

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. In procurement, what is an important outcome of preventing conflicts of interest according to FAR?**
 - A. The promotion of integrity in federal contracting**
 - B. Increased financial benefits for contractors**
 - C. Reduction of paperwork for procurement processes**
 - D. Higher profit margins for government contracts**

- 2. In FAR, what does TINA stand for?**
 - A. Truth in Negotiations Act**
 - B. Timely Information Notification Act**
 - C. Trade In National Agreements**
 - D. Transaction in Negotiation Estimates**

- 3. FAR Part 33 is concerned with which of the following?**
 - A. Service Contracting**
 - B. Protests, Disputes and Appeals**
 - C. Construction and Architect-Engineering Contracts**
 - D. Contract Cost Principles and Procedures**

- 4. What are the penalties for non-compliance with the Buy American Act according to FAR?**
 - A. Only fines are imposed**
 - B. Penalties can include contract termination and financial liabilities**
 - C. Warnings and minor penalties**
 - D. Suspension from future contracts**

- 5. Which part of FAR governs the determination of contractor responsibility?**
 - A. Part 7**
 - B. Part 5**
 - C. Part 9**
 - D. Part 15**

6. In which part of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) would you find rules regarding contract modifications?

- A. FAR Part 41**
- B. FAR Part 43**
- C. FAR Part 45**
- D. FAR Part 47**

7. What is primarily covered under FAR Part 1?

- A. Federal Acquisition Regulation System**
- B. Administrative Procedures**
- C. Contractor Qualifications**
- D. Market Research Practices**

8. What should a contracting officer do to ensure proper execution of a contract?

- A. Assign responsibilities to external agencies**
- B. Develop a clear and comprehensive statement of work**
- C. Focus solely on cost-cutting measures**
- D. Rely on contractors to interpret contract terms**

9. What does FAR Part 22 address?

- A. The usage of technology in government contracts**
- B. Application of labor laws to government contracts**
- C. Guidelines for financial reporting**
- D. Terms for contract modifications**

10. Which FAR part focuses on the acquisition of commercial items?

- A. FAR Part 13**
- B. FAR Part 12**
- C. FAR Part 14**
- D. FAR Part 15**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In procurement, what is an important outcome of preventing conflicts of interest according to FAR?

- A. The promotion of integrity in federal contracting**
- B. Increased financial benefits for contractors**
- C. Reduction of paperwork for procurement processes**
- D. Higher profit margins for government contracts**

An important outcome of preventing conflicts of interest according to the Federal Acquisition Regulation is the promotion of integrity in federal contracting. This is crucial because conflicts of interest can undermine the fairness and transparency of the procurement process. When integrity is upheld, it fosters trust among all stakeholders, including the government, contractors, and the public. Maintaining a conflict-free environment ensures that decisions are made based on merit and the best interests of the government rather than personal gain or favoritism. This establishes a foundation for fair competition, which is essential for achieving the best value for taxpayer dollars. In essence, preventing conflicts of interest enhances accountability and promotes ethical standards within government contracting practices, thereby ensuring that the procurement process operates smoothly and effectively. Other options focus on financial benefits or administrative efficiency, which, while important, are secondary to the core principle of maintaining integrity in the contracting process.

2. In FAR, what does TINA stand for?

- A. Truth in Negotiations Act**
- B. Timely Information Notification Act**
- C. Trade In National Agreements**
- D. Transaction in Negotiation Estimates**

The correct answer, Truth in Negotiations Act, is significant because TINA mandates that contractor pricing submissions to the government must be certified as accurate, complete, and current. This requirement aims to promote transparency and fairness in government procurement by ensuring that federal agencies have access to reliable cost data when negotiating contracts. Under TINA, if a contractor presents inaccurate or incomplete data, they can be held liable for the difference in price, which may lead to adjustments or penalties. Understanding the implications of TINA is crucial for both contractors and government procurement officials, as it upholds the integrity of the contracting process and encourages proper documentation and reporting practices. This act plays a vital role in ensuring that public funds are spent wisely and that government contracts are negotiated based on truthful and comprehensive data. The other options, while they may have plausible names, do not reflect any actual legislation or regulations relevant to federal acquisitions. Hence, they do not align with the established procurement framework as outlined in FAR.

3. FAR Part 33 is concerned with which of the following?

- A. Service Contracting
- B. Protests, Disputes and Appeals**
- C. Construction and Architect-Engineering Contracts
- D. Contract Cost Principles and Procedures

FAR Part 33 addresses the procedures and guidelines related to protests, disputes, and appeals within the federal contracting framework. This part establishes the processes by which contractors may challenge contracting decisions, submit disputes regarding contract terms or performance, and appeal decisions made by contracting officers. It provides an essential framework for ensuring that contractors have avenues for resolving conflicts and safeguarding their rights in the federal procurement process. The focus on protests, disputes, and appeals is critical, as it promotes fairness and transparency in federal contracting. It outlines the necessary steps for filing protests against contract awards and the legal channels for appealing decisions made by federal agency officials. This ensures that contractors can seek redress and fosters accountability among contracting entities. In contrast, the other options pertain to different aspects of federal acquisition. Service contracting pertains to FAR Parts that deal with providing services rather than the mechanisms for resolving disputes. Construction and architect-engineering contracts focus on specific regulations relevant to building and infrastructure contracts, while contract cost principles and procedures in FAR Part 31 outline how contractors should account for and allocate costs to government contracts. Each of these areas represents separate domains of federal procurement that do not align with the focus of FAR Part 33 on protests, disputes, and appeals.

4. What are the penalties for non-compliance with the Buy American Act according to FAR?

- A. Only fines are imposed
- B. Penalties can include contract termination and financial liabilities**
- C. Warnings and minor penalties
- D. Suspension from future contracts

The penalties for non-compliance with the Buy American Act as outlined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation can indeed include contract termination and financial liabilities. This law is designed to ensure that the U.S. government purchases domestic products when available, and failure to comply can have serious repercussions. When contractors do not abide by the requirements set forth in the Buy American Act, consequences may involve contractual actions that range from financial penalties to the termination of the contract altogether. This can occur if the contractor fails to provide the necessary documentation to prove that their products comply with domestic sourcing requirements, or if they provide foreign goods without the necessary justification. The severity of the penalties reflects the importance placed on supporting American manufacturers and ensuring that taxpayer dollars are used to promote domestic economic interests. The potential financial liabilities include repayment or fines that can result from improper sourcing of materials. This approach emphasizes the government's commitment to fostering domestic industries, and the enforcement mechanisms in place are designed to ensure compliance with the regulations governing federal procurement.

5. Which part of FAR governs the determination of contractor responsibility?

- A. Part 7**
- B. Part 5**
- C. Part 9**
- D. Part 15**

The determination of contractor responsibility is governed by Part 9 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). This section outlines the criteria and procedures that contracting officers must follow to assess whether a contractor is responsible and capable of performing a contract. Part 9 is focused on ensuring that contractors have the necessary financial, technical, and organizational resources, as well as the integrity and reliability to fulfill contract requirements. It includes guidelines on the evaluation of contractors in terms of their past performance, financial stability, and other key factors that contribute to their ability to successfully execute a contract. The other parts listed have different focuses. Part 7 deals with planning and policy for acquisitions, Part 5 pertains to publicizing contract actions, and Part 15 concerns the contracting processes for competitive proposals and negotiation. These aspects, while important, do not specifically address the criteria for determining contractor responsibility. Thus, the guidance specifically found in Part 9 is critical for ensuring that only qualified contractors are awarded government contracts.

6. In which part of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) would you find rules regarding contract modifications?

- A. FAR Part 41**
- B. FAR Part 43**
- C. FAR Part 45**
- D. FAR Part 47**

FAR Part 43 is dedicated to the policies and procedures surrounding contract modifications. This includes guidance on when and how contracts can be modified, detailing the circumstances under which changes can be made, the types of changes that are permissible, and the processes to be followed for those modifications. Key aspects covered in this section include unilateral and bilateral modifications, changes in the scope of work, and administrative changes. Understanding this part is crucial for acquisition practitioners to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements when making necessary changes to contracts throughout their lifecycle. The other parts mentioned do not focus specifically on contract modifications. For instance, FAR Part 41 pertains to acquisition of utility services, FAR Part 45 addresses the management of government property in the possession of contractors, and FAR Part 47 deals with transportation. None of these sections address the specifics of modifying contracts, making Part 43 the correct choice for understanding the rules and procedures related to contract modifications.

7. What is primarily covered under FAR Part 1?

- A. Federal Acquisition Regulation System**
- B. Administrative Procedures**
- C. Contractor Qualifications**
- D. Market Research Practices**

The correct choice focuses on the Federal Acquisition Regulation System, which is foundational to understanding the entire structure of the FAR. Part 1 of the FAR establishes the overall regulatory framework and defines the purpose and roles of the various components that make up the FAR. This part outlines the system's objectives, the applicability of the regulations, and the organization of the FAR itself. Understanding this framework is essential, as it provides context for the rest of the regulations employed in federal procurement. The definitions and scope set forth in Part 1 are critical for interpreting the specific requirements laid out in subsequent parts of the FAR. By establishing these fundamental principles, Part 1 facilitates a cohesive and organized approach to federal acquisitions. The other options, while important, deal with more specific aspects of federal procurement. Administrative procedures, contractor qualifications, and market research practices are all covered in other parts of the FAR and are built upon the foundational understanding provided in Part 1. This systematic approach allows procurement officials to navigate the complex landscape of federal regulations effectively.

8. What should a contracting officer do to ensure proper execution of a contract?

- A. Assign responsibilities to external agencies**
- B. Develop a clear and comprehensive statement of work**
- C. Focus solely on cost-cutting measures**
- D. Rely on contractors to interpret contract terms**

A contracting officer plays a crucial role in ensuring that a contract is properly executed, and developing a clear and comprehensive statement of work is fundamental to this process. A well-defined statement of work (SOW) outlines the specific tasks, deliverables, timelines, and performance standards expected from the contractor. This clarity helps to prevent misunderstandings and misinterpretations between the government and the contractor, ensuring that all parties are aligned in their expectations. The SOW acts as a foundational document that guides contract performance and provides a basis for measuring compliance. By ensuring that the SOW is detailed and precise, a contracting officer can facilitate effective communication and minimize disputes, which ultimately leads to successful contract performance. In contrast, while assigning responsibilities to external agencies could be part of a larger contract management strategy, it does not directly address the need for clarity within the contract itself. Focusing solely on cost-cutting measures can undermine the quality of the work and may lead to contracts that do not meet necessary requirements. Similarly, relying on contractors to interpret contract terms places the burden of understanding on the contractors, which can result in inconsistent interpretations and performance issues if the SOW is not adequately defined. Thus, the development of a clear and comprehensive statement of work stands out as the best

9. What does FAR Part 22 address?

- A. The usage of technology in government contracts**
- B. Application of labor laws to government contracts**
- C. Guidelines for financial reporting**
- D. Terms for contract modifications**

FAR Part 22 specifically addresses the application of labor laws to government contracts, ensuring that contractors comply with labor regulations when performing government work. This includes various aspects of labor relations, such as labor standards, employment eligibility verification, and occupational safety and health requirements. By establishing these regulations, FAR Part 22 aims to protect workers' rights and promote fair labor practices within the federal contracting environment. The focus on labor laws is crucial as it helps ensure that government contractors uphold fair working conditions and adhere to statutory labor obligations. This includes compliance with laws such as the Davis-Bacon Act, which mandates prevailing wage rates for laborers and mechanics on public works projects, and the Service Contract Act, which applies similar requirements to service contracts. In reviewing the other choices, while technology in government contracts (first option) might be relevant in certain contexts, it is not the primary focus of FAR Part 22. Financial reporting guidelines (third option) are addressed in other parts of FAR, which focus on financial aspects of contracting rather than labor laws. Terms for contract modifications (fourth option) are covered elsewhere in the FAR and do not fall under the purview of labor regulations. Therefore, the correct answer, which reflects the essential purpose and content of FAR Part

10. Which FAR part focuses on the acquisition of commercial items?

- A. FAR Part 13**
- B. FAR Part 12**
- C. FAR Part 14**
- D. FAR Part 15**

FAR Part 12 specifically addresses the acquisition of commercial items. This part is significant because it streamlines the procurement process for goods and services that are considered commercial, enabling federal agencies to benefit from the commercial marketplace's competitive pricing and efficient turnaround times. By following guidelines in FAR Part 12, contracting officers can utilize simplified acquisition procedures and often rely on commercial practices, which helps in reducing the administrative burden associated with traditional federal contracting methods. In contrast, FAR Part 13 deals with simplified acquisition procedures but does not focus exclusively on commercial items. FAR Part 14 provides guidelines for sealed bidding, which involves a different procurement method primarily used for certain formal acquisitions. FAR Part 15 addresses contracting by negotiation, which can apply to both commercial and non-commercial items but does not specifically target commercial acquisitions like FAR Part 12 does. Therefore, FAR Part 12 is the most relevant part when it comes to the acquisition of commercial items.

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://federalacquisitionregulation.examzify.com>

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

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