

Garrison Practice Test (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. Which General purpose (GP) bombs weigh 500 pounds?**
 - A. MK-82 and BLU-111**
 - B. GBU-12 and GBU-10**
 - C. MK-83 and MK-84**
 - D. MK-77 and BLU-109**

- 2. What name is used for the AGM-158 missile system?**
 - A. JASSM**
 - B. Griffin**
 - C. Hellfire**
 - D. Harm**

- 3. What type of damage is recorded in LOHAS?**
 - A. Exterior surface damage**
 - B. Low observable material damage**
 - C. Engine component damage**
 - D. Structural integrity loss**

- 4. What process is identical for both the GAU-21 and the GAU-18 guns?**
 - A. Clearing**
 - B. Safing**
 - C. Loading**
 - D. Firing**

- 5. Which cable standard is critical for military aircraft weapon systems?**
 - A. MIL-STD-810**
 - B. MIL-STD-1760**
 - C. MIL-STD-461**
 - D. MIL-STD-464**

- 6. A GREEN TAG represents what kind of equipment status?**
 - A. Serviceable**
 - B. Unserviceable reparable**
 - C. Test/modification**
 - D. Suspended**

- 7. Which of the following circuits has both series and parallel characteristics?**
- A. Open circuit**
 - B. Short circuit**
 - C. Series-parallel circuit**
 - D. Grounded circuit**
- 8. What is used to ensure only authorized personnel are in the area when munitions are on the flight-line?**
- A. Warning signs**
 - B. Entry control points and security patrols**
 - C. Fencing and barriers**
 - D. Video surveillance**
- 9. The purpose of a Status message is to provide which of the following?**
- A. Recommendations for improvements**
 - B. Updates and changes**
 - C. Hazard assessments**
 - D. Resource allocations**
- 10. Which General purpose (GP) bombs weigh 2000 pounds?**
- A. MK-84 and BLU-117**
 - B. GBU-31 and GBU-32**
 - C. MK-82 and BLU-126**
 - D. GBU-10 and GBU-12**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which General purpose (GP) bombs weigh 500 pounds?

- A. MK-82 and BLU-111**
- B. GBU-12 and GBU-10**
- C. MK-83 and MK-84**
- D. MK-77 and BLU-109**

The 500-pound General Purpose bombs include the MK-82 and BLU-111. Both of these bombs are designed for a variety of tactical operations, providing versatility in combat scenarios. The MK-82 is a conventional bomb that has been widely used since its introduction, and the BLU-111, essentially a modern variant, retains the same weight and dimensions while often utilizing more advanced materials and designs for enhanced performance and safety in certain environments. When considering the other options, the MK-83 and MK-84 are heavier, weighing 1,000 pounds and 2,000 pounds respectively. The GBU-12 and GBU-10 are laser-guided bombs that also do not fit the 500-pound classification; they typically refer to modified versions of the MK-82 and MK-84. Similarly, the MK-77 and BLU-109 are specialized munitions that exceed the 500-pound weight limit, highlighting that the specific designation of 500-pound bombs is distinctly held by the MK-82 and BLU-111. This clarifies why the selection of the MK-82 and BLU-111 is the correct identification for the 500-pound GP bombs.

2. What name is used for the AGM-158 missile system?

- A. JASSM**
- B. Griffin**
- C. Hellfire**
- D. Harm**

The AGM-158 missile system is known as the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile (JASSM). This designation highlights its primary function as a long-range missile designed for precision strike against high-value targets. The JASSM is capable of being launched from various platforms and is equipped with advanced guidance systems, making it effective for penetrating enemy defenses from a standoff distance. Its design is focused on providing stealth capabilities, allowing it to evade radar detection and deliver impactful strikes against strategic objectives without exposing the launch aircraft to significant risk. In the context of the other missile systems mentioned, the Griffin is a smaller, precision-guided munition typically used in close air support; the Hellfire is primarily an anti-tank guided missile used by many rotary-wing and unmanned aerial systems, specializing in precision strikes on armored vehicles; and the HARM (High-speed Anti-Radiation Missile) is specifically designed for targeting enemy radar installations. These characteristics distinguish the JASSM as a distinct and advanced long-range strike weapon in modern military operations.

