

MASTER-AT-ARMS (MA) “C” SCHOOL BLOCK 5 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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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. What type of traffic control is used to change traffic signals?**
 - A. Manual Control
 - B. Automatic Control
 - C. Remote Control
 - D. Wireless Control

- 2. What elements are essential in a clear incident report?**
 - A. Who, what, when, where, why, how; actions taken; witnesses; evidence; follow-up; signatures
 - B. Only who and when
 - C. Only where
 - D. Only how

- 3. Why is timekeeping on incident forms important?**
 - A. Mostly used for payroll purposes.
 - B. Establishes the sequence of events and accountability; aids investigations and legal processes.
 - C. To complicate investigations with excess paperwork.
 - D. It is optional and not important.

- 4. What must you maintain with a suspect during an interview?**
 - A. Eye Contact
 - B. Physical Distance
 - C. Silence
 - D. Notes

- 5. If a witness's statement contains inconsistent details, what is the recommended action?**
 - A. Ignore inconsistencies.
 - B. Re-interview to verify details.
 - C. Delete the inconsistent portions.
 - D. Submit as is.

- 6. What amount of time are physical incident reports kept for?**
- A. 2 years
 - B. 4 years
 - C. 6 years
 - D. 1 year
- 7. What are MA responsibilities for weapons and ammunition on base?**
- A. Display weapons publicly.
 - B. Sell weapons to contractors.
 - C. Keep weapons in a desk drawer.
 - D. Secure storage, accurate accountability, regular inventories, and preventing unauthorized access.
- 8. A tattoo is an example of which type of evidence?**
- A. Physical
 - B. Circumstantial
 - C. Documentary
 - D. Hearsay
- 9. What should you do if you encounter a suspicious package on base?**
- A. Tamper with it to test hazards.
 - B. Move it into a public area for visibility.
 - C. Take photos and report later.
 - D. Do not touch; isolate and evacuate if necessary; notify authorities; preserve the area and logs.
- 10. The amount of time that digital reports are held?**
- A. 5 years
 - B. 1 year
 - C. 10 years
 - D. 3 years

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of traffic control is used to change traffic signals?

- A. Manual Control
- B. Automatic Control
- C. Remote Control
- D. Wireless Control

This question is about who physically changes the traffic signal at an intersection. Manual control means a person operates the signal directly—using a switch or handheld controller at the cabinet to set or override the cycle. This is the method used when a human needs to alter the signal on the spot, such as for police directing traffic, emergency situations, or maintenance. Automatic control runs the normal cycle based on timers or sensors, so the signal changes without a person actively making the switch. Remote or wireless control involve adjusting the signals from a distance, typically from a central control facility rather than at the intersection itself. Because the question asks which method is used to change the signals, manual control is the correct choice.

2. What elements are essential in a clear incident report?

- A. Who, what, when, where, why, how; actions taken; witnesses; evidence; follow-up; signatures
- B. Only who and when
- C. Only where
- D. Only how

A clear incident report is successful because it provides a complete, verifiable snapshot that supports understanding, investigation, and accountability. It should capture who was involved, what happened, when it occurred, where it took place, why it happened (the cause or contributing factors), and how the incident unfolded. Beyond that, including actions taken immediately helps show the response and mitigation steps; listing witnesses adds credibility through multiple observations; noting evidence such as photos, logs, or physical items ties the narrative to tangible proof; outlining follow-up ensures follow-through on corrective actions or further investigations; and signatures verify who prepared the report and who approved or reviewed it. This combination prevents gaps, misinterpretations, and disputes, and it makes the report usable for any later inquiry or action. If a report only covers a subset, like just who and when or just where, crucial context is missing and the document cannot reliably stand up to review or follow-up.

3. Why is timekeeping on incident forms important?

- A. Mostly used for payroll purposes.
- B. Establishes the sequence of events and accountability; aids investigations and legal processes.
- C. To complicate investigations with excess paperwork.
- D. It is optional and not important.

Timekeeping on incident forms matters because it creates a clear timeline of what happened and who did what, which is essential for understanding the incident accurately. When each action is stamped with a time, investigators can reconstruct the sequence of events, cross-check witness statements, and align dispatch logs, radio transmissions, and actual responses. This precise timing helps establish accountability—showing who acted, when they acted, and whether procedures were followed—and it supports investigations that may have legal or administrative implications. Accurate time records also preserve the integrity of evidence for formal inquiries, insurance considerations, and training purposes, making it easier to review, debrief, and improve procedures. Without consistent timekeeping, reports can become muddled and disputes over what happened can arise, undermining the response and future safety.

4. What must you maintain with a suspect during an interview?

- A. Eye Contact**
- B. Physical Distance
- C. Silence
- D. Notes

Maintaining eye contact during an interview with a suspect communicates that you are attentive and in control of the conversation. This nonverbal cue helps you build rapport, keep the suspect engaged, and make it easier to notice changes in facial expressions or microreactions that can reveal truth, hesitation, or evasiveness. A steady, natural gaze shows you're listening and confident, which can encourage the suspect to talk more openly while you monitor their responses effectively. You should avoid staring, but keep a consistent level of contact to sustain engagement and control of the interview flow. Other elements like how close you are, using silence, or taking notes are important tools, but they don't directly establish the immediate connection and read of responses that steady eye contact provides. Physical distance must be appropriate for safety and professionalism; silence is a tactic used to prompt answers; notes are for accurate record-keeping. The key practice that directly affects interaction is maintaining that steady eye contact.

5. If a witness's statement contains inconsistent details, what is the recommended action?

- A. Ignore inconsistencies.
- B. Re-interview to verify details.**
- C. Delete the inconsistent portions.
- D. Submit as is.

When a witness's statement has inconsistent details, the right move is to re-interview to verify and clarify what was said. Memory can be imperfect, especially under stress or after time has passed, so a follow-up interview helps distinguish which details are solid and which need correction. It also gives the witness another chance to recall information in their own words, reducing the risk of misinterpretation or forgotten facts. This approach also lets you compare the updated account with other evidence or statements, fill in gaps, and document any changes carefully. Preserving the original content while seeking clarification maintains the integrity of the record and helps build a reliable narrative for later review. Ignoring inconsistencies, deleting parts, or submitting the statement as-is would risk credibility and leave important questions unresolved.

6. What amount of time are physical incident reports kept for?

- A. 2 years**
- B. 4 years
- C. 6 years
- D. 1 year

The time to keep physical incident reports is guided by policy that balances having records available for review with practical limits on storage and privacy. For routine incidents, two years is the standard retention period. This window is long enough to cover common inquiries, potential claims, and safety-trend analysis, while avoiding unnecessary long-term storage of ordinary records. After two years, the physical file is typically disposed of according to the unit's records disposal procedures, unless the incident requires longer retention due to ongoing investigations, legal considerations, or other special circumstances. So, two years best fits the typical requirement for keeping physical incident reports.

7. What are MA responsibilities for weapons and ammunition on base?

- A. Display weapons publicly.
- B. Sell weapons to contractors.
- C. Keep weapons in a desk drawer.
- D. Secure storage, accurate accountability, regular inventories, and preventing unauthorized access.**

The main idea is that the Master-at-Arms must control weapons and ammunition through proper storage, clear records, routine checks, and restricted access. Secure storage means keeping all weapons and ammo in approved, locked locations with controlled access, not left out in desks or public areas. Accurate accountability involves carefully tracking every item—recording serial numbers, issue and return history, and who is responsible for each item—so the custody of every piece is always known. Regular inventories are scheduled physical counts that verify the on-hand items match the records, catching discrepancies before they become problems. Preventing unauthorized access focuses on limiting who can handle or move weapons and ammo, using strict access controls, supervision, and prompt response to any irregularities. Together these practices ensure safety, readiness, and compliance. The other options violate safety and policy: displaying weapons publicly, selling them to contractors, or storing them insecurely in a desk drawer.

8. 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.

9. What should you do if you encounter a suspicious package on base?

- A. Tamper with it to test hazards.
- B. Move it into a public area for visibility.
- C. Take photos and report later.
- D. Do not touch; isolate and evacuate if necessary; notify authorities; preserve the area and logs.**

When you encounter a suspicious package, the priority is to prevent harm by not handling the item at all. Do not touch, move, or tamper with it. Instead, isolate the area to limit exposure, and evacuate people if necessary to a safe distance. Notify the proper authorities immediately so trained personnel can assess and respond with the right equipment. Preserve the scene by keeping others away and not disturbing the package or surrounding area, and document what you observed (location, appearance, time discovered) to aid investigators. This approach minimizes risk, avoids triggering any device, and supports a rapid, coordinated response.

10. The amount of time that digital reports are held?

- A. 5 years**
- B. 1 year
- C. 10 years
- D. 3 years

Digital reports are kept according to a formal records management schedule, which sets how long different types of records should be preserved. The five-year retention period is chosen because it provides enough history to support reviews, audits, and investigations while not holding sensitive data longer than necessary. This window balances the need to access past information with concerns about storage costs and privacy. Shorter time frames, like one year or three years, may not cover later inquiries or trend analyses that arise after the fact. A much longer period, such as ten years, unnecessarily extends exposure of data and increases storage and privacy risks. So, five years is the practical middle ground that aligns with typical operational and regulatory needs.

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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://macschoolblock5.examzify.com>

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

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