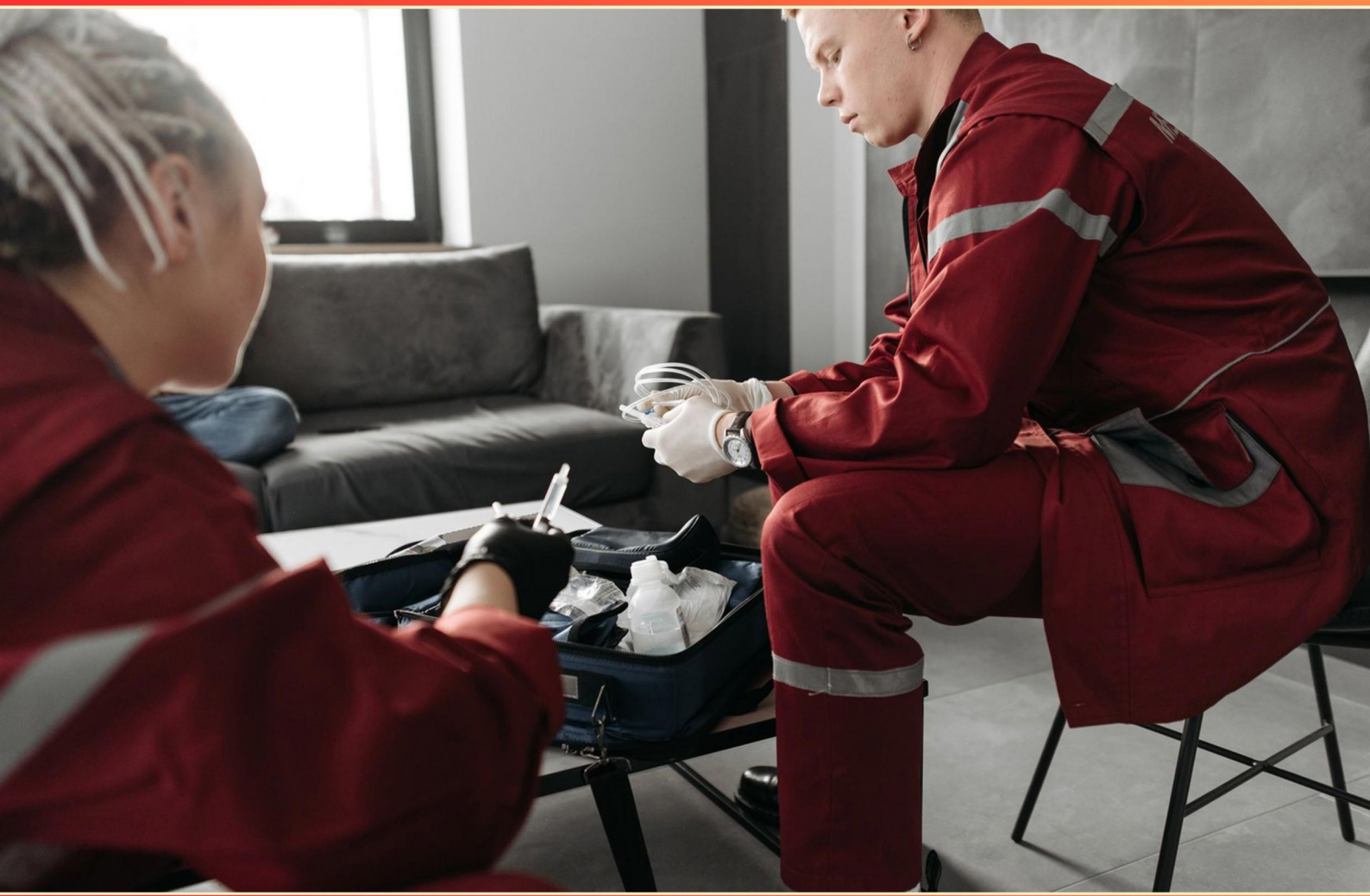
FIELD MEDICAL TRAINING BATTALION – EAST (FMTB-E) ANNEX E PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. For desert and dry areas, which color combination is recommended?

A. Sand and light green for desert and dry areas

B. Loam and white for snow-covered areas

C. Black sparingly

D. Use black only in shadows

2. Which hand signal is used to call the leaders by extending the arm toward them and signaling with a finger?

A. Leaders Join Me

B. Wedge

C. Vee

D. Open up or extend hand signal

3. In radio communications, what does OVER indicate?

A. Indicates to the sender that the receiver has understood the message.

B. Alerts the receiver that the sender has ended his transmission and requires or expects no response.

C. Alerts the receiver that the sender has ended his transmission and is awaiting a response from the receiver.

D. Indicates to the sender who is the intended recipient.

4. Which term specifically indicates the sender is resending the transmission or the portion requested?

A. SAY AGAIN

B. WAIT OVER

C. ALL ATER

D. I SAY AGAIN

5. Where is the contour interval amount given?

A. in the marginal information

B. in the title block

C. in the legend

D. along the boundary lines

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6. A valley on a map is defined as what?

A. A broad plateau

B. A river mouth

C. A stream course with limited extent of level ground bordered by higher ground.

D. A man-made boundary.

7. What is a map?

A. A geographic representation of the earth's surface drawn to scale as seen from above.

B. A road atlas

C. A blueprint of buildings

D. A satellite image with no scale

8. Which is a disadvantage of squad wedge?

A. It cannot move as fast as a column

B. It moves faster than a column

C. It provides all-around security

D. It lacks maneuverability

9. Which component provides the connectors, switches and buttons for programming the AN/PRC-152?

A. Power Supply

B. Antenna

C. Receiver-Transmitter Unit (RTU)

D. Squelch

10. What is the channel spacing per channel for the AN/PRC-152?

A. 10 Hz spacing

B. 1 Hz spacing per channel

C. 100 Hz spacing

D. 1 kHz spacing

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. For desert and dry areas, which color combination is recommended?

