

SMA GUN BLOCK PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 term describes inadvertent firing from a hot barrel or chamber?**
 - A. Hang Fire
 - B. Misfire
 - C. Runaway Gun
 - D. Cook Off

- 2. Which mechanism prevents rounds from feeding through both feed paths at once?**
 - A. Bolt Position Indicator
 - B. Optical Encoder
 - C. Rocker
 - D. Forward/Aft Feed Gates

- 3. Which statement best describes when to perform a function check?**
 - A. It should be performed constantly during use.
 - B. It should be avoided to prevent wear.
 - C. It should be conducted after maintenance or installing a new component.
 - D. It is unnecessary if the weapon is clean.

- 4. What are the two most common screwdriver heads?**
 - A. Phillips-head and Torx
 - B. Flat or Phillips-head
 - C. Hex and Phillips-head
 - D. Flat head

- 5. Which tool combines an open-ended wrench with a box end?**
 - A. Socket
 - B. Combination Wrench
 - C. Adjustable Wrench
 - D. Wrench

- 6. Which term describes an automatic weapon that continues firing after the trigger is released?**
- A. Auto Fire
 - B. Misfire
 - C. Repeater
 - D. Runaway Gun
- 7. What is a stovepipe malfunction?**
- A. A failure to feed.
 - B. A failure to eject due to jammed ejector spring.
 - C. A failure to eject where the spent casing is caught in the ejection port.
 - D. A failure to fire because of a dry trigger.
- 8. If the M240 is set to setting 2, what is the rounds per minute?**
- A. 750 rounds per minute
 - B. 850 rounds per minute
 - C. 950 rounds per minute
 - D. 700 rounds per minute
- 9. Which term describes the forward bearing surface that centers the projectile in the bore?**
- A. Ogive
 - B. Nose
 - C. Base
 - D. Bourrelet
- 10. What is the term for the left-right directional measurement of a weapon mount on an aircraft?**
- A. Azimuth
 - B. Elevation
 - C. Pitch
 - D. Yaw

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes inadvertent firing from a hot barrel or chamber?

- A. Hang Fire
- B. Misfire
- C. Runaway Gun
- D. Cook Off**

Inadvertent firing from a hot barrel or chamber is called a cook-off. When a firearm becomes extremely overheated, the heat can ignite the powder in a chambered cartridge without the trigger being pulled. The round then fires on its own, or may fire as the firearm is still hot and chambers are ready for the next round. This is different from a hang fire, which is a delay between pulling the trigger and ignition; a misfire, where ignition fails to occur at all when the trigger is pulled; and a runaway gun, which involves uncontrolled, continuous firing due to mechanical failure or other causes. Cook-off is specifically about heat-driven ignition inside the chamber or barrel leading to an unintended discharge. To prevent it, allow cooling, avoid overheating, and follow safety procedures for handling hot weapons.

2. Which mechanism prevents rounds from feeding through both feed paths at once?

- A. Bolt Position Indicator
- B. Optical Encoder
- C. Rocker
- D. Forward/Aft Feed Gates**

The mechanism tested is the one that selects and gates the feed paths so only one path can be used at a time. The forward/aft feed gates act as an interlock: when one path is enabled, the other is physically blocked, so rounds cannot be fed through both tracks simultaneously. This prevents jams and misfeeds by ensuring a single, controlled feed direction during cycling. Other components have different roles—bolt position indicator shows where the bolt is, an optical encoder tracks positions for timing, and the rocker handles actuation of feed components—none of which by themselves prevent dual-path feeding.

3. Which statement best describes when to perform a function check?

- A. It should be performed constantly during use.
- B. It should be avoided to prevent wear.
- C. It should be conducted after maintenance or installing a new component.**
- D. It is unnecessary if the weapon is clean.

A function check is performed after maintenance or after installing a new component to verify that the firearm operates correctly with the recent changes. This step confirms that the action cycles, the safety functions as intended, and the trigger and reset work properly, ensuring the weapon will function safely before returning to service. It's not meant to be done constantly during use, and simply being clean doesn't guarantee reliability. After maintenance or part installation is the proper time to confirm everything works together as designed.

4. What are the two most common screwdriver heads?

- A. Phillips-head and Torx
- B. Flat or Phillips-head**
- C. Hex and Phillips-head
- D. Flat head

The main idea is that, in everyday work, you'll encounter two screwdriver head shapes far more often than others: flat (slotted) and Phillips-head. They cover the vast majority of screws found in homes—flat for a simple single-slot screw and Phillips for a cross-head screw that lets the driver grip well and apply torque without easily camming out. These two types are cheap, universally produced, and compatible with a huge range of tasks, which is why they're the most common. Other head types like Torx or hex appear in more specialized applications, and listing only one of the broad categories would miss the common, everyday pair.

