

ASCENSION COMPOSITE CADET COMPETITION PRACTICE TEST (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. A synonym for benevolent is:

- A. Unkind
- B. Careless
- C. Kind
- D. Cruel

2. Which layer lies between the crust and the outer core?

- A. Inner Core
- B. Outer Core
- C. Mantle
- D. Crust

3. Which option best defines bearing in a uniformed context?

- A. The rank insignia on the uniform
- B. The speed of marching
- C. The style of the uniform
- D. How those in uniform carry themselves

4. The logical fallacy that makes the assumption that older ideas are better is called?

- A. Ad hominem
- B. Bandwagon
- C. Appeal to tradition
- D. Slippery slope

5. Which term describes the act of purposely blocking awareness of a problem?

- A. Denial
- B. Repression
- C. Suppression
- D. Avoidance

6. A project shows linear progress: $\text{progress} = k \times \text{years}$. If progress is 18 units after 3 years, what is the progress after 5 years?
- A. 30 units
 - B. 24 units
 - C. 36 units
 - D. 42 units
7. What is the median of the data set: 3, 7, 7, 9, 12?
- A. 6
 - B. 7
 - C. 8
 - D. 9
8. In Maslow's hierarchy as listed, which need sits between physiological needs and esteem?
- A. Belonging
 - B. Love
 - C. Self-Actualization
 - D. Safety
9. Which statement best describes Newton's first law?
- A. An object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion stays in motion unless acted on by a net external force
 - B. Energy cannot be created or destroyed
 - C. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction
 - D. The rate of change of velocity equals force divided by mass
10. In a right triangle with legs 3 and 4, what is the length of the hypotenuse?
- A. 5
 - B. 6
 - C. 7
 - D. 8

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A synonym for benevolent is:

- A. Unkind
- B. Careless
- C. Kind
- D. Cruel

Understanding synonyms for benevolent. Benevolent means having a kindly and charitable nature, wishing to do good for others. When you look for a synonym, you want a word that conveys that same warm, helpful attitude. "Kind" fits perfectly because it directly describes someone who is friendly, considerate, and willing to help. The other options don't fit: unkind and cruel express the opposite attitude, and careless describes a lack of attention rather than a caring disposition. Therefore, the word that matches benevolent most closely is "Kind."

2. Which layer lies between the crust and the outer core?

- A. Inner Core
- B. Outer Core
- C. Mantle
- D. Crust

Earth's structure is arranged in layers: crust, mantle, outer core, and inner core. The layer lying directly beneath the crust and above the outer core is the mantle. The mantle spans from the boundary with the crust down to the boundary with the outer core and is bulk-rock with both upper and lower portions. The upper part includes the asthenosphere, where rocks are capable of flowing slowly, which helps drive plate tectonics. The inner core sits at the very center, and the outer core lies beneath the mantle. So the mantle is the layer between the crust and the outer core.

3. Which option best defines bearing in a uniformed context?

- A. The rank insignia on the uniform
- B. The speed of marching
- C. The style of the uniform
- D. How those in uniform carry themselves

Bearing in a uniformed setting is all about how a person carries themselves—their posture, control, and overall demeanor. It shows discipline and confidence through outward behavior: standing tall with shoulders back and head up, moving with deliberate, controlled steps, and responding to commands with calm, professional conduct. This visible presence reflects training and readiness, and it's what people notice most when you're in uniform. That's why the description describing how those in uniform carry themselves is the best choice. The other options focus on insignia (rank), marching speed (tempo), or the appearance of the uniform itself (style), none of which capture the personal conduct and demeanor conveyed by bearing.

4. The logical fallacy that makes the assumption that older ideas are better is called?

- A. Ad hominem
- B. Bandwagon
- C. Appeal to tradition
- D. Slippery slope

An appeal to tradition is the idea that older ideas are better simply because they've existed longer. This reasoning treats longevity as evidence of superiority, rather than evaluating whether the idea still works well or fits current evidence and context. For example, sticking with a method just because it's always been done, even if newer approaches are more effective today, reflects this fallacy. Longevity doesn't automatically mean quality or relevance. Other fallacies have different flaws: attacking the person instead of the argument, appealing to what many people think, or claiming one small step will inevitably lead to a disastrous chain of events.

5. Which term describes the act of purposely blocking awareness of a problem?

- A. Denial
- B. Repression
- C. Suppression
- D. Avoidance

Suppression is the conscious act of blocking awareness of a problem. It's a deliberate effort to push distressing thoughts out of mind or postpone thinking about the issue so you can keep functioning in the moment. This differs from repression, which is unconscious and automatic—thoughts are kept out of awareness without you realizing it. It also contrasts with denial, where you refuse to accept that the problem exists at all, and with avoidance, which involves dodging situations or triggers rather than actively keeping thoughts away. For example, you might consciously set aside worries about a mistake to focus on the task at hand. Suppression can help in the short term, but if used too long, it may prevent addressing the problem effectively.

6. A project shows linear progress: $\text{progress} = k \times \text{years}$. If progress is 18 units after 3 years, what is the progress after 5 years?

- A. 30 units
- B. 24 units
- C. 36 units
- D. 42 units

Progress grows at a constant rate when the relationship is linear, so progress equals a fixed amount per year times the number of years. From 18 units after 3 years, the yearly rate is 18 divided by 3, which is 6 units per year. Using that same rate for 5 years gives $6 \times 5 = 30$ units. So the progress is 30 units. The other options would imply a different yearly rate, which would not match the given linear progression.

7. What is the median of the data set: 3, 7, 7, 9, 12?

- A. 6
- B. 7**
- C. 8
- D. 9

The median is the middle value of a data set when the numbers are arranged from smallest to largest. With five numbers, the median is the third value in that ordered list. The data are already sorted as 3, 7, 7, 9, 12, so the third value is 7. Therefore, the median is 7. If there were an even number of values, you'd average the two central numbers.

8. In Maslow's hierarchy as listed, which need sits between physiological needs and esteem?

- A. Belonging**
- B. Love
- C. Self-Actualization
- D. Safety

Maslow's hierarchy lines up needs from basic survival to higher ambitions: physiological needs form the foundation, then safety, then belonging (love), then esteem, and finally self-actualization. Belonging sits after safety and before esteem, acting as the social layer that connects our basic survival with how we're valued and recognized. Once we feel connected and accepted in relationships and groups, we're more likely to pursue esteem needs like respect, achievement, and status. So, Belonging is the need that sits between the basic, physiological level and the esteem level in the commonly taught sequence.

9. Which statement best describes Newton's first law?

- A. An object at rest stays at rest and an object in motion stays in motion unless acted on by a net external force**
- B. Energy cannot be created or destroyed
- C. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction
- D. The rate of change of velocity equals force divided by mass

Motion stays the same unless something outside pushes or pulls on it. This is inertia in action: if there's no net external force, an object at rest remains at rest, and a moving object keeps moving with the same speed and in the same direction. Only an unbalanced force can change that motion, which is why this statement best captures Newton's first law. The other ideas describe energy conservation, action-reaction forces, and how acceleration relates to force and mass, which are important but describe different principles.

10. In a right triangle with legs 3 and 4, what is the length of the hypotenuse?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

In a right triangle, the relationship between the sides is given by the Pythagorean theorem: the square of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the legs. With legs of 3 and 4, the hypotenuse is $\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$. This is the classic 3-4-5 triangle, where the hypotenuse must be 5. The other options don't fit the equation for these leg lengths: their squares don't add up to 25.

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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://ascensioncompositcadetcomp.examzify.com>

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

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