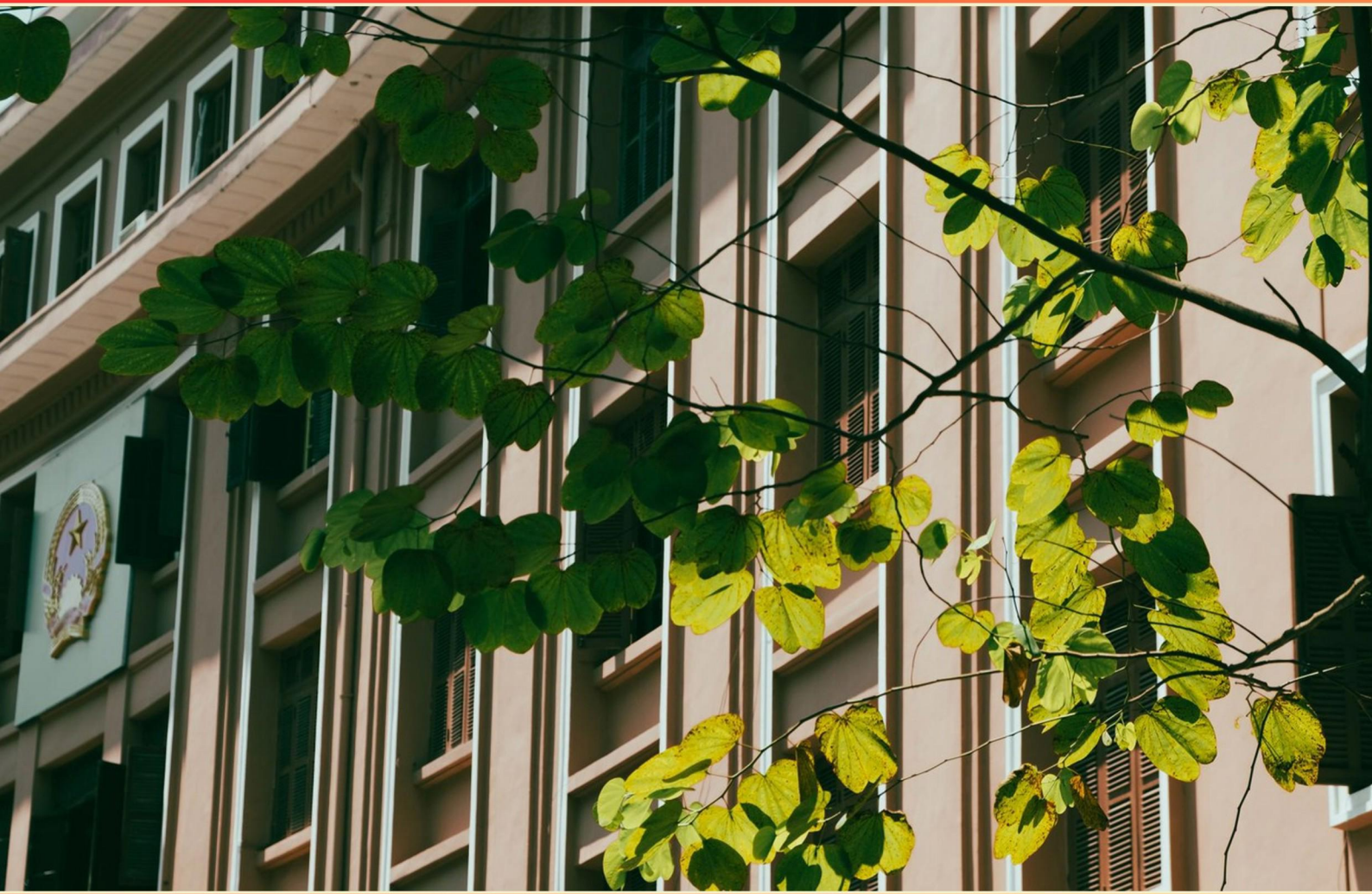


FEDERAL ACQUISITION CERTIFICATION IN CONTRACTING (FAC- C) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 of the following is NOT a reason for the government to provide Government Furnished Property (GFP)?**
 - A. Ensures more efficient use of government resources
 - B. Increases competition for contracts
 - C. Facilitates timely contract performance
 - D. Enables more efficient source selection
- 2. In what situation must the CO evaluate cost or price?**
 - A. When the project budget exceeds the estimated costs
 - B. When there are multiple proposals
 - C. In every acquisition, regardless of type
 - D. Only in competitive bidding processes
- 3. What three factors must be managed to ensure successful contract completion?**
 - A. Cost, quality, and risk
 - B. Cost, schedule, and performance
 - C. Cost, compliance, and personnel
 - D. Cost, schedule, and communication
- 4. What is defined as a "Contract Modification"?**
 - A. A formal termination of an existing contract.
 - B. A written change in the terms of a contract.
 - C. A request for additional funding for existing contracts.
 - D. A proposal to modify contract performance metrics.
- 5. What should be the focus when writing a proposal?**
 - A. Length of the proposal
 - B. Complex vocabulary
 - C. Clear and simple communication
 - D. Use of technical language

- 6. What should be done with government property at the end of a contract?**
- A. Discarded as unnecessary
 - B. Inventoried and returned to the government
 - C. Sold to the highest bidder
 - D. Moved to a new contractor
- 7. How are conflicts of interest addressed in federal contracting?**
- A. Through regulations that require oversight and review
 - B. By openly discussing with the public
 - C. Through regulations requiring disclosure and management
 - D. By allowing contractors to self-regulate
- 8. What is the primary role of the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) during contract closeout?**
- A. Review contractor performance assessments
 - B. Make final indirect cost rate determinations
 - C. Reassess the initial contract terms
 - D. Provide training to contractors
- 9. What is required for contractors when a contract involves multiple modifications?**
- A. Compliance with environmental regulations
 - B. Maintaining a detailed monitoring system
 - C. Conducting periodic training sessions
 - D. Adjusting their workforce according to contract needs
- 10. What is the purpose of the Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting (FAC-C)?**
- A. To ensure compliance with federal law
 - B. To ensure federal contracting professionals have the necessary qualifications
 - C. To provide funding for government contracts
 - D. To promote efficient government spending