3. What type of damage is recorded in LOHAS?

- A. Exterior surface damage
- B. Low observable material damage**
- C. Engine component damage
- D. Structural integrity loss

LOHAS stands for Low Observable/High Altitude Strike and refers specifically to material damage that affects the low observable characteristics of an aircraft or vehicle. This includes damage that could compromise the vehicle's stealth capabilities, which are crucial for missions requiring reduced detection by radar and other surveillance systems. The type of damage recorded in LOHAS is specifically related to low observable materials, which are designed to minimize the radar cross-section of a vehicle. This aspect of damage impacts the effectiveness of the vehicle in combat situations. In contrast, the other options pertain to different areas of damage that do not necessarily align with the objectives of LOHAS. For example, exterior surface damage may refer to cosmetic issues rather than stealth capabilities, while structural integrity loss and engine component damage relate more to the vehicle's overall functionality rather than its low observable features. Thus, understanding that LOHAS specifically pertains to the effects of damage on low observable materials is key to recognizing why that choice accurately represents the answer to the question.

4. What process is identical for both the GAU-21 and the GAU-18 guns?

- A. Clearing
- B. Safing**
- C. Loading
- D. Firing

The safing process is crucial for ensuring the weapons are rendered safe and ready for transport or storage without the risk of accidental discharge. For both the GAU-21 and GAU-18 guns, the safing procedures are designed to follow similar protocols that include clearing the chamber of any ammunition, ensuring all safety mechanisms are engaged, and securing the firearms in a manner that reduces any potential hazards. This consistency in the safing process is important for personnel who might operate or handle either gun, as it promotes safe practices and reduces the likelihood of mistakes that could occur due to differing procedures between the two. Understanding the safing process helps maintain operational safety standards across various weapon systems.

5. Which cable standard is critical for military aircraft weapon systems?

- A. MIL-STD-810**
- B. MIL-STD-1760**
- C. MIL-STD-461**
- D. MIL-STD-464**

The significance of MIL-STD-1760 in the context of military aircraft weapon systems lies in its specification for the integration of weapons onto military aircraft. This standard outlines the requirements for the interface between aircraft and weapon systems, ensuring that they can communicate effectively and operate safely together.

MIL-STD-1760 defines the electrical and mechanical interfaces essential for weapon systems to be carried, launched, controlled, and monitored by the aircraft. The standard encompasses various aspects, including electrical connectors, signal protocols, and data exchange mechanisms, which are crucial for the successful deployment of armaments. This integration is vital for maintaining operational effectiveness in combat scenarios, allowing for streamlined coordination between the aircraft and the weapons. Such standardized protocols help enhance interoperability among different platforms and weapon systems, reducing the risk of failure during critical missions. Therefore, MIL-STD-1760 is recognized as a foundational standard for ensuring the reliability and effectiveness of military aircraft weapon systems.

6. A GREEN TAG represents what kind of equipment status?

- A. Serviceable**
- B. Unserviceable reparable**
- C. Test/modification**
- D. Suspended**

A GREEN TAG signifies that the equipment is serviceable. In the context of equipment status, a green tag indicates that a piece of equipment is fully operational and ready for use. This status ensures personnel that the equipment meets all necessary standards and is safe and effective for its intended purpose. Understanding the different tags used to represent equipment status can aid in effective management and operational readiness. Each tag color corresponds to specific conditions of the equipment, influencing maintenance and deployment decisions in various operational contexts. The indication of a green tag being serviceable helps maintain a high level of efficiency in operations.

7. Which of the following circuits has both series and parallel characteristics?

- A. Open circuit**
- B. Short circuit**
- C. Series-parallel circuit**
- D. Grounded circuit**

A series-parallel circuit is characterized by having components arranged in both series and parallel configurations. This means that some components are connected end-to-end (in series), while others are connected across common points (in parallel). This type of circuit allows for a more versatile design, enabling different paths for current flow and the ability to modify circuit behavior in terms of voltage and current distribution. In contrast, an open circuit does not have a complete path for current to flow, while a short circuit typically allows current to flow unrestricted, posing a risk of damage or failure. A grounded circuit refers to a circuit that has a connection to the ground for safety or stabilization purposes but does not inherently imply a combination of series and parallel configurations. Thus, the series-parallel circuit stands out as the correct answer due to its inherent design that incorporates both circuit characteristics.

8. What is used to ensure only authorized personnel are in the area when munitions are on the flight-line?

- A. Warning signs**
- B. Entry control points and security patrols**
- C. Fencing and barriers**
- D. Video surveillance**

The use of entry control points and security patrols is essential for maintaining security in areas, especially in scenarios where munitions are present and the potential risks are high. Entry control points serve as designated locations where individuals can be screened before being allowed to enter sensitive areas. These points often involve checks to confirm the identity and authorization of personnel, ensuring that only those with the necessary clearance can access the flight-line. Security patrols complement this by providing a physical presence in the area. They monitor for unauthorized access and can react quickly to any suspicious activity. This combined approach of controlled access and active monitoring helps maintain a secure environment, minimizing the risk of accidents or unauthorized actions that could compromise safety. While warning signs, fencing, and barriers, as well as video surveillance, all contribute to an overall security strategy, they do not provide the same level of proactive and immediate response as entry control points and patrols. Warning signs alert individuals to the risks, fencing and barriers can deter unauthorized access, and video surveillance allows for monitoring and recording of activity, but they lack the direct interaction and control offered by actively managed entry points and security personnel stationed to oversee the area.

9. The purpose of a Status message is to provide which of the following?

- A. Recommendations for improvements**
- B. Updates and changes**
- C. Hazard assessments**
- D. Resource allocations**

A Status message serves the primary purpose of delivering updates and changes. This type of message is crucial for keeping all stakeholders informed about the current state of a project, operations, or system. It typically includes information such as progress made, any setbacks encountered, and adjustments that might be necessary moving forward. This ensures that everyone involved is aware of the latest developments, which facilitates better coordination, decision-making, and response strategies. While recommendations for improvements, hazard assessments, and resource allocations may be important in their respective contexts, they are not the main focus of a Status message. Instead, the emphasis is on communicating what has occurred and what changes are being implemented to maintain transparency and effective communication among team members or departments.

10. Which General purpose (GP) bombs weigh 2000 pounds?

- A. MK-84 and BLU-117**
- B. GBU-31 and GBU-32**
- C. MK-82 and BLU-126**
- D. GBU-10 and GBU-12**

The MK-84 and BLU-117 are both classified as 2000-pound general-purpose bombs. The MK-84 is a conventional bomb widely used by the U.S. military, recognized for its significant explosive yield and versatility across various combat scenarios. The BLU-117 is similar in weight and is designed for use in precision strikes. The designation as 2000-pound bombs signifies that they are often utilized in targeting larger, fortified structures or for causing extensive area damage. In contrast, the other choices consist of munitions that do not share the same weight classification, which is essential for understanding their application and capabilities in military operations. For instance, the GBU-31 and GBU-32 are both 2000-pound precision-guided bombs, but they represent specific variants focusing on guided technologies rather than general-purpose use. The MK-82 and BLU-126 are lighter, at 500 pounds, while the GBU-10 and GBU-12 represent even smaller guided bombs. Understanding the distinctions in weight and purpose helps in selecting the appropriate munitions for various tactical needs.

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://garrison.examzify.com>

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

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