

# LSU DRILL MEET PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



*Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence*



**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

# Table of Contents

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Copyright .....             | 1  |
| Table of Contents .....     | 2  |
| Introduction .....          | 3  |
| How to Use This Guide ..... | 4  |
| Questions .....             | 5  |
| Answers .....               | 8  |
| Explanations .....          | 10 |
| Next Steps .....            | 15 |

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. From a halt, what is the typical command sequence to begin marching?**
  - A. Stand at ease, Right Face, March
  - B. Parade Rest, Forward March, Halt
  - C. Stand at attention, Ready Front, Forward March
  - D. Present Arms, Quick March
  
- 2. Which organization has the expressed purpose to develop leadership, military science, bearing and discipline within a military oriented honorary fraternity?**
  - A. National Society of Pershing Rifles
  - B. Rotary Club
  - C. Boy Scouts of America
  - D. Veterans of Foreign Wars
  
- 3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Secretary in the data?**
  - A. Daniel Driscoll
  - B. John Phelan
  - C. Marco Rubio
  - D. Mike Johnson
  
- 4. What is the meaning of Semper Fidelis?**
  - A. Always Faithful
  - B. Always Loyal
  - C. Forever Brave
  - D. Never Surrender
  
- 5. What is the purpose of the 'About Face' command and what does it accomplish?**
  - A. Turns the unit 180 degrees to face the opposite direction.
  - B. Turns 90 degrees to the left.
  - C. Stops all movement.
  - D. Speeds up cadence.



**6. What is the difference between Parade Rest and Attention in practice?**

- A. Parade Rest is an upright, alert stance; Attention is relaxed with hands behind the back.
- B. Parade Rest is a relaxed standing with hands behind the back; Attention is upright and alert with eyes forward.
- C. Parade Rest requires hands at sides; Attention requires hands behind the back.
- D. Parade Rest requires looking to the side; Attention requires eyes down.

**7. How can a team maximize performance under tight time constraints?**

- A. Prioritize essential movements, practice transitions, and maintain safety; reduce extraneous actions.
- B. Add extra flashy movements to fill time.
- C. Ignore safety to speed up transitions.
- D. Let all ranks improvise pacing and timing.

**8. Who is the (CHS ONLY) Naval Science Instructor (NSI)?**

- A. MA1 Samuel Gallaspy
- B. Chief Kevin Warner
- C. Cadet Robert Ebersole
- D. Captain Regan Kieff

**9. What was the highest rank held by John J. Pershing in the United States Army?**

- A. General of the Armies
- B. Major General
- C. Brigadier General
- D. Lieutenant General

**10. On a ship, which term denotes a dining facility?**

- A. Galley
- B. Deck
- C. Bridge
- D. Hatch



## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. From a halt, what is the typical command sequence to begin marching?**

- A. Stand at ease, Right Face, March
- B. Parade Rest, Forward March, Halt
- C. Stand at attention, Ready Front, Forward March
- D. Present Arms, Quick March

*The idea being tested is how drill commands move you from a stationary position into marching with proper form. To start marching from a halt, you first establish exact posture and readiness, then receive a preparatory cue before moving. Stand at attention puts your body in correct alignment—feet together, body straight, eyes forward. Ready Front follows as the preparatory cue, signaling you to prepare to move forward and to align your gaze and feet for a synchronized start. Finally, Forward March is the command of execution that actually starts the movement, normally with a step off and a steady cadence. The other sequences don't fit the transition to marching: turning or staying relaxed would change your orientation or keep you from moving properly, and ceremonial arms or different march cadences aren't the initiating sequence from a halt.*

**2. Which organization has the expressed purpose to develop leadership, military science, bearing and discipline within a military oriented honorary fraternity?**

- A. National Society of Pershing Rifles
- B. Rotary Club
- C. Boy Scouts of America
- D. Veterans of Foreign Wars

*The idea being tested is recognizing a military oriented honor fraternity whose purpose is to develop leadership, military science, bearing, and discipline among cadets and midshipmen. The National Society of Pershing Rifles fits this exactly: it's a national honor organization tied to ROTC and military programs whose mission centers on cultivating leadership, understanding of military science, and the bearing and discipline expected of military officers. This sets it apart from other groups: the Rotary Club is a civic service organization for professionals, not specifically a military honor society; the Boy Scouts focus on broad youth development rather than a college-level, military-focused fraternal curriculum; and the Veterans of Foreign Wars is a veterans' service organization for those who have served in conflicts, not an academy-level honor fraternity aimed at developing future officers.*

**3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a Secretary in the data?**

- A. Daniel Driscoll
- B. John Phelan
- C. Marco Rubio
- D. Mike Johnson

*This item checks your ability to read a roster and identify who is not assigned the Secretary role. In the data, Daniel Driscoll and John Phelan are listed as Secretaries, and Marco Rubio is also shown with that title. Mike Johnson does not appear with the Secretary label, so he is not listed as a Secretary in this dataset. Therefore, Mike Johnson is the correct answer.*

#### 4. What is the meaning of Semper Fidelis?

A. Always Faithful

B. Always Loyal

C. Forever Brave

D. Never Surrender

*Semper Fidelis tests your ability to translate a Latin motto and understand the idea of steadfast loyalty. Semper means always, and fidelis means faithful or loyal. The standard rendering in English is Always Faithful, which captures the sense of unwavering fidelity to duties, comrades, and country that the phrase embodies. It's widely recognized as the motto of the U.S. Marine Corps, often shortened in everyday use as "Semper Fi." Why the other options don't fit as well: Forever Brave would come from a Latin word for brave, which is not fidelis. Never Surrender isn't a direct translation of the phrase into Latin and changes the emphasis away from faithfulness to duty. While loyalty is close in meaning, fidelis specifically conveys faithful loyalty—being true to obligations and commitments—so Always Faithful stays the best rendering.*

#### 5. What is the purpose of the 'About Face' command and what does it accomplish?

A. Turns the unit 180 degrees to face the opposite direction.

B. Turns 90 degrees to the left.

C. Stops all movement.

D. Speeds up cadence.

*About face is a 180-degree pivot in place that makes you face the opposite direction. The purpose is to reverse your orientation quickly so you can continue marching in the new direction without moving forward in the old one. This keeps the unit aligned and maintains cadence as you switch where you're looking and heading. It's performed as a smooth turn on the spot, finishing with your body square toward the new direction. It isn't a 90-degree turn, it doesn't stop movement, and it doesn't change the tempo or cadence—those would describe different commands.*

#### 6. What is the difference between Parade Rest and Attention in practice?

A. Parade Rest is an upright, alert stance; Attention is relaxed with hands behind the back.

B. Parade Rest is a relaxed standing with hands behind the back; Attention is upright and alert with eyes forward.

C. Parade Rest requires hands at sides; Attention requires hands behind the back.

D. Parade Rest requires looking to the side; Attention requires eyes down.

*Parade Rest and Attention communicate different states of readiness through posture and hand placement. Parade Rest is a relaxed standing position with the hands kept behind the back, signaling you're at ease while still in uniform. It allows the arms to rest freely and the body to stay upright without the stiffness of full drill discipline. Attention, on the other hand, is the formal, upright stance used when commands can come at any moment: the body is squared and alert, arms hang naturally at the sides, and the eyes are forward. This combination shows you are ready to respond immediately. So the key difference is that Parade Rest relaxes the upper body with hands behind the back, while Attention is a strict, alert posture with eyes forward and arms at the sides. The other descriptions blur or invert these cues, mixing up where the hands go or how the head and eyes are held.*

## 7. How can a team maximize performance under tight time constraints?

- A. Prioritize essential movements, practice transitions, and maintain safety; reduce extraneous actions.
- B. Add extra flashy movements to fill time.
- C. Ignore safety to speed up transitions.
- D. Let all ranks improvise pacing and timing.

*When time is limited, performance hinges on moving the routine forward with precision and efficiency. Focus on essential movements that drive the visual and tactical objectives, and practice transitions so the team shifts from one formation to the next without hesitation. Safety stays front and center because rushing or skipping safety checks leads to mistakes or injuries that cost more time later. Cut anything that doesn't advance the drill—extraneous actions, pauses, or flair that doesn't serve the sequence wastes valuable seconds and increases the chance of misalignment. This approach keeps the team synchronized and minimizes downtime, which is crucial when every moment counts. Items that hype up the routine but don't contribute to the actual performance, or that compromise safety, will undermine speed and reliability, even if they seem impressive at first glance. By honing only the necessary movements, polishing transitions, and enforcing safety, the team can maximize what they achieve in a tight timeframe.*

## 8. Who is the (CHS ONLY) Naval Science Instructor (NSI)?

- A. MA1 Samuel Gallaspy
- B. Chief Kevin Warner
- C. Cadet Robert Ebersole
- D. Captain Regan Kieff

*In NJROTC, the Naval Science Instructor is the enlisted adult leader who handles day-to-day instruction, drill, uniforms, safety, and mentorship for cadets, while a commissioned officer (the Senior Naval Instructor) leads the overall program. This position is typically held by a Chief Petty Officer, which is reflected in CHS by Chief Kevin Warner. That alignment with the NSI role makes him the best fit for this position at CHS. The other names don't fit the NSI role here: a Master-at-Arms First Class is a different Navy rating and not the designated NSI for this unit; a cadet is a student, not an instructor; and a Captain would usually be the Senior Naval Instructor, not the NSI.*

## 9. What was the highest rank held by John J. Pershing in the United States Army?

- A. General of the Armies
- B. Major General
- C. Brigadier General
- D. Lieutenant General

*Pershing's highest rank in the United States Army is General of the Armies. This title was created for him in 1919 to recognize his leadership of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, marking him as the highest-ranking officer in U.S. Army history. It sits above all other ranks, including the later five-star General of the Army, making it the supreme designation he held. He rose through the standard officer ranks on the way to that pinnacle, but what he ultimately wore as the top rank was General of the Armies. The other ranks listed—Brigadier General, Major General, Lieutenant General, and General—are all lower than that supreme rank.*

**10. On a ship, which term denotes a dining facility?**

**A. Galley**

**B. Deck**

**C. Bridge**

**D. Hatch**

*In shipboard terminology, the space where meals are prepared and served is the galley. It functions as the ship's kitchen, equipped for cooking, food storage, and meal preparation, and it's the area most closely tied to dining operations on board. The other terms refer to different parts of the vessel: a deck is a broad horizontal surface you walk on, the bridge is the command and navigation area, and a hatch is an opening in the deck or hull for access. Because the galley is the central space connected to creating and providing meals, it's the best term to denote the dining facility on a ship.*

SAMPLE



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://lsudrillmeet.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE