

LONGKNIFE 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. How many steps per minute is Quick Time?

- A. 60
- B. 90
- C. 120
- D. 150

2. What is the purpose of a soldier's pace count?

- A. Determine time to complete march.
- B. Determine distance traveled with limited terrain visibility and no GPS.
- C. Measure altitude.
- D. Identify friend or foe.

3. What are immediate/ remedial actions?

- A. Immediate: Tap the magazine, charge the weapon, and reengage. Remedial: Remove the magazine, Lock bolt/slide to the rear, Observe the malfunction, and Clear the malfunction
- B. Immediate: Disassemble weapon; Remedial: Replace weapon.
- C. Immediate: Call for help; Remedial: Wait.
- D. Immediate: Eject magazine; Remedial: Ignore.

4. Which of the following is a category of chemical hazards?

- A. Biological Hazards
- B. Nuclear Materials
- C. Toxic Industrial Chemicals
- D. Radiological Substances

5. Who identifies the supplementary reviewer at the start of the evaluation period?

- A. The rated Soldier
- B. The commander establishing the rating chain
- C. The HR office
- D. The unit sergeant major

- 6. What are the indicators for tension pneumothorax in this context?**
- A. Abdominal pain with fever
 - B. Progressive respiratory distress with torso trauma
 - C. Chest pain improved with deep breaths
 - D. Normal breath sounds
- 7. What is the effect of restricted reporting on the investigative process?**
- A. It automatically triggers an official investigation.
 - B. It delays the investigation until consent.
 - C. It requires a court-martial.
 - D. It does not trigger the official investigative process.
- 8. Who is allowed to wear branch insignia on the ACU, and how should it be worn?**
- A. U.S. Army Chaplaincy religious denomination insignia may be worn 1/8 inch above and centered on the name tape. The insignia will be pin on only.
 - B. Only branch insignia other than Chaplaincy insignia may be worn with the ACU.
 - C. It must be worn on the left sleeve.
 - D. No branch insignia may be worn on the ACU.
- 9. Which statement accurately describes CBRN operations?**
- A. The Employment of Capabilities That Assess, Protect Against, and Mitigate the Entire Range of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Incidents to Enable Freedom of Action.
 - B. The Process of Decontaminating Equipment After Exposure.
 - C. A Training Manual for Gas Masks.
 - D. A Summary of Weather Avoidance Procedures.
- 10. What is the response from the NCO when greeted with "Good morning Sergeant"?**
- A. Unit Motto
 - B. Victory
 - C. Sir
 - D. At ease

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many steps per minute is Quick Time?

- A. 60
- B. 90
- C. 120**
- D. 150

Quick Time is the standard marching pace used in drills to move with a regular, brisk cadence. It is 120 steps per minute, meaning two steps every second. With a common step length of about 30 inches, that pace translates to roughly 5 feet moved each second, or about 300 feet per minute. This tempo sits between Slow Time (60 steps per minute) and Double Time (180 steps per minute), providing a consistent pace for regular formations. The other numbers don't fit Quick Time because 60 is too slow for Quick Time, and 90 or 150 aren't the established Quick Time cadences.

2. What is the purpose of a soldier's pace count?

- A. Determine time to complete march.
- B. Determine distance traveled with limited terrain visibility and no GPS.**
- C. Measure altitude.
- D. Identify friend or foe.

Pace counting translates steps into distance. Soldiers use a known length for each step (pace) to convert the number of steps they've taken into how far they've traveled, which is especially useful when visibility is limited and GPS isn't available. The basic idea is to calibrate your pace length by walking a measured distance and counting the steps it took; distance per step is then distance divided by steps. During a march, you multiply the number of paces you've taken by your pace length to estimate how far you've gone from your starting point, or how far remains on your route. This method is handy because it relies only on your body and a simple count, not on instruments that might fail or be hard to read in the field. However, pace length can vary with terrain, fatigue, footwear, and slope, so re-calibrating for different conditions keeps estimates accurate. Other functions, like measuring altitude, identifying friend or foe, or directly timing the march, aren't what pace counting provides. Altitude requires a barometric or GPS altimeter, friend-foe identification is a perceptual task, and while you can estimate time if you know your pace rate, the core value of pace counting is converting steps into distance.

3. What are immediate/ remedial actions?

- A. Immediate: Tap the magazine, charge the weapon, and reengage. Remedial: Remove the magazine, Lock bolt/slide to the rear, Observe the malfunction, and Clear the malfunction**
- B. Immediate: Disassemble weapon; Remedial: Replace weapon.
- C. Immediate: Call for help; Remedial: Wait.
- D. Immediate: Eject magazine; Remedial: Ignore.

The main idea here is how you handle a firearm stoppage using two levels of response: immediate action and remedial action. Immediate action is the quick, first attempt to restore function without taking the weapon apart. Tapping the magazine, charging the weapon, and reengaging the bolt are designed to clear common feeding or chamber issues fast, keeping the weapon ready to fire if the problem is something like a light feed or a minor jam that can be cleared with a quick rack. If that quick check doesn't fix the issue, you move to remedial action. This is a more thorough step: remove the magazine, lock the bolt to the rear to visually inspect the chamber and the feed system, observe what the malfunction is, and then clear it. This sequence helps you identify and fix jams or misfeeds that a quick tap/rack can't resolve, and it also ensures the weapon is safe to continue using. Other options aren't appropriate because they skip the established two-stage process or require actions (like full disassembly or waiting) that don't address the malfunction efficiently or safely.

4. Which of the following is a category of chemical hazards?

- A. Biological Hazards
- B. Nuclear Materials
- C. Toxic Industrial Chemicals**
- D. Radiological Substances

Chemical hazards are dangers that come from substances themselves due to properties like toxicity, reactivity, flammability, or corrosivity. Toxic industrial chemicals are a recognized category of chemical hazards because they are hazardous chemicals used in industry that can cause serious health effects or environmental harm if released, mishandled, or people are exposed. They can poison, irritate, or injure, and managing them requires protective measures and emergency planning. Biological hazards involve living organisms or their products, not chemicals. Nuclear materials and radiological substances relate to radiation hazards, not chemical hazards, so they aren't classified under chemical hazards.

5. Who identifies the supplementary reviewer at the start of the evaluation period?

- A. The rated Soldier
- B. The commander establishing the rating chain**
- C. The HR office
- D. The unit sergeant major

The main idea here is who sets up the people involved in evaluating a soldier's performance. The supplementary reviewer is identified by the commander who establishes the rating chain. This ensures there is an additional, independent perspective from the very start of the evaluation period, and it allows the reviewer to participate and observe throughout the cycle. The rated Soldier doesn't pick this role, and while the HR office handles paperwork and records, they don't appoint the supplementary reviewer. A sergeant major might assist with coordination, but the authority to designate the rating chain rests with the commander.

6. What are the indicators for tension pneumothorax in this context?

- A. Abdominal pain with fever
- B. Progressive respiratory distress with torso trauma**
- C. Chest pain improved with deep breaths
- D. Normal breath sounds

In a trauma setting, a tension pneumothorax develops when air enters the pleural space and becomes trapped under pressure, quickly collapsing the affected lung and shifting the mediastinal structures. That pressure impairs venous return to the heart, so the patient deteriorates rapidly with both breathing and circulation becoming compromised. The most telling indicator in this context is progressive respiratory distress after torso trauma, because it signals the developing failure of ventilation and oxygenation due to the trapped air and the changing pressures in the chest. You might also notice signs that support this picture, such as decreased or absent breath sounds on the injured side, a hyperresonant chest on percussion, neck vein distention, and possibly tracheal deviation away from the injured side, with falling blood pressure if not addressed promptly. Abdominal pain with fever points to abdominal infection or other non-thoracic issues; chest pain that improves with deep breaths suggests a non-tension process and isn't typical for a tension pneumothorax; normal breath sounds would not align with the abnormal chest physiology of a tension pneumothorax.

7. What is the effect of restricted reporting on the investigative process?

- A. It automatically triggers an official investigation.
- B. It delays the investigation until consent.
- C. It requires a court-martial.
- D. It does not trigger the official investigative process.**

Restricted reporting creates a confidential channel for sharing the incident that does not automatically start an official investigation. The primary aim is to provide immediate support, medical care, and resources while keeping the matter private unless the survivor chooses to pursue an official path later. Because there is no automatic activation of law enforcement or command investigations, the process does not require consent to delay, nor does it mandate a court-martial. The official investigative process remains inactive unless the survivor later requests an unrestricted investigation or provides information that triggers mandatory reporting in certain circumstances.

8. Who is allowed to wear branch insignia on the ACU, and how should it be worn?

- A. U.S. Army Chaplaincy religious denomination insignia may be worn 1/8 inch above and centered on the name tape. The insignia will be pin on only.**
- B. Only branch insignia other than Chaplaincy insignia may be worn with the ACU.
- C. It must be worn on the left sleeve.
- D. No branch insignia may be worn on the ACU.

The rule being tested is how insignia are authorized and placed on the ACU for chaplains. Chaplains may wear the U.S. Army Chaplaincy religious denomination insignia, but only that insignia, and it must be worn 1/8 inch above and centered on the name tape. It is pin-on only, not sewn. This specific placement keeps insignia visible and consistent with uniform standards while avoiding interference with other gear or patches. The other statements would conflict with the established policy—for example, wearing other branch insignia on the ACU, placing insignia on a different location, or forbidding insignia entirely—so the chaplain insignia worn as described is the correct practice.

9. Which statement accurately describes CBRN operations?

- A. The Employment of Capabilities That Assess, Protect Against, and Mitigate the Entire Range of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Incidents to Enable Freedom of Action.**
- B. The Process of Decontaminating Equipment After Exposure.
- C. A Training Manual for Gas Masks.
- D. A Summary of Weather Avoidance Procedures.

CBRN operations are about using integrated capabilities to detect and assess threats, protect personnel and systems, mitigate the effects of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards, and preserve the ability to operate—mission effectiveness—despite those hazards. This framing emphasizes the full spectrum of activities from threat awareness and protection to mitigation and continuation of operations, not just a single task. While decontaminating equipment, a gas mask manual, or weather avoidance procedures touch on related ideas, they don't capture the comprehensive, action-oriented scope of CBRN operations and how they enable forces to stay effective under hazard conditions.

10. What is the response from the NCO when greeted with "Good morning Sergeant"?

A. Unit Motto

B. Victory

C. Sir

D. At ease

When addressing a Sergeant with a morning greeting, the response emphasizes unit identity and discipline. The best reply is to recite the Unit Motto, which signals pride in the unit's values and a shared purpose. This reinforces cohesion and sets the tone for the interaction, showing that the NCO upholds and embodies the unit's guiding message. The other options don't fit as standard responses in this context: Victory is a slogan or rallying cry rather than a direct verbal acknowledgment to a greeting. Sir would be used by someone addressing an officer, not by an NCO responding to a greeting, and At ease is a command to soldiers to relax their stance, not a verbal acknowledgment in this situation.

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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://longknife.examzify.com>

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

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