

FC A SCHOOL FC DELIVERY 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. Which is NOT a component of the projectile as defined?**
 - A. Body
 - B. Rotating band
 - C. Fuze
 - D. Propellant
- 2. The MK 15 CIWS is primarily used to defend against what threat?**
 - A. Anti-Ship Missiles
 - B. Anti-Air Warfare
 - C. Anti-Submarine Warfare
 - D. Electronic Warfare
- 3. Which propulsion type uses a chemical propellant similar to the warhead but burns much slower?**
 - A. Solid fuel
 - B. Liquid fuel
 - C. Turbojet propulsion
 - D. Hybrid propulsion
- 4. Which four types of fire are listed in the material?**
 - A. Area fire, Point fire, Enfilade fire, Defilade fire
 - B. Area fire, Point fire, Direct fire, Indirect fire
 - C. Area fire, Point fire, Enfilade fire, Surface fire
 - D. Area fire, Point fire, Enfilade fire, Fire support
- 5. What part holds the pressure caused by the propellant being ignited?**
 - A. Chamber
 - B. Barrel
 - C. Muzzle
 - D. Fuze
- 6. Which statement best describes Inertial guidance?**
 - A. It uses GPS and accelerometer
 - B. It contains transmitter and receiver
 - C. It requires ship radar illumination
 - D. It detects heat, light, and RF energy with a receiver

- 7. What is route optimization and why is it beneficial?**
- A. Arranging deliveries to minimize distance/time; improves on-time performance and fuel efficiency.
 - B. Increasing the number of stops per route regardless of distance.
 - C. Scheduling deliveries in order by customer last name.
 - D. Prioritizing long-haul routes first.
- 8. Which action is part of the standard procedure for temperature excursions on perishable goods?**
- A. Discard all items immediately
 - B. Isolate affected items
 - C. Ignore the deviation
 - D. Return items to supplier
- 9. What is the basic policy for handling hazardous materials in FC Delivery?**
- A. Only shipments with proper training and paperwork are allowed; follow packaging, labeling, and SDS requirements.
 - B. All hazmat shipments can be moved without special training if the driver is certified for general safety.
 - C. SDS is optional if the package looks intact.
 - D. Hazardous materials should be shipped together with non-hazardous items where possible.
- 10. Proximity/Variable Timed Fuzes energize after leaving the barrel and detonate when close enough to the target.**
- A. They energize after leaving the barrel and detonate when close enough to the target
 - B. Detonate on impact
 - C. Remain inert until fired
 - D. Require manual arming

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which is NOT a component of the projectile as defined?

- A. Body
- B. Rotating band
- C. Fuze
- D. Propellant**

The key idea is that a projectile is the shell itself plus any devices directly attached to it for arming, timing, or stabilization, while the energy source that actually launches it is separate. The body is the main shell that carries the payload. The fuze is mounted on or inside the shell to determine when the payload will detonate. The rotating band is attached to the outside of the shell to grip the rifling and seal gases as the round travels down the barrel. Propellant, on the other hand, is the chemical charge that provides the energy to propel the shell; it sits in the cartridge case or motor and is not part of the projectile itself. So propellant is not considered a component of the projectile.

2. The MK 15 CIWS is primarily used to defend against what threat?

- A. Anti-Ship Missiles**
- B. Anti-Air Warfare
- C. Anti-Submarine Warfare
- D. Electronic Warfare

The MK 15 CIWS is a close-in, last-ditch defense system designed to shoot down threats that are already very close to the ship, with a primary focus on stopping incoming anti-ship missiles in the terminal phase. It uses a radar-guided 20mm Gatling gun to create a rapid, lethal wall of fire at short range, aiming to prevent missiles from hitting the vessel. While it can engage aircraft and other small threats, its main purpose is neutralizing anti-ship missiles, which is why that choice is the best fit.

3. Which propulsion type uses a chemical propellant similar to the warhead but burns much slower?

- A. Solid fuel**
- B. Liquid fuel
- C. Turbojet propulsion
- D. Hybrid propulsion

Think about how fast energy is released from a propellant and how that energy is used for thrust. A warhead typically relies on a chemical explosive that releases energy nearly instantaneously, designed to maximize destructive effect in a short time. In propulsion, you want a propellant that provides sustained push rather than a sudden blast. A solid-fuel motor uses a chemical propellant that is already in a solid form, with fuel and oxidizer bound together. When ignited, it burns in a controlled, steady manner, producing continuous thrust over time instead of an instant explosion. This makes solid fuel propellants chemically similar to energetic materials in warheads, but their purpose is to deliver a gradual, prolonged burn suitable for propulsion. The other options don't fit as well: liquid-fuel propulsion uses liquids that can burn quickly and are stored separately, turbojet propulsion relies on ambient air and in-engine combustion rather than a stored propellant, and hybrid propulsion combines solid fuel with a liquid oxidizer but still centers on the solid-fuel approach for the gradual burn described.

4. Which four types of fire are listed in the material?

A. Area fire, Point fire, Enfilade fire, Defilade fire

B. Area fire, Point fire, Direct fire, Indirect fire

C. Area fire, Point fire, Enfilade fire, Surface fire

D. Area fire, Point fire, Enfilade fire, Fire support

Fire is categorized by how it targets space and uses terrain to shape the shot. The four types listed—area fire, point fire, enfilade fire, and defilade fire—cover the main patterns. Area fire targets a broad area to suppress movement; point fire is aimed at a specific target or spot; enfilade fire travels along the longest dimension of the target (such as along a line or trench) for maximum effect; defilade fire uses terrain to stay protected while delivering fire on exposed targets. These four appear together in the material because they describe the common ways fire can be organized with respect to the terrain and target.

5. What part holds the pressure caused by the propellant being ignited?

A. Chamber

B. Barrel

C. Muzzle

D. Fuze

When the propellant is ignited, it generates a surge of gas that must be contained so the bullet can be propelled forward. The space that holds this high-pressure gas is the chamber—the sealed area where the cartridge sits. The chamber's walls withstand the peak pressure long enough for the bullet to begin moving into the barrel. The barrel is simply the path the bullet travels through; it experiences pressure as the gas pushes the bullet, but the container that holds the gas is the chamber (with the cartridge case). A fuze relates to ignition timing in explosive shells, not to containing chamber pressure in a firearm.

6. Which statement best describes Inertial guidance?

A. It uses GPS and accelerometer

B. It contains transmitter and receiver

C. It requires ship radar illumination

D. It detects heat, light, and RF energy with a receiver

Inertial guidance determines position and orientation by measuring the vehicle's own motion with onboard sensors, mainly accelerometers (and gyroscopes) in an inertial measurement unit. By integrating these measured accelerations and rotations over time, the system tracks where it is and how it's oriented without relying on external signals. Often GPS is used to augment this information and keep the readout accurate over longer periods, which is why a description that mentions an accelerometer along with GPS aligns with how inertial guidance is implemented in practice. The other descriptions refer to systems that depend on external signals or detectors for guidance (a transmitter/receiver setup, radar illumination, or sensing heat, light, or RF energy). Those are not what inertial guidance uses, since it's defined by relying on internal motion measurements rather than external references.

7. What is route optimization and why is it beneficial?

- A. Arranging deliveries to minimize distance/time; improves on-time performance and fuel efficiency.
- B. Increasing the number of stops per route regardless of distance.
- C. Scheduling deliveries in order by customer last name.
- D. Prioritizing long-haul routes first.

Route optimization is the process of planning delivery routes to minimize driving distance and total travel time, while taking into account constraints like delivery time windows, vehicle capacity, driver shifts, and traffic. When routes are optimized, you spend less time on the road and use less fuel, which makes deliveries more predictable and reliable. This helps on-time performance because shorter, more efficient routes reduce delays and ensure arrivals occur within promised windows. It also boosts fuel efficiency by cutting unnecessary miles and optimizing speed and stops. Other options miss the whole point: simply increasing the number of stops without regard to distance tends to waste time and fuel; sorting by a customer's last name is arbitrary and unrelated to efficiency; and prioritizing long-haul routes first may neglect shorter, time-sensitive deliveries and disrupt service levels.

8. Which action is part of the standard procedure for temperature excursions on perishable goods?

- A. Discard all items immediately
- B. Isolate affected items
- C. Ignore the deviation
- D. Return items to supplier

Containment is the first step when a temperature excursion is detected. Isolating the affected items keeps potentially unsafe product away from the rest of the inventory, preventing it from being used or sold while you investigate. After isolation, you should label and hold the items, record the excursion details (time, temperature, product, lot), and determine disposition according to policy—whether the items are discarded, reconditioned if allowed, or returned to the supplier. This approach minimizes risk and creates a clear trail for accountability.

9. What is the basic policy for handling hazardous materials in FC Delivery?

- A. Only shipments with proper training and paperwork are allowed; follow packaging, labeling, and SDS requirements.
- B. All hazmat shipments can be moved without special training if the driver is certified for general safety.
- C. SDS is optional if the package looks intact.
- D. Hazardous materials should be shipped together with non-hazardous items where possible.

Handling hazardous materials safely requires strict controls. The basic policy is that only shipments with proper training and paperwork are allowed; you must follow packaging, labeling, and SDS requirements. Training ensures you know how to identify and classify the hazard, choose the correct containment, and respond to emergencies. Paperwork, including shipping papers and permits, documents the hazard and keeps regulators and responders informed. Packaging and labeling communicate the risk and protect everyone handling the package, while the Safety Data Sheet provides essential details on hazards, safe handling, storage, and first aid and is required for every hazmat shipment. General safety certification does not replace hazmat-specific training, and the SDS isn't optional even if the package looks fine. Also, hazardous materials are not meant to be shipped together with non-hazardous items in a way that could cause contamination or safety issues.

10. Proximity/Variable Timed Fuzes energize after leaving the barrel and detonate when close enough to the target.

- A. They energize after leaving the barrel and detonate when close enough to the target**
- B. Detonate on impact**
- C. Remain inert until fired**
- D. Require manual arming**

Proximity/variable timed fuzes are designed to become active only after the munition has left the barrel, so there's no dangerous arming inside the weapon itself. Once clear of the barrel, the fuze is energized and begins its timing or proximity-detection phase. When the sensing system determines that the munition is within the effective distance of the target, it detonates. This near-target or airburst detonation maximizes the destructive effect even if there isn't a direct hit. The idea that it detonates on impact or stays inert until fired isn't how these fuzes work, and arming is typically automatic after launch rather than requiring manual action.

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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://fcaschoolfcdelivery.examzify.com>

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

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