

Navy Academic Proficiency Test (NAPT) 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

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- 1. Which word is an antonym of 'paradox'?**
 - A. Chaos**
 - B. Illogic**
 - C. Harmony**
 - D. Consistency**

- 2. What is the probability of rolling a number greater than 4 on a fair six-sided die?**
 - A. 1/3**
 - B. 1/6**
 - C. 2/3**
 - D. 1**

- 3. What units are associated with current I in Ohm's Law?**
 - A. Ohms**
 - B. Volts**
 - C. Amperes**
 - D. Watts**

- 4. Which literary device is used in the phrase 'like a sleeping serpent'?**
 - A. Metaphor**
 - B. Simile**
 - C. Hyperbole**
 - D. Personification**

- 5. What does the prefix micro- mean?**
 - A. One millionth**
 - B. One thousandth**
 - C. One hundredth**
 - D. Ten thousandth**

- 6. Approximately how many liters are in 1 gallon?**
 - A. 1.0 liters**
 - B. 2.0 liters**
 - C. 3.0 liters**
 - D. 3.785 liters**

7. If a circle has radius 7 cm, what is its circumference? Use $\pi \approx 3.14$.
- A. 21.98 cm
 - B. 31.50 cm
 - C. 49.23 cm
 - D. 43.96 cm
8. If a circuit with $E = 12 \text{ V}$ and $R = 4 \text{ ohms}$ has a current I , what is I ?
- A. 1 A
 - B. 4 A
 - C. 3 A
 - D. 12 A
9. Which option equals 1 mile?
- A. 2,000 yards
 - B. 3,000 feet
 - C. 5,000 feet
 - D. 5,280 feet
10. A right triangle has legs 3 cm and 4 cm. What is the length of the hypotenuse?
- A. 7 cm
 - B. 4 cm
 - C. 5 cm
 - D. 3 cm

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which word is an antonym of 'paradox'?

- A. Chaos
- B. Illogic
- C. Harmony**
- D. Consistency

Antonyms are words that express opposite ideas. A paradox is something that seems self-contradictory or puzzling, defying ordinary expectations. The opposite state is harmony, where elements fit together smoothly and do not clash. That's why harmony is the best answer: it captures the idea of coherence and agreement, the absence of opposing elements that a paradox presents. The other possibilities don't fit as well: chaos means disorder, illogic signals flawed reasoning, and consistency implies logical coherence but not the sense of opposing contradictions as directly as harmony does.

2. What is the probability of rolling a number greater than 4 on a fair six-sided die?

- A. 1/3**
- B. 1/6
- C. 2/3
- D. 1

Probability is the ratio of favorable outcomes to total possible outcomes. On a fair six-sided die, each face is equally likely. Numbers greater than four are five and six, giving two favorable outcomes out of six total. So the probability is $2/6$, which simplifies to $1/3$. That matches the result of two favorable faces out of six. The other fractions would correspond to different counts of favorable faces: one would imply only one face qualifies ($1/6$), four faces would give $2/3$, and all six faces would give 1.

3. What units are associated with current I in Ohm's Law?

- A. Ohms
- B. Volts
- C. Amperes**
- D. Watts

Current is the rate at which electric charge flows, so its SI unit is the ampere, defined as one coulomb per second. In Ohm's Law, $V = IR$, the units must balance, and one volt equals one ohm times one ampere. So the unit of current is the ampere. The other units correspond to voltage (volt), resistance (ohm), and power (watt).

4. Which literary device is used in the phrase 'like a sleeping serpent'?

- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile**
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Personification

A comparison using like or as signals a simile. In the phrase "like a sleeping serpent," the thing being described is compared to a serpent with the word like, which shows a resemblance rather than asserting they are the same thing. That direct use of like is what defines a simile. A metaphor would state the thing is a sleeping serpent without using like or as; hyperbole would involve an obvious exaggeration; personification would give human traits to something non-human. So the phrase fits the simile pattern perfectly.

5. What does the prefix micro- mean?

- A. One millionth**
- B. One thousandth
- C. One hundredth
- D. Ten thousandth

Micro- means one millionth. In the metric system, each prefix scales by powers of ten to show the size of a unit. Micro- corresponds to 10^{-6} , while milli- is 10^{-3} , centi- is 10^{-2} , and ten-thousandth would be 10^{-4} , etc. For example, a micrometer is 0.000001 meters and a microgram is 0.000001 grams. So the correct interpretation is that micro- represents one part in a million.

6. Approximately how many liters are in 1 gallon?

- A. 1.0 liters
- B. 2.0 liters
- C. 3.0 liters
- D. 3.785 liters**

When converting between gallons and liters, use the standard conversion factor for the gallon being referenced. For a US gallon, 1 gallon equals about 3.785 liters (3.78541 L exactly). So, one gallon is approximately 3.785 liters. The other options are far too small to be a gallon in liters. If you were thinking of the UK imperial gallon, that would be about 4.546 liters, which is different and not what's being asked here.

7. If a circle has radius 7 cm, what is its circumference? Use $\pi \approx 3.14$.

- A. 21.98 cm
- B. 31.50 cm
- C. 49.23 cm
- D. 43.96 cm**

This question uses the relationship between a circle's radius and its circumference: $C = 2\pi r$. With a radius of 7 cm and $\pi \approx 3.14$, the circumference is $C \approx 2 \times 3.14 \times 7 = 6.28 \times 7 = 43.96$ cm. You can also use the diameter ($d = 14$ cm) with $C = \pi d$, giving the same result: $3.14 \times 14 = 43.96$ cm.

8. If a circuit with $E = 12$ V and $R = 4$ ohms has a current I , what is I ?

- A. 1 A
- B. 4 A
- C. 3 A**
- D. 12 A

Current is determined by Ohm's law: $I = V / R$. With a 12-volt source across a 4-ohm resistor, the current is 12 divided by 4, which equals 3 amperes. If you sanity-check the other options: 1 amp would need only 4 volts, 4 amperes would need 16 volts, and 12 amperes would need 48 volts across the same resistance. So 3 A fits the given voltage and resistance.

9. Which option equals 1 mile?

- A. 2,000 yards
- B. 3,000 feet
- C. 5,000 feet
- D. 5,280 feet**

In imperial distance units, miles, yards, and feet are connected by fixed conversions. A mile is defined as 1,760 yards, and a yard equals 3 feet, so a mile equals $1,760 \times 3 = 5,280$ feet. That's why the measurement with 5,280 feet matches exactly one mile. Quick checks on the others: 2,000 yards is 6,000 feet, which is more than a mile. 3,000 feet is about 0.568 miles, and 5,000 feet is about 0.946 miles, both not equal to a mile.

10. A right triangle has legs 3 cm and 4 cm. What is the length of the hypotenuse?

- A. 7 cm**
- B. 4 cm**
- C. 5 cm**
- D. 3 cm**

In a right triangle, the length of the hypotenuse is found with the Pythagorean relation: the square of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the two legs. So with legs 3 cm and 4 cm, the hypotenuse c is $c^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25$, giving $c = \sqrt{25} = 5$ cm. The hypotenuse is the longest side, and 5 cm fits that role. This is the classic 3-4-5 triangle, a well-known Pythagorean triple.

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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://navynapt.examzify.com>

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

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