

NRTC NAVEDTRA NAVY INSTRUCTIONAL THEORY (14300A) ASN 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://nrtcnavedtra143001asn2.examzify.com>



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	16

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. What is the purpose of a 'Needs Assessment' in instructional design?**
 - A. To evaluate student motivation levels
 - B. To identify gaps in knowledge or skills among learners
 - C. To analyze teaching styles
 - D. To assess classroom decor
- 2. What is the process of moving from the general to the specific called?**
 - A. Inductive reasoning
 - B. Deductive reasoning
 - C. Analytical reasoning
 - D. Critical thinking
- 3. Describe the term 'Assessment Rubric'.**
 - A. An Assessment Rubric is a mandatory score sheet used for testing
 - B. An Assessment Rubric outlines criteria for evaluating performance and expectations
 - C. An Assessment Rubric is a type of written exam that all students must complete
 - D. An Assessment Rubric is only applicable to standardized testing
- 4. Which type of learning involves the direct use of senses to gather information?**
 - A. Experiential learning
 - B. Sensory learning
 - C. Conceptual learning
 - D. Emotional learning
- 5. Kinesthesia involves all the senses in addition to which of the following skills?**
 - A. Cognitive and analytical
 - B. Psychomotor and perceptual
 - C. Emotional and behavioral
 - D. Critical thinking and reasoning

- 6. Which sense is considered valuable in certain limited applications of learning?**
- A. Touch
 - B. Hearing
 - C. Smell
 - D. Taste
- 7. Sight is said to account for what percentage of learning?**
- A. 50%
 - B. 60%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 90%
- 8. Critical Thinking skills enable learners to:**
- A. Rely on authority figures for decisions
 - B. Passively accept information
 - C. Make informed decisions and evaluate information
 - D. Avoid problem-solving
- 9. What is the primary role of instructional theory in the Navy?**
- A. To enhance the effectiveness of training and education within naval operations
 - B. To establish strict regulations for personnel
 - C. To provide entertainment during training
 - D. To categorize naval operations into distinct types
- 10. To promote critical thinking among learners, which approach is best?**
- A. Encouraging memorization of facts
 - B. Facilitating peer assessment and discussion
 - C. Focusing solely on rote learning
 - D. Minimizing group activities

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the purpose of a 'Needs Assessment' in instructional design?

- A. To evaluate student motivation levels
- B. To identify gaps in knowledge or skills among learners**
- C. To analyze teaching styles
- D. To assess classroom decor

The purpose of a 'Needs Assessment' in instructional design is fundamentally to identify gaps in knowledge or skills among learners. This process involves gathering data to understand the current competencies of the learners and determining what is needed for them to meet specific learning objectives or performance standards. By conducting a needs assessment, instructional designers can pinpoint areas where learners are lacking and tailor their instructional content to address these deficiencies effectively. This ensures that the materials developed are relevant and targeted, maximizing the impact of the educational program and facilitating improved learning outcomes. The focus on knowledge and skill gaps allows for a data-driven approach, aligning educational resources with the actual needs of the students, rather than just following generic curriculum guidelines. This targeted approach encourages more efficient use of time and resources in training and leads to better engagement and success for learners.

2. What is the process of moving from the general to the specific called?

- A. Inductive reasoning
- B. Deductive reasoning**
- C. Analytical reasoning
- D. Critical thinking

The process of moving from the general to the specific is called deductive reasoning. Deductive reasoning begins with a general statement or hypothesis and examines the possibilities to reach a specific, logical conclusion. This process typically follows a structure where you start with a broad theory or principle and apply it to a specific case, allowing for conclusions that are logically derived from the initial premise. For example, if a general rule states that all humans are mortal, and an individual (like Socrates) is identified as a human, deductive reasoning enables us to conclude that Socrates is mortal. This illustrates how deductive reasoning provides a clear pathway from a general idea to a specific instance, making it a foundational component in logical reasoning and critical analysis. In contrast, the other methods mentioned involve different processes: inductive reasoning focuses on forming generalizations from specific observations, analytical reasoning involves breaking down information into parts to understand it better, and critical thinking encompasses a broader set of skills used to evaluate and analyze arguments or problems rather than strictly moving from general to specific. Each of these approaches serves its own purpose, but the hallmark of deductive reasoning is its clarity in deriving specific conclusions from overarching principles.

3. Describe the term 'Assessment Rubric'.

- A. An Assessment Rubric is a mandatory score sheet used for testing
- B. An Assessment Rubric outlines criteria for evaluating performance and expectations**
- C. An Assessment Rubric is a type of written exam that all students must complete
- D. An Assessment Rubric is only applicable to standardized testing

An Assessment Rubric is fundamentally a structured tool that delineates specific criteria for evaluating performance, outlining expectations for assignments, projects, or other assessments. It encompasses various dimensions of performance, such as quality, completeness, and adherence to guidelines, thus providing both instructors and students with clear objectives and standards for assessment. By using a rubric, educators can ensure that evaluations are consistent, transparent, and aligned with learning outcomes. This clarity not only aids in grading but also helps students understand the aspects of their work that need improvement and how they can achieve those improvements. Rubrics facilitate feedback and are valuable for self-assessment, making them versatile tools beyond just a grading mechanism.

4. Which type of learning involves the direct use of senses to gather information?

- A. Experiential learning
- B. Sensory learning**
- C. Conceptual learning
- D. Emotional learning

Sensory learning is characterized by the direct engagement of the senses—sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell—to collect information from the environment. This type of learning emphasizes the individual's ability to process and understand information through sensory experiences, making it very effective for hands-on activities, demonstrations, and real-world interactions. For students, this can enhance retention and comprehension since they are actively participating in the learning process by utilizing their senses. In contrast, the other types of learning focus on different aspects of the learning process. Experiential learning emphasizes learning through experience and reflection, often involving a cycle of action, feedback, and adaptation. Conceptual learning is more centered around understanding concepts and ideas rather than sensory input. Emotional learning involves understanding and managing emotions, which, while essential for personal and social development, does not primarily focus on the direct use of senses to gather information.

