GMA Comprehensive 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

1. Range command 'Load and Make Ready' moves from which condition to which?

A. Condition 2 to Condition 3

B. Condition 4 to Condition 1

C. Condition 1 to Condition 4

D. Condition 3 to Condition 2

2. What is the probable cause of hydraulically operated check valve fails to open?

A. Worn seat

B. Damaged diaphragm

C. Debris in valve

D. Frozen fluid

3. What is the MK45's maximum firing rate?

A. 20 rounds per minute

B. 10 rounds per minute

C. 30 rounds per minute

D. 15 rounds per minute

4. Under normal circumstances, how often must personnel be assigned?

A. Yearly/ Annually

B. Weekly

C. Biweekly

D. Monthly

5. Which stage is directly after Extracting?

A. Feeding

B. Chambering

C. Unlocking

D. Ejecting

6. Which stage is the fourth in the cycle?

- **A. Chambering**
- **B. Unlocking**
- **C. Firing**
- **D. Ejecting**

7. The weapon system is categorized by the number of major equipment areas. How many areas are there?

- **A. 4 major equipment areas**
- **B. 3 major equipment areas**
- **C. 5 major equipment areas**
- **D. 2 major equipment areas**

8. Which stage follows Chambering in the cycle?

- **A. Firing**
- **B. Locking**
- **C. Ejecting**
- **D. Extracting**

9. Which stage precedes Cocking?

- **A. Ejecting**
- **B. Locking**
- **C. Feeding**
- **D. Chambering**

10. What is the basic function of fluid power?

- **A. Store energy**
- **B. Measure pressure**
- **C. Convert to heat**
- **D. Generate force and motion**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Range command 'Load and Make Ready' moves from which condition to which?

A. Condition 2 to Condition 3

B. Condition 4 to Condition 1

C. Condition 1 to Condition 4

D. Condition 3 to Condition 2

Load and Make Ready is about taking the weapon from a safe, unloaded state and bringing it into a loaded, ready-to-fire state. The command intentionally transitions you from the most cautious condition (no ammunition, safe handling) to the condition where ammunition is loaded and the weapon is prepared to fire. It's the step that establishes firing readiness while maintaining safety protocols. So the correct interpretation is that this command moves the range from the safe, unloaded condition to the loaded, ready-to-fire condition. The other potential transitions would imply going backward in readiness or staying in a non-ready state, which isn't what this command is designed to do.

2. What is the probable cause of hydraulically operated check valve fails to open?

A. Worn seat

B. Damaged diaphragm

C. Debris in valve

D. Frozen fluid

In a hydraulically operated check valve, opening is driven by hydraulic pressure acting on a flexible diaphragm that shifts the valve element away from its seat. If the diaphragm is damaged, it can't flex properly or may fail to transmit the hydraulic force effectively, so applying pressure won't move the valve to the open position. That direct loss of actuation makes a damaged diaphragm the most likely cause of the valve failing to open. Worn seats affect sealing and the ability to hold pressure, not the actuation itself; debris can jam movement but the primary failure mode for not opening is inadequate actuation from a compromised diaphragm. Frozen fluid could impede movement, but the root issue remains the damaged diaphragm preventing proper actuation.

3. What is the MK45's maximum firing rate?

A. 20 rounds per minute

B. 10 rounds per minute

C. 30 rounds per minute

D. 15 rounds per minute

The concept being tested is the highest rate at which a weapon can cycle and feed rounds, measured in rounds per minute. For the Mk 45, the design and mechanism limit the firing cycle and ammunition handling to about twenty rounds per minute at maximum. This is the ceiling under safe, optimal conditions; pushing faster would tax the loading and feed system and risk jams or unsafe operation. The other options are simply slower or faster than what the gun can reliably achieve: ten or fifteen rounds per minute are below the maximum, while thirty rounds per minute would exceed the weapon's mechanical capabilities.

4. Under normal circumstances, how often must personnel be assigned?

A. Yearly/ Annually

B. Weekly

C. Biweekly

D. Monthly

Scheduling is typically set up on an annual basis. This aligns with budgeting cycles, payroll and benefits timing, and yearly performance or credentialing reviews, giving teams stability and predictable coverage for the year ahead. Frequent reassignments—weekly, biweekly, or monthly—would cause ongoing disruption and constant readjustment, making planning less efficient. So, under normal circumstances, personnel assignments are made once per year.

5. Which stage is directly after Extracting?

A. Feeding

B. Chambering

C. Unlocking

D. Ejecting

In the cycling sequence of a semi-automatic firearm, once a round has been extracted, the next action is ejecting. This happens because the extractor pulls the spent cartridge from the chamber and the ejector then expels it through the ejection port. The chamber must be clear before the next round can be moved in, so feeding and chambering occur after the spent case has been ejected, during the forward stroke of the slide.

6. Which stage is the fourth in the cycle?

A. Chambering

B. Unlocking

C. Firing

D. Ejecting

Cycle of operation for a semi-automatic firearm is being tested. In this sequence, a round is first chambered, then the action unlocks, then the spent cartridge is ejected, and only after that does the firearm fire the next round. That makes the firing stage the fourth step. The earlier steps are chambering (loading a round into the chamber), unlocking (allowing the slide to cycle), and ejecting (removing the spent case) before the firing occurs.

7. The weapon system is categorized by the number of major equipment areas. How many areas are there?

A. 4 major equipment areas

B. 3 major equipment areas

C. 5 major equipment areas

D. 2 major equipment areas

The weapon system is organized into four major equipment areas. This four-part structure helps keep maintenance, logistics, and training clear by grouping related subsystems into distinct domains while still ensuring the entire system works together. Using four areas provides a balance—too few would lump important functions together and obscure responsibilities, while more than four would add unnecessary complexity without extra practical benefit.

8. Which stage follows Chambering in the cycle?

A. Firing

B. Locking

C. Ejecting

D. Extracting

The sequence of stages in a firearm's cycling is being tested here: after a round is chambered, the next action is to lock the breech. Locking the bolt or breech is essential to secure the cartridge and withstand the high pressure created when the powder burns. With the breech locked, the trigger can safely fire the round and the action can properly handle the forces involved. After firing, the system unlocks, then extracts and ejects the spent casing, and the cycle can begin again with chambering a new round.

9. Which stage precedes Cocking?

A. Ejecting

B. Locking

C. Feeding

D. Chambering

The sequence of a firearm's action cycle shows how the slide's rearward travel drives ejecting and cocking. When a shot is fired, the slide moves back and ejects the spent casing, and in that rearward motion the hammer or striker is cocked. Because that ejecting happens during the rearward stroke, it occurs before cocking in the cycle. After the slide returns forward, the next round is chambered, which is the chambering stage. So the stage that comes before cocking is ejecting. The other phases occur during the forward stroke (feeding and chambering) or during firing (locking), which is why they don't precede cocking.

10. What is the basic function of fluid power?

A. Store energy

B. Measure pressure

C. Convert to heat

D. Generate force and motion

Fluid power uses pressurized fluid to do work, and its basic function is to generate force and motion by acting on an actuator such as a piston or hydraulic motor. The force produced equals pressure times area, and the resulting movement provides the work needed to lift, push, pull, or rotate loads. Valves regulate direction, speed, and magnitude of that motion, shaping how the system performs. Energy storage devices like accumulators can hold pressure for peak or smoothing needs, but that supports the work being done rather than defining the fundamental purpose. Measuring pressure or converting energy into heat are a sensing or loss/inefficiency aspects, respectively. So the core role is to convert fluid energy into mechanical force and movement.

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://gmacomp.examzify.com

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