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the government to provide Government Furnished Property (GFP)?

- A. Ensures more efficient use of government resources
- B. Increases competition for contracts
- C. Facilitates timely contract performance
- D. Enables more efficient source selection**

The reason that the government provides Government Furnished Property (GFP) can include a variety of logistical and operational factors essential for effective contract execution. Among these, ensuring more efficient use of government resources addresses the strategic deployment of assets to streamline processes and control costs. Similarly, facilitating timely contract performance is directly linked to the availability of necessary materials, which can prevent delays and promote adherence to schedules. While enabling more efficient source selection is an important aspect of contract acquisition, it does not directly relate to providing GFP. Source selection is primarily concerned with evaluating potential contractors based on their capabilities, experience, and delivered value. Government Furnished Property, on the other hand, is a mechanism aimed at supporting the execution of contracted work rather than influencing the initial competitive assessment of contractors. Thus, providing GFP is not intended to enhance the process of selecting sources but is instead focused on optimizing contract performance once a contractor is on board.

2. In what situation must the CO evaluate cost or price?

- A. When the project budget exceeds the estimated costs
- B. When there are multiple proposals
- C. In every acquisition, regardless of type**
- D. Only in competitive bidding processes

A Contracting Officer (CO) is required to evaluate cost or price in every acquisition, regardless of the type of contract or solicitation process being utilized. This evaluation is a critical step to ensure that the government receives fair and reasonable pricing for the goods and services procured. In the context of federal acquisitions, this evaluation helps to protect taxpayer interests and ensures compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The assessment of price or cost must occur even in situations where there may not be competition present, as it allows the CO to make informed decisions based on the adequacy and reasonableness of the proposed costs. This requirement is foundational in federal contracting, leading to transparency and accountability in the procurement process. Evaluating cost or price serves as a safeguard against potential overpricing and is essential even in sole-source acquisitions, where competition may not dictate terms. Therefore, a thorough assessment in every scenario aligns with the goals of federal acquisition policies, ensuring effectiveness, efficiency, and fiscal responsibility.

