

GARRISON PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. No-Lone Zones contain _____, nuclear weapon systems, or critical components.**
 - A. conventional weapons
 - B. nuclear weapons
 - C. support equipment
 - D. personnel
- 2. When is a THRU FLIGHT Inspection typically conducted?**
 - A. End of the day
 - B. When immediate turnaround is scheduled
 - C. Before takeoff
 - D. After maintenance
- 3. Unusual behavior observed on the field should be reported according to which guidelines?**
 - A. General Command Guidelines
 - B. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
 - C. Emergency Response Protocols
 - D. Training Manual Requirements
- 4. In the Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS), which option brings up the checkout user in Support Equipment Status?**
 - A. Equipment Checkout
 - B. Tool Room View
 - C. Support Equipment List
 - D. Inventory Checkout
- 5. The GBU-54 is identical to which bomb except for an added DSU-38 laser sensor?**
 - A. GBU-31
 - B. GBU-38
 - C. GBU-39
 - D. GBU-52

6. _____ provides appropriate timeline information for report submissions and guidance on how a report should be formatted.
- A. DAFI 91-101, Air Force Nuclear Weapons Surety Program
 - B. DAFI 91-204, Safety Investigations and Reports
 - C. The Unit Committed Munitions List (UCML)
 - D. DAFMAN 91-221, Weapons Safety Investigations and Reports
7. 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
8. In accordance with Weapons Systems Safety Rules (WSSR), who are individuals responsible for reporting nuclear safety hazards and deficiencies to?
- A. Unit Safety Representative
 - B. Immediate supervisor
 - C. Joint Safety Command
 - D. Safety Assurance Officer
9. Which tech data provides self-test procedures for a voltage detector and adapter cables?
- A. The applicable aircraft -33-1-2 TO
 - B. The aircraft maintenance manual
 - C. Quality assurance evaluation report
 - D. The standard operating procedures handbook
10. Training records are maintained electronically through which system?
- A. AF approved Maintenance Information System (MIS) or equivalent
 - B. Manual record-keeping system
 - C. Online training database
 - D. Paper-based filing system

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. No-Lone Zones contain _____, nuclear weapon systems, or critical components.

- A. conventional weapons
- B. nuclear weapons**
- C. support equipment
- D. personnel

No-Lone Zones are areas established to prevent solo operations involving sensitive or hazardous materials and systems, especially in the context of nuclear safety. The emphasis in these zones is on the presence and management of nuclear weapon systems or critical components, which must be overseen to ensure safety, security, and compliance with protocols. In this context, the correct answer indicates that nuclear weapons are specifically prohibited from being operated in these zones without supervision or assistance, given the significant risks and consequences associated with their handling. Proper checks and balances must be in place to mitigate any potential dangers, reaffirming the rationale behind the establishment of No-Lone Zones. While conventional weapons, support equipment, and personnel may also be present in a military environment, they do not encompass the same level of risk and regulatory oversight that nuclear weapons do, making the specific mention of nuclear weapons essential in defining the nature of No-Lone Zones.

2. When is a THRU FLIGHT Inspection typically conducted?

- A. End of the day
- B. When immediate turnaround is scheduled**
- C. Before takeoff
- D. After maintenance

A THRU FLIGHT Inspection is typically conducted when immediate turnaround is scheduled because this inspection is crucial for ensuring that an aircraft is ready for flight after it returns from a previous journey. This type of inspection checks systems and components that may have been affected during the flight and ensures that everything is functioning correctly before the aircraft departs again. Given the quick turnaround time often required in busy operational environments, this inspection helps maintain safety and efficiency by confirming that the aircraft is in optimal condition for the next flight. In contexts such as commercial airlines where aircraft need to be turned around promptly to maintain schedules, this inspection plays a critical role in ensuring that no critical maintenance or operational checks are overlooked in the rush. While inspections also occur at other times, such as end of the day or before takeoff, the specific focus of a THRU FLIGHT Inspection is on ensuring readiness for immediate flight. Additionally, while maintenance may indicate checks carried out on an aircraft, THRU FLIGHT Inspections do not typically follow maintenance tasks but rather serve as a readiness check between flights.

3. Unusual behavior observed on the field should be reported according to which guidelines?

- A. General Command Guidelines
- B. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)**
- C. Emergency Response Protocols
- D. Training Manual Requirements

Reporting unusual behavior observed on the field is crucial for maintaining safety and operational integrity. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are designed to provide structured and consistent guidelines for how personnel should act in various situations, including reporting and addressing unusual behavior. SOPs offer a clear framework outlining the steps to take when an incident occurs, ensuring that all team members are aligned on the reporting process and can respond appropriately. The importance of SOPs lies in their established nature, which includes the specific actions to be taken, the individuals or departments responsible for receiving reports, and the timelines for reporting. This helps in maintaining thorough documentation and enables an organized response to any potential security or safety threat. By following the SOPs, personnel help facilitate communication and enhance situational awareness among the team, which is essential for effective operations and safety in the field.

4. In the Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS), which option brings up the checkout user in Support Equipment Status?

- A. Equipment Checkout
- B. Tool Room View**
- C. Support Equipment List
- D. Inventory Checkout

In a Computerized Maintenance Management System (CMMS), the Tool Room View is specifically designed to provide a detailed look at equipment and tools that are available for checkout. This option allows users to interact with the system to initiate the checkout process, thereby efficiently managing equipment allocation and status tracking. When accessing the Tool Room View, users can typically see which items are currently checked out, as well as which are available, facilitating better management of resources. This creates a user-friendly environment where the checkout process is streamlined, helping staff quickly identify the status of support equipment and manage workflows effectively. In contrast, Equipment Checkout and Inventory Checkout options may focus on specific transactions without necessarily providing an overarching view of user access. The Support Equipment List is more likely to show a complete inventory but may not directly facilitate the checkout process in the same intuitive manner as the Tool Room View. Consequently, the Tool Room View is the most appropriate choice for bringing up the checkout user in Support Equipment Status.

5. The GBU-54 is identical to which bomb except for an added DSU-38 laser sensor?

- A. GBU-31
- B. GBU-38**
- C. GBU-39
- D. GBU-52

The GBU-54 is specifically designed to enhance precision targeting capabilities by incorporating the DSU-38 laser sensor. This addition allows the GBU-54 to utilize both GPS and laser guidance for improved accuracy against moving or stationary targets. The GBU-38, which is based on the 500-pound class warhead, serves as the foundation for the GBU-54. The GBU-38 is an GPS-guided munition that is smart and versatile, making it the closest match to the GBU-54 in terms of weight and basic design. The integration of the DSU-38 sensor into the GBU-54 differentiates it from the GBU-38 while still maintaining the overall structure and performance characteristics of the GBU-38, which is why the GBU-54 is considered virtually identical to it, apart from the added sensor. This makes the GBU-38 the correct reference point for understanding the GBU-54's design and capabilities.

6. _____ provides appropriate timeline information for report submissions and guidance on how a report should be formatted.

- A. DAFI 91-101, Air Force Nuclear Weapons Surety Program
- B. DAFI 91-204, Safety Investigations and Reports**
- C. The Unit Committed Munitions List (UCML)
- D. DAFMAN 91-221, Weapons Safety Investigations and Reports

DAFI 91-204, which focuses on Safety Investigations and Reports, is the correct answer because it outlines the necessary protocols and requirements for conducting safety investigations within the Air Force. This includes providing a clear timeline for report submissions, which is crucial for maintaining safety standards and ensuring accountability. Furthermore, DAFI 91-204 specifies guidance on the formatting of these reports, ensuring consistency and clarity in documentation across the organization. In this context, the other options do not directly address the timeline information and formatting guidance specific to safety reports. For instance, DAFI 91-101 pertains to nuclear weapons and is more focused on security protocols than on report submission processes. The Unit Committed Munitions List (UCML) is a catalog of munitions and does not deal with report formatting or timelines. DAFMAN 91-221 relates to investigations but does not provide the same comprehensive framework strictly for safety investigations and reporting as DAFI 91-204 does. Therefore, DAFI 91-204 is specifically tailored to the needs of safety investigations, making it the most appropriate choice.

7. 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.

8. In accordance with Weapons Systems Safety Rules (WSSR), who are individuals responsible for reporting nuclear safety hazards and deficiencies to?

- A. Unit Safety Representative**
- B. Immediate supervisor
- C. Joint Safety Command
- D. Safety Assurance Officer

Individuals responsible for reporting nuclear safety hazards and deficiencies should report them to the Unit Safety Representative. This role is designated to ensure that safety issues are communicated effectively within the unit. The Unit Safety Representative has the training and authority to manage safety concerns and liaise with higher levels of command, making them the most appropriate point of contact for reporting such significant safety hazards. This position serves as a critical link between the personnel observing potential safety issues and the broader safety processes in place. It helps maintain safety standards and ensures that any deficiencies are addressed in accordance with established protocols, ensuring the overall safety of nuclear operations.

9. Which tech data provides self-test procedures for a voltage detector and adapter cables?

- A. The applicable aircraft -33-1-2 TO**
- B. The aircraft maintenance manual
- C. Quality assurance evaluation report
- D. The standard operating procedures handbook

The correct answer is based on the specificity and function of the technical data referenced in the context of servicing and maintaining equipment, such as voltage detectors and their associated adapter cables. The aircraft -33-1-2 TO (Technical Order) is specifically tailored to provide detailed instructions for the maintenance and testing of equipment on aircraft. This includes self-test procedures for tools and devices used in aviation maintenance. Technical Orders are essential documents that contain the necessary technical data for aircraft systems, including operational guidelines, maintenance practices, and troubleshooting steps. Given that the question pertains to testing procedures for electrical equipment, the appropriate TO will include relevant and precise instructions that ensure effective and safe operation. In contrast, the aircraft maintenance manual may contain comprehensive maintenance information but might not focus specifically on self-test procedures for voltage detectors. Quality assurance evaluation reports and standard operating procedures handbooks serve different purposes and do not typically include the specific test procedures required for this type of equipment. Therefore, the Technical Order -33-1-2 is the most fitting resource for the self-test procedures of the voltage detector and adapter cables.

10. Training records are maintained electronically through which system?

- A. AF approved Maintenance Information System (MIS) or equivalent**
- B. Manual record-keeping system
- C. Online training database
- D. Paper-based filing system

Training records are maintained electronically through an Air Force approved Maintenance Information System (MIS) or an equivalent system because these platforms are specifically designed to efficiently track, manage, and store training data in a secure and accessible manner. The MIS provides automation that improves data accuracy, enhances reporting capabilities, and ensures compliance with regulations and standards. Using a system that is recognized and approved by the Air Force also ensures that the specific requirements for record-keeping, such as data integrity and confidentiality, are adhered to. This is essential for maintaining the quality and reliability of training records, which are crucial for mission readiness and personnel development. In contrast, manual record-keeping systems, online training databases that are not standardized, or paper-based filing systems do not provide the same level of efficiency, security, and compliance as an approved MIS. They may lead to issues such as data loss, inaccuracies, and difficulties in retrieving information, which can be detrimental in a military context where accurate training records are vital for operational success.

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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