5. Which tool combines an open-ended wrench with a box end?

- A. Socket
- B. Combination Wrench**
- C. Adjustable Wrench
- D. Wrench

A tool that has both an open-end grip and a box-end grip in one tool is a combination wrench. The open end lets you slip onto the fastener quickly from the side, which is handy in tight spots or when you need fast adjustment. The box end surrounds the head, providing a snug grip and better torque, which helps prevent rounding when you're tightening hard. This dual-ended design means you don't have to swap tools to switch between quick placement and secure tightening, making it the most versatile choice. A socket is used with a ratchet and isn't a single tool that combines both ends. An adjustable wrench has movable jaws but no box-end head. A generic wrench doesn't specify the dual-ended design. So the combination wrench is the one that combines an open-ended wrench with a box end.

6. Which term describes an automatic weapon that continues firing after the trigger is released?

- A. Auto Fire
- B. Misfire
- C. Repeater
- D. Runaway Gun**

Continuing to fire after the trigger is released describes a runaway gun. This term captures a dangerous malfunction where the firing mechanism stays in the firing cycle and keeps discharging rounds without any further input from the shooter. It's not the same as automatic fire, which requires the trigger to be held down to keep firing; once the trigger is released in that case, firing stops. A misfire means a cartridge fails to ignite at all, so no shot goes off. A repeater simply refers to a firearm capable of multiple shots from a single loading cycle, not to firing continuing after release. Runaway gun highlights a loss of operator control due to a fault in the trigger or firing mechanism, making it the best description for this scenario.

7. What is a stovepipe malfunction?

- A. A failure to feed.
- B. A failure to eject due to jammed ejector spring.
- C. A failure to eject where the spent casing is caught in the ejection port.**
- D. A failure to fire because of a dry trigger.

A stovepipe is an ejection malfunction where the spent cartridge case is not fully cleared and gets caught in the ejection port, often sticking upright like a stovepipe. This happens during the ejection phase after the case is ejected but then fails to leave the firearm completely, blocking the slide from cycling properly. That's different from a failure to feed, which is when a new round doesn't make it from the magazine into the chamber, a problem happening before any ejection takes place. It's also not a failure to eject caused by a jammed ejector spring, which would generally prevent ejection or cause uneven ejection rather than leave the casing lodged in the port. And it's not a failure to fire from a dry trigger, which would stop ignition rather than leave a spent case stuck in the ejection path. In practice, you'd clear the stovepipe by ensuring the firearm is safe, then rack the slide to eject the lodged case and chamber a fresh round.

8. If the M240 is set to setting 2, what is the rounds per minute?

- A. 750 rounds per minute
- B. 850 rounds per minute**
- C. 950 rounds per minute
- D. 700 rounds per minute

The idea being tested is how the M240's rate of fire is controlled by its regulator settings. The M240 has three regulator positions that change the cyclic rate. The middle setting is the standard rate, which runs at about 850 rounds per minute. This gives a practical balance between firepower and ammo use, while keeping heat and wear manageable during sustained fire. The lower setting decreases the rate for conserving ammunition and reducing wear, while the higher setting increases the rate for more firepower in short bursts, at the cost of greater ammo consumption and faster wear.

9. Which term describes the forward bearing surface that centers the projectile in the bore?

- A. Ogive
- B. Nose
- C. Base
- D. Bourrelet**

The forward bearing surface that centers the projectile in the bore is the bourrelet. This is an annular ring around the body of the projectile, located ahead of the base, that makes contact with the bore to align and guide the projectile as it engages the rifling. By providing a consistent, centered contact surface, the bourrelet keeps the projectile from yawing and ensures stable flight through the bore. The other parts serve different roles: the ogive is the curved front surface shaping the nose for aerodynamics, not for centered bore contact; the nose is simply the tip of the projectile; the base is the rear end that seals gases but does not center the projectile in the bore.

10. What is the term for the left-right directional measurement of a weapon mount on an aircraft?

A. Azimuth

B. Elevation

C. Pitch

D. Yaw

Azimuth is the horizontal left-right aiming angle of a weapon mount. It measures how far the gun is pointed left or right in the plane parallel to the ground, usually relative to the aircraft's forward direction. Elevation covers vertical tilt up or down, while pitch refers to rotation about a horizontal axis (up/down tilt) rather than left-right aim. Yaw describes the aircraft's own horizontal rotation about its vertical axis, which changes where the aircraft is pointing rather than the gun mount's immediate sideways aim. So azimuth precisely captures the left-right directional measurement of the weapon mount.

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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://smagunblock.examzify.com>

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

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