5. Kinesthesia involves all the senses in addition to which of the following skills?

- A. Cognitive and analytical
- B. Psychomotor and perceptual**
- C. Emotional and behavioral
- D. Critical thinking and reasoning

Kinesthesia refers to the perception of body movements and the position of muscles and joints, which relies heavily on the body's sensory feedback systems. The correct choice highlights the significance of psychomotor and perceptual skills, as these are closely tied to kinesthetic learning. Psychomotor skills involve the coordination of physical movements, which are essential when engaging in activities that require body awareness and movement. For example, skills like balancing, throwing, or dancing involve a strong kinesthetic component, requiring individuals to know how their body positions and movements interact within a space. Perceptual skills, on the other hand, are vital because they help individuals interpret sensory information regarding body movement and spatial awareness. This understanding allows for better adjustment and control of one's actions in response to the environment. In contrast, options related to cognitive and analytical skills, emotional and behavioral skills, or critical thinking and reasoning, while important in various learning contexts, do not specifically relate to the physical and sensory components inherent in kinesthesia. Those skills are more related to mental processing and social actions rather than the sensory feedback mechanisms involved in kinesthetic awareness.

6. Which sense is considered valuable in certain limited applications of learning?

- A. Touch**
- B. Hearing
- C. Smell
- D. Taste

The sense of touch is considered valuable in certain limited applications of learning because it provides direct physical interaction with objects and materials, enhancing comprehension and retention through tactile experiences. In educational contexts, especially in fields such as trades, crafts, or hands-on activities, touch facilitates learning by allowing learners to manipulate tools, feel textures, and engage with physical properties that visual or auditory methods alone may not convey. This hands-on experience can lead to a deeper understanding of concepts, making it particularly essential in vocational training and skill acquisition scenarios where practical application is key. While other senses, such as hearing, are widely used in standard teaching and can be beneficial in many learning scenarios, the unique contributions of touch in specific, hands-on applications underscore its value in those limited contexts.

7. Sight is said to account for what percentage of learning?

- A. 50%
- B. 60%
- C. 75%**
- D. 90%

Sight is said to account for approximately 75% of learning because a significant portion of the information we acquire comes through visual means. This statistic highlights the importance of visual aids and resources in the learning process, as they can enhance understanding and retention of material. When learners can see and visualize concepts, they are more likely to grasp complex ideas and remember them later. This emphasizes the value of incorporating visuals into instructional methods, such as diagrams, charts, and multimedia presentations, to support learners in their educational journey. While the other percentages suggest varying degrees of visual impact on learning, 75% effectively captures the consensus among many educational theorists regarding the dominant role of sight in the learning process.

8. Critical Thinking skills enable learners to:

- A. Rely on authority figures for decisions
- B. Passively accept information
- C. Make informed decisions and evaluate information**
- D. Avoid problem-solving

Critical thinking skills empower learners to make informed decisions and evaluate information effectively. This involves analyzing situations, assessing evidence, and considering multiple perspectives before arriving at a conclusion. With strong critical thinking abilities, individuals can discern credible sources from unreliable ones, identify biases, and make judgments based on logical reasoning rather than merely accepting information at face value. By fostering these skills, learners become active participants in their learning process, which not only enhances their problem-solving capabilities but also helps them navigate complex issues in various contexts. This ability is crucial in both academic settings and real-world situations, where decision-making can have significant consequences. Emphasizing informed decision-making, critical thinking encourages a deeper understanding of subject matter and enhances one's capacity to engage with diverse ideas critically.

9. What is the primary role of instructional theory in the Navy?

- A. To enhance the effectiveness of training and education within naval operations**
- B. To establish strict regulations for personnel
- C. To provide entertainment during training
- D. To categorize naval operations into distinct types

The primary role of instructional theory in the Navy is to enhance the effectiveness of training and education within naval operations. Instructional theory provides a framework for developing educational programs and training methods that improve learning outcomes for personnel. This approach ensures that sailors acquire the necessary skills, knowledge, and competencies to perform their duties effectively in various operational contexts. Through instructional theory, the Navy can create structured training modules that are tailored to the specific needs of its personnel, considering different learning styles and integrating modern educational techniques. This results in more efficient training processes and better preparation for real-world scenarios, ultimately enhancing overall mission readiness and operational effectiveness. The other options do not align with the primary focus of instructional theory. Establishing strict regulations for personnel, providing entertainment during training, or categorizing naval operations serve different purposes that do not primarily relate to optimizing educational strategies or enhancing training effectiveness.

10. To promote critical thinking among learners, which approach is best?

- A. Encouraging memorization of facts
- B. Facilitating peer assessment and discussion**
- C. Focusing solely on rote learning
- D. Minimizing group activities

Promoting critical thinking among learners is most effectively achieved by facilitating peer assessment and discussion. This approach encourages students to engage with one another's ideas, challenge assumptions, and collaboratively analyze concepts. Through discussions, learners are exposed to diverse perspectives and methodologies, which fosters a deeper understanding of the subject matter. Peer assessment also encourages students to critically evaluate their own and each other's work, enhancing their ability to reflect on their reasoning processes. This interactive environment nurtures analytical skills, enabling learners to synthesize information and develop well-founded arguments. In contrast, the other approaches like memorization of facts, rote learning, and minimizing group activities tend to limit the scope of thinking to basic recall or solitary work, which does not challenge learners to think critically or engage deeply with content.

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.

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

<https://nrtcnavedtra143001asn2.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE