The dog's alert signals the presence of the odor or substance of interest, supported by the handler's observations and the dog's history of reliability. While other factors like surveillance or testimony can contribute to the overall evidentiary picture, these three sources are the primary ways described here to establish probable cause. Random guessing does not meet the standard.

7. What regulation directs the Air Force Military Working Dog program?

A. AFI 31-112

B. AFI 31-121

C. AFI 31-120

D. AFI 31-123

The main concept is that the Air Force assigns a specific instruction to govern how its Military Working Dogs are managed, trained, and used in security missions. That regulation is AFI 31-121, which directly covers Security Police Dogs (Military Working Dogs), laying out the standards for selecting and training dogs, certifying handlers, running kennels, providing medical care, and retirement or transfer of dogs. This guidance keeps the program consistent across bases and aligned with broader security policies. Other security or law-enforcement regulations in the 31-series touch on related topics, but they don't provide the program-specific direction for the MWDs.

SAMPLE

8. Which phase is associated with reinforcing the correct indication in scent detection training?

A. Search

B. Alert

C. Indicate

D. Reward

The key idea here is using positive reinforcement to solidify the correct indication. In scent detection training, once the dog has correctly indicated the odor, the handler provides a reward right away. This immediate positive outcome teaches the dog that making the correct indication leads to something desirable, strengthening that behavior through operant conditioning. Think of the training flow: the dog searches the area, notices the odor and alerts to its presence, then performs a specific signal to reveal the odor's location. The Reward phase is the moment you pair that correct indication with a reward—food, a toy, or praise—so the dog learns to repeat the exact signaling behavior in future searches. If the indication is correct, the reward reinforces it; if not, the lack of reward (or a redirect) helps shape the behavior without reinforcing the wrong signal. A helpful detail: timing matters. Reward should be immediate after the correct indication to clearly link the behavior to the positive outcome. As training progresses, you can transition to varying rewards, but the fundamental purpose of this phase remains reinforcing the correct indication.

9. Which of the following is listed as an odor MWDs are trained on?

A. Tin foil

B. Ammonium nitrate

C. Crude oil

D. Water

Detecting explosives relies on training dogs to recognize specific volatile odors linked to explosive materials. Ammonium nitrate is a common precursor in many explosive formulations, so it's used as a training odor to teach the dog to alert when that scent is present. This builds a reliable cue for real-world scenarios involving AN-based devices like ANFO. The other items aren't standard explosive odor cues in training: tin foil, crude oil, and water don't represent the consistent, field-relevant scents dogs are trained to detect for explosive threats.

10. Which harness is designed for side control?

A. Standard Obedience/Web Harness for Control

B. Handle/Harness for Side Control

C. Tracking Harness with Long Line for Scent Work

D. Bite-Sleeve During Training

Side control is best achieved with a harness that includes a sturdy grip handle and a design positioned to help you guide and arrest the dog from the side. This setup lets you keep the dog close, steer effectively, and intervene quickly without putting excessive strain on the neck. The handle and side-placement give you leverage to turn or stop the dog as needed, which is essential in close-quarters work and patrol scenarios. Other harnesses serve different purposes: a standard obedience harness is versatile for general control but doesn't emphasize side leverage or provide the same direct side grip; a tracking harness with a long line is built for scent work over distance and mobility; a bite-sleeve is training gear for bite work, not a control harness for everyday handling.

SAMPLE

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://mwdblock3.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE