

NAVY ACADEMIC PROFICIENCY TEST (NAPT) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 is the simple interest earned on \$100 at 5% for 2 years?
 - A. \$8
 - B. \$9
 - C. \$10
 - D. \$12
2. 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
3. How many cups are in 1 pint?
 - A. 1 cup
 - B. 2 cups
 - C. 3 cups
 - D. 4 cups
4. One metric ton is equal to which of the following?
 - A. 1,000 kilograms
 - B. 1,000 pounds
 - C. 2,204 pounds
 - D. 2,000 kilograms
5. If events A and B are independent with $P(A)=0.5$ and $P(B)=0.4$, what is $P(A \text{ and } B)$?
 - A. 0.10
 - B. 0.25
 - C. 0.20
 - D. 0.32
6. What does the suffix -ology mean?
 - A. A suffix meaning
 - B. The study of
 - C. A prefix meaning
 - D. The science of

7. 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

8. The area of a circle with radius 5 cm is:

- A. $125\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- B. $10\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- C. $25\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- D. $5\pi \text{ cm}^2$

9. Which expression represents the area of a circle?

- A. $P = 4s$
- B. $P = 2l + 2w$
- C. $A = \pi r^2$
- D. $P = a + b + c$

10. One metric ton is equal to how many pounds?

- A. 1,000 pounds
- B. 2,000 pounds
- C. 2,500 pounds
- D. 2,204 pounds

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the simple interest earned on \$100 at 5% for 2 years?

- A. \$8
- B. \$9
- C. \$10**
- D. \$12

Interest from simple interest is found by multiplying the principal by the annual rate and the time: $I = P \times r \times t$. Here P is 100 dollars, r is 0.05 (5%), and t is 2 years. So $I = 100 \times 0.05 \times 2 = 10$ dollars. At a 5% rate, you earn 5 dollars each year on 100, for two years totaling 10. Since this is simple interest, there's no additional interest on the interest.

2. 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.

3. How many cups are in 1 pint?

- A. 1 cup
- B. 2 cups**
- C. 3 cups
- D. 4 cups

Two cups. In US customary measurements, a pint is 16 fluid ounces and a cup is 8 fluid ounces. $16 \div 8 = 2$, so one pint equals two cups. This helps when following recipes or converting quantities. If you think about the other amounts: a cup is half a pint, three cups would be 1.5 pints, and four cups would be two pints.

4. One metric ton is equal to which of the following?

- A. 1,000 kilograms
- B. 1,000 pounds
- C. 2,204 pounds**
- D. 2,000 kilograms

A metric ton is a large unit, and understanding how it relates to pounds helps you convert between metric and customary systems. A metric ton equals 1,000 kilograms. To get pounds, use 1 kilogram ≈ 2.20462 pounds. So $1,000 \text{ kilograms} \times 2.20462 \approx 2,204.62$ pounds. That means a metric ton is about 2,204 pounds, and the option listing 2,204 pounds is the closest, practical match. If you were asked in kilograms, the exact value would be 1,000 kilograms. The other choices don't fit the question's implied unit: 1,000 pounds is far less than a metric ton, and 2,000 kilograms is twice a metric ton.

5. If events A and B are independent with $P(A)=0.5$ and $P(B)=0.4$, what is $P(A \text{ and } B)$?

A. 0.10

B. 0.25

C. 0.20

D. 0.32

When two events are independent, the probability of both happening is the product of their individual probabilities. So $P(A \text{ and } B) = P(A) \times P(B) = 0.5 \times 0.4 = 0.20$. The probability of both events occurring is 0.20.

6. What does the suffix -ology mean?

A. A suffix meaning

B. The study of

C. A prefix meaning

D. The science of

The ending -ology denotes a field of study. It comes from Greek -logia meaning "the study of" or "the science of," and it turns a root word into a discipline name. When you see a word like biology, geology, or psychology, it signals that the term refers to the study or systematic inquiry into that subject. Therefore, this suffix best means "the study of." It isn't a prefix, and while you'll sometimes hear people say it's the "science of," the precise idea conveyed by the suffix is the study or examination of something.

7. 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.

8. The area of a circle with radius 5 cm is:

A. $125\pi \text{ cm}^2$

B. $10\pi \text{ cm}^2$

C. $25\pi \text{ cm}^2$

D. $5\pi \text{ cm}^2$

Area comes from the formula $A = \pi r^2$, which shows the circle's area grows with the square of the radius. With a radius of 5 cm, the area is $A = \pi \times (5 \text{ cm})^2 = \pi \times 25 \text{ cm}^2 = 25\pi \text{ cm}^2$. That matches the correct result. Numerically, that's about 78.54 cm^2 . The other numbers would come from using different radii (for example, 125π would require $r^2 = 125$, etc.), so they don't fit a radius of 5 cm.

9. Which expression represents the area of a circle?

- A. $P = 4s$
- B. $P = 2l + 2w$
- C. $A = \pi r^2$**
- D. $P = a + b + c$

The space inside a circle, its area, is given by multiplying pi by the radius squared. The radius is how far it reaches from the center to the edge, and pi is that constant that links a circle's measurements; squaring the radius shows how area grows with size. So the direct expression for the circle's area is $A = \pi r^2$. The other expressions describe different ideas: one is the perimeter of a square, another is the perimeter of a rectangle, and the last sums three sides, which would relate to a triangle's perimeter, not the circle's area. If you know the diameter instead of the radius, you can still use the same idea with $A = \pi (d/2)^2$.

10. One metric ton is equal to how many pounds?

- A. 1,000 pounds
- B. 2,000 pounds
- C. 2,500 pounds
- D. 2,204 pounds**

A metric ton equals 1000 kilograms, and one kilogram is about 2.20462 pounds. Multiply to convert: $1000 \text{ kg} \times 2.20462 \text{ lb/kg} \approx 2204.62$ pounds, commonly rounded to 2,204 pounds. That is why the best answer is 2,204 pounds. The other numbers correspond to different measures: 1,000 pounds is roughly half a metric ton, 2,000 pounds is a US short ton, and 2,500 pounds isn't the standard conversion.

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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