

Master-at-Arms (MA) “C” School Block 5 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 evidence form has 3 copies?**
 - A. Evidence Custody Document (ECD)**
 - B. Chain of Custody Log**
 - C. Property Receipt**
 - D. Evidence Handling Form**

- 2. A torte is defined as?**
 - A. A civil suit**
 - B. A criminal charge**
 - C. A breach of contract**
 - D. A property dispute**

- 3. What is the minimum number of patrolmen in an interview room?**
 - A. 0**
 - B. 2**
 - C. 3**
 - D. 4**

- 4. What factor determines the response level to a traffic incident?**
 - A. Severity**
 - B. Weather**
 - C. Time Of Day**
 - D. Vehicle Type**

- 5. Which doctrine is not authorized by the Supreme Court?**
 - A. Plain Smell Doctrine**
 - B. Plain View Doctrine**
 - C. Search Incident to Arrest Doctrine**
 - D. Reasonable Suspicion Doctrine**

- 6. Which article provides the authority for LE duties including arrest and apprehension?**
- A. Article 7b**
 - B. Article 7a**
 - C. Article 6**
 - D. Article 8**
- 7. A tattoo is an example of which type of evidence?**
- A. Physical**
 - B. Circumstantial**
 - C. Documentary**
 - D. Hearsay**
- 8. Which word describes permission given by a person to allow a search or action?**
- A. Consent**
 - B. Refusal**
 - C. Denial**
 - D. Objection**
- 9. What does the Posse Comitatus Act do?**
- A. Restricts military personnel from enforcing civilian laws except under certain authorities**
 - B. Requires military personnel to enforce civilian laws whenever possible**
 - C. Prohibits any use of the military in civil matters**
 - D. Applies only to civilian police forces**
- 10. What colors are flashlight cones used when directing traffic?**
- A. Red And Clear**
 - B. Red And White**
 - C. Blue And Clear**
 - D. Green And Clear**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which evidence form has 3 copies?

- A. Evidence Custody Document (ECD)**
- B. Chain of Custody Log**
- C. Property Receipt**
- D. Evidence Handling Form**

Evidence custody procedures rely on a formal record that travels with the item and logs every transfer of custody. The form designed for this purpose is created in three copies: one copy stays with the evidence storage record, one accompanies the item during each transfer, and the third is filed in the case or agency records. This triplicate setup provides an auditable trail even if copies are separated or handled by different people. The other forms serve different roles: the chain of custody log is mainly a running ledger of who handled the item and when; the property receipt documents the property's transfer, typically with fewer copies; and an evidence handling form records specific handling instructions for a given event and isn't typically triplicated.

2. A tort is defined as?

- A. A civil suit**
- B. A criminal charge**
- C. A breach of contract**
- D. A property dispute**

A tort is a civil wrong that allows the harmed party to sue in civil court to recover damages or seek other relief. Because a tort involves a wrong done to someone that the law recognizes as giving rise to liability, the appropriate remedy is a civil action, i.e., a civil suit filed to obtain compensation or remediation. The other concepts describe different legal paths: a criminal charge is brought by the state for offenses against the public, not by the injured party seeking damages; a breach of contract is a violation of a contractual duty and is handled as a contract-based civil claim, which is distinct from torts; and a property dispute centers on ownership or use of property rather than a civil wrong causing liability. Therefore, the civil suit is the best fit for defining a tort.

3. What is the minimum number of patrolmen in an interview room?

- A. 0**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

The essential idea is safety and fairness during an interview. In an interview room, having two patrolmen ensures there's a second set of eyes to observe what's said and how it's said, which helps deter coercive tactics and protects the rights of the person being questioned. One officer alone could be put under pressure to push for a confession or might miss important details, and having no officers present would be unsafe and inappropriate. Two is the minimum that provides both accountability and security—the interviewer can lead the questioning while the second officer observes and can document or intervene if needed. Having more than two is possible in some cases, but it isn't required to meet the basic safety and fairness standards.

4. What factor determines the response level to a traffic incident?

- A. Severity**
- B. Weather**
- C. Time Of Day**
- D. Vehicle Type**

The response level is determined by how severe the incident is. Severity includes things like injuries or potential injuries, the number of people involved, the amount of damage, and any hazards at the scene (such as fuel spills or people trapped). When severity is high, more resources and specialized units are needed, and the response is escalated quickly to manage casualties, secure the area, and handle hazards. Weather, time of day, and vehicle type can influence safety, access, and how operations unfold, but they don't by themselves set how large the response must be. They modify risk and logistics, not the fundamental dispatch level driven by the incident's seriousness.

5. Which doctrine is not authorized by the Supreme Court?

- A. Plain Smell Doctrine**
- B. Plain View Doctrine**
- C. Search Incident to Arrest Doctrine**
- D. Reasonable Suspicion Doctrine**

The concept being tested is which warrantless-search rule is actually recognized by the Supreme Court. Plain View, Search Incident to Arrest, and Stop-and-Frisk (Reasonable Suspicion) are established doctrines the Court uses to justify searches or seizures under specific circumstances. The Plain View doctrine allows seizure of evidence in plain sight during a lawful observation; the Search Incident to Arrest doctrine permits a search of the arrestee and immediate surroundings for safety and evidentiary reasons; and the Reasonable Suspicion standard permits brief detentions and frisks when there's enough suspicion of criminal activity. There is no separate, standalone rule called the Plain Smell Doctrine in Supreme Court jurisprudence. Odor can contribute to probable cause in some situations, but it is not itself a distinct doctrine with a defined standard. Hence, the Plain Smell option is not an authorized doctrine, while the others are.

6. Which article provides the authority for LE duties including arrest and apprehension?

- A. Article 7b**
- B. Article 7a**
- C. Article 6**
- D. Article 8**

The ability to carry out law enforcement duties, including arrest and apprehension, comes from a provision that explicitly gives military authorities the power to detain and take into custody persons subject to the UCMJ in order to maintain discipline and order. This authority is found in Article 7b, which is the legal basis that empowers military police and other designated personnel to apprehend and detain individuals when necessary for investigations or to ensure the smooth progression of the military justice process. Other articles cover related topics such as jurisdiction, procedures, or penalties, but they do not provide the explicit arrest and apprehension authority that Article 7b does. This article specifically establishes the scope of enforcement power for personnel responsible for maintaining law and order within the armed forces.

7. A tattoo is an example of which type of evidence?

- A. Physical**
- B. Circumstantial**
- C. Documentary**
- D. Hearsay**

A tattoo is tangible, observable material that can be presented and examined, so it is physical evidence. It's a concrete object attached to the person that investigators and experts can inspect, photograph, measure, and compare directly. Hearsay and documentary evidence involve statements or written records, and circumstantial evidence requires inference to prove a fact; a tattoo itself doesn't rely on someone else's message or a document, nor does it depend on inference to show its existence. It directly exists as a physical artifact on the body.

8. Which word describes permission given by a person to allow a search or action?

- A. Consent**
- B. Refusal**
- C. Denial**
- D. Objection**

Permission to proceed with a search or action is consent. Consent means the person agrees to allow what is about to happen. It's the positive authorization that distinguishes taking action with someone's agreement from actions that are stopped by their refusal, denial, or objection. In practice, obtaining consent ensures you have the authority to act and helps protect rights; without it, you'd need another legal basis, such as a warrant or statutory authority, depending on the situation.

9. What does the Posse Comitatus Act do?

- A. Restricts military personnel from enforcing civilian laws except under certain authorities**
- B. Requires military personnel to enforce civilian laws whenever possible**
- C. Prohibits any use of the military in civil matters**
- D. Applies only to civilian police forces**

The Posse Comitatus Act is about boundaries for domestic military involvement in policing. It keeps the Army and Air Force from enforcing civilian laws inside the United States unless Congress explicitly authorizes it or the Constitution provides authority. In practice, that means troops can assist civilian authorities in non-enforcement roles or under specific legal authorization, but they cannot act as police officers enforcing ordinary civilian law. Exceptions exist through mechanisms like constitutional authority or specific statutes (the Insurrection Act is the classic example), and the National Guard can be used under state control or federal authority depending on the law.

10. What colors are flashlight cones used when directing traffic?

- A. Red And Clear**
- B. Red And White**
- C. Blue And Clear**
- D. Green And Clear**

Directing traffic with a flashlight relies on using a signaling color that stands out and a clear illumination option that keeps your visibility intact. The red portion of the cone is used because red light preserves your night vision and is immediately understood as a warning or stop signal by drivers. The clear portion lets you illuminate the area normally without distorting color perception, so you can see hand signals and the roadway clearly. This combination—red for signaling and clear for illumination—gives you the best of both worlds: a noticeable cue for drivers to stop or proceed with caution, plus bright, reliable light to read the scene and your signaling gestures. Other color options aren't standard for these cones because they don't convey the same clear signaling or can interfere with night vision and visibility.

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://macschoolblock5.examzify.com>

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

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