3. What three factors must be managed to ensure successful contract completion?

- A. Cost, quality, and risk
- B. Cost, schedule, and performance**
- C. Cost, compliance, and personnel
- D. Cost, schedule, and communication

To ensure successful contract completion, managing cost, schedule, and performance is essential. Cost refers to the budget allocated for the contract, and effective cost management ensures that the project stays within financial constraints. Schedule management involves tracking progress and ensuring that all tasks are completed on time, which is crucial for meeting deadlines and delivering the final product as anticipated. Performance encompasses meeting the specific requirements and standards outlined in the contract, ensuring that the deliverables are of the expected quality and functionality. Together, these three factors create a balanced approach to contract management, allowing for alignment with the project's goals and objectives. Focusing on these elements helps mitigate risks and promotes the overall effectiveness of the contract execution process. The integration of these factors is fundamental in achieving positive outcomes in contract management.

4. What is defined as a "Contract Modification"?

- A. A formal termination of an existing contract.
- B. A written change in the terms of a contract.**
- C. A request for additional funding for existing contracts.
- D. A proposal to modify contract performance metrics.

A "Contract Modification" is specifically defined as a written change in the terms of a contract. This encompasses various types of adjustments that can be made to the contract, such as altering the scope of work, changing the delivery schedule, or amending payment provisions. These modifications are essential for accommodating unforeseen circumstances or changes in project requirements while maintaining the integrity of the contractual agreement. In the context of contracts, modifications must be documented in writing to ensure clarity and legality, protecting both parties involved. This process allows for flexibility in contract management and helps avoid disputes by clearly outlining what changes have been agreed upon. The other options pertain to different aspects of contract management but do not accurately capture the definition of a contract modification. Например, the termination of a contract is a separate action that ends the agreement rather than modifying it. Similarly, requests for additional funding relate to financial adjustments rather than direct changes to the contract terms, and proposals to modify performance metrics involve suggestions rather than documented changes recognized legally. Thus, a written change is the most fitting description of what constitutes a contract modification.

5. What should be the focus when writing a proposal?

- A. Length of the proposal
- B. Complex vocabulary
- C. Clear and simple communication**
- D. Use of technical language

When writing a proposal, the focus should be on clear and simple communication. The primary goal of a proposal is to convey information in a manner that is easily understood by the reader. Clarity helps ensure that all stakeholders grasp the purpose, objectives, and benefits of the proposal without getting bogged down by unnecessary complexity or jargon. Using straightforward language allows the reader to quickly assess the merits of the proposal and make informed decisions. Good communication fosters collaboration, minimizes misunderstandings, and enhances the likelihood of approval or support for the proposed ideas. In contrast, emphasizing the length of the proposal might result in unnecessary detail that can dilute the main points. Utilizing complex vocabulary can confuse the audience, deterring engagement and comprehension. While technical language might be appropriate in certain contexts, it can alienate readers who are not familiar with the jargon, thus hindering the proposal's effectiveness. Therefore, focusing on clear and simple communication is essential for a successful proposal.

6. What should be done with government property at the end of a contract?

- A. Discarded as unnecessary
- B. Inventoried and returned to the government**
- C. Sold to the highest bidder
- D. Moved to a new contractor

At the end of a contract, government property must be inventoried and returned to the government. This process ensures that all government-owned items are accounted for and properly preserved. The responsibility to handle this property correctly falls on the contractor, as they are entrusted with government assets during the performance of the contract. Returning the property allows the government to maintain control over its resources, ensuring they can be reused or properly disposed of as necessary. It also helps to prevent potential misuse or loss of government property. Each contract typically outlines the protocols for property disposition, which often emphasize accountability and proper inventory procedures. The other options, such as discarding, selling, or moving property without consent, would violate government regulations and policies designed to safeguard public resources. These actions could lead to financial loss for the government and potential legal consequences for the contractor.

7. How are conflicts of interest addressed in federal contracting?

- A. Through regulations that require oversight and review
- B. By openly discussing with the public
- C. Through regulations requiring disclosure and management**
- D. By allowing contractors to self-regulate

Conflicts of interest in federal contracting are addressed through regulations requiring disclosure and management. This approach is crucial as it ensures that any potential conflicts are identified early and appropriately managed to maintain the integrity of the procurement process. The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) specifically mandates that contractors disclose any potential conflicts of interest that may affect their ability to perform obligations ethically and impartially. By requiring disclosure, agencies can assess the risks involved and implement necessary measures to mitigate them, such as restricting certain individuals from participating in the procurement process. This regulation helps to uphold a fair and transparent contracting environment, ensuring that all parties act in the best interest of the government and taxpayers. While oversight and review are important, they are part of a broader management strategy that stems from the initial requirement for disclosure. Open discussions with the public can promote transparency, but they do not replace the essential framework of regulations. Moreover, allowing contractors to self-regulate would not guarantee the objectivity and accountability needed in federal contracting, as it could lead to unchecked conflicts and ethical breaches. Thus, the systematic framework of regulations focused on disclosure and management stands out as the most effective method for addressing conflicts of interest in federal contracting.

8. What is the primary role of the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) during contract closeout?

- A. Review contractor performance assessments
- B. Make final indirect cost rate determinations**
- C. Reassess the initial contract terms
- D. Provide training to contractors

The primary role of the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) during the contract closeout process involves making final indirect cost rate determinations. This function is crucial because it ensures that all indirect costs incurred by the contractor are accurately assessed and settled before the contract is officially closed. Proper final indirect cost determinations help to determine the appropriate amount owed to the contractor or to resolve any overpayments. While reviewing contractor performance assessments, reassessing initial contract terms, and providing training to contractors are all important activities associated with contract management, they are not primarily focused on the closeout phase. The closeout phase specifically requires a final reconciliation of costs, which is why the determination of indirect rates is highlighted as the primary responsibility of the DCMA in this context. This process is vital for achieving a complete and correct closure of contracts in accordance with federal regulations and policies.

9. What is required for contractors when a contract involves multiple modifications?

- A. Compliance with environmental regulations
- B. Maintaining a detailed monitoring system**
- C. Conducting periodic training sessions
- D. Adjusting their workforce according to contract needs

When a contract involves multiple modifications, maintaining a detailed monitoring system is essential for contractors. This requirement ensures that all changes to the contract, including variations in scope, deliverables, costs, and timelines, are tracked accurately. A detailed monitoring system helps in assessing compliance with the terms of the contract and evaluating performance against the requirements. It allows contractors to respond effectively to modifications and manage resources appropriately, ensuring that the project stays on schedule and within budget. Monitoring systems also facilitate communication with the contracting agency, providing verification that the modifications are implemented correctly and that any impacts on project objectives are understood and managed. This proactive approach enhances accountability and transparency throughout the contract lifecycle. In contrast, while compliance with environmental regulations is important, it is a broader obligation that applies to many contracts regardless of the number of modifications. Conducting periodic training sessions may be necessary but is not directly tied to the management of contract modifications. Adjusting the workforce according to contract needs is often a practical response but lacks the systematic tracking and oversight that a monitoring system provides, which is essential for contracts with numerous modifications.

10. What is the purpose of the Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting (FAC-C)?

- A. To ensure compliance with federal law
- B. To ensure federal contracting professionals have the necessary qualifications**
- C. To provide funding for government contracts
- D. To promote efficient government spending

The primary purpose of the Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting (FAC-C) is to ensure that federal contracting professionals possess the necessary qualifications to effectively perform their roles. This certification serves as a benchmark for knowledge, skills, and abilities required to navigate the complexities of federal procurement. It reflects a commitment to professionalism and competence among contracting officers, enabling them to manage contract processes, mitigate risks, and uphold the principles of transparency and accountability in federal acquisitions. Having certified professionals helps foster a culture of excellence in government contracting, which is essential for building public trust and ensuring that federal agencies achieve their mission objectives efficiently and effectively. In this context, the FAC-C is not simply about compliance, funding, or spending—it primarily focuses on establishing a qualified workforce that can adeptly handle the nuances of federal contracting practices.

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://federalacquisitionncertincontracting.examzify.com>

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

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