A. Sand and light green for desert and dry areas

B. Loam and white for snow-covered areas

C. Black sparingly

D. Use black only in shadows

In desert and dry environments, the goal is to blend with the ground while keeping heat exposure reasonable. Sand as the base color matches the predominant light-toned soil and dunes, helping you disappear into the landscape. Adding a touch of light green mirrors the sparse vegetation you'll encounter, providing a natural, low-contrast palette that doesn't stand out under bright sun. This combination minimizes visibility to observers and reduces heat absorption compared with darker tones. Other choices miss the mark because they either reference colors suited to snow, which wouldn't blend with dusty terrain, or rely on black, which absorbs heat and becomes conspicuously dark in daylight, undermining camouflage.

2. Which hand signal is used to call the leaders by extending the arm toward them and signaling with a finger?

A. Leaders Join Me

B. Wedge

C. Vee

D. Open up or extend hand signal

The signal to call leaders is used to bring leaders to your location by extending your arm toward them and pointing with a finger. This gesture is designed to quickly and clearly designate "come to me" specifically for leaders, making it distinct from other signals that describe movement or formation. Why this is the best fit: the action described—extending the arm toward the leaders and signaling with a finger—matches the purpose of summoning leaders to join you and brief or direct them. It's a direct, easily recognized cue that doesn't imply a change in formation (which is what wedges or vees indicate) or spacing (which is what signals like "open up" would communicate).

3. In radio communications, what does OVER indicate?

A. Indicates to the sender that the receiver has understood the message.

B. Alerts the receiver that the sender has ended his transmission and requires or expects no response.

C. Alerts the receiver that the sender has ended his transmission and is awaiting a response from the receiver.

D. Indicates to the sender who is the intended recipient.

In radio communications, OVER signals that you have finished speaking and are waiting for a reply. It creates a turn-taking cue so the other person knows to listen and respond. It's not a confirmation of understanding (that would be indicated by a word like ROger), nor is it a signal that no response is required (that would be OUT). It also doesn't identify the recipient; it just marks the end of your transmission and your expectation of a response.

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4. Which term specifically indicates the sender is resending the transmission or the portion requested?

A. SAY AGAIN

B. WAIT OVER

C. ALL ATER

D. I SAY AGAIN

In radiotelephony, there are distinct phrases that show whether content is being repeated or a repetition is being requested. The phrase that specifically shows the sender is resending the transmission or the portion requested is "I say again." It directly communicates that the speaker is repeating what was just said, which helps ensure the receiver captures the information accurately in a potentially noisy channel. For example, after a critical coordinate or instruction, replying with "I say again" followed by the content makes clear that the same information is being transmitted again. The other options function differently: "say again" is a request from the listener to have the last transmission repeated, not a statement that the sender is repeating. "wait over" indicates pausing and waiting for a response, not repetition. The garbled or nonstandard option doesn't convey a clear, official repetition signal. So the phrase used by the sender to indicate actual repetition is the specific cue here.

5. Where is the contour interval amount given?

A. in the marginal information

B. in the title block

C. in the legend

D. along the boundary lines

Contour interval is the vertical distance between adjacent contour lines, which tells you how much elevation changes from one line to the next. This essential reading aid is provided in the legend, the map's reference key that explains symbols, line types, and numerical values used on the map. Having the interval in the legend lets you quickly interpret elevations across the map without searching elsewhere. The other areas—marginal information, title block, and boundary lines—serve different purposes: marginal information may include scale and coordinates, the title block shows the map name and date, and boundary lines indicate edges, not the spacing of elevation lines.

6. A valley on a map is defined as what?

A. A broad plateau

B. A river mouth

C. A stream course with limited extent of level ground bordered by higher ground.

D. A man-made boundary.

Valleys are low-lying corridors carved by running water, with a relatively flat floor bounded by higher terrain. On maps, this is defined as a stream course with limited extent of level ground bordered by higher ground. The presence of a flowing water path and the surrounding rising ground distinguish it from other features. A broad plateau would be flat land at high elevation, not a valley. A river mouth is where a river empties into another body of water, not the valley itself. A man-made boundary is artificial, not a natural landform.

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7. What is a map?

A. A geographic representation of the earth's surface drawn to scale as seen from above.

B. A road atlas

C. A blueprint of buildings

D. A satellite image with no scale

A map is a representation of a space that shows how things relate to one another and where they're located, typically drawn to scale so distances can be measured. A building blueprint fits this idea exactly because it is a plan view of a structure that shows the layout—walls, rooms, doors, stairs—and precise dimensions. It's a specialized map used for planning, construction, and navigation within the building. While geographic maps or road atlases cover outdoor areas, and a satellite image without a scale doesn't provide measurable proportions, a blueprint provides the structured, scaled view of a space that defines mapping in this context.

8. Which is a disadvantage of squad wedge?

A. It cannot move as fast as a column

B. It moves faster than a column

C. It provides all-around security

D. It lacks maneuverability

The question is about the trade-off between speed and security in squad formations. A wedge gives all-around security by spreading the team so each element can observe and cover multiple directions, protecting against threats from front, flanks, and rear. That security comes at a cost: the wider, spread-out posture and the need to maintain sectors of fire slow the pace of march. In a column, troops stay tighter and can push forward more quickly, which is why a wedge typically cannot move as fast as a column. The other points describe either benefits or conditions that don't define a disadvantage in this context: wedge isn't faster than a column, its all-around security is a strength, and maneuverability isn't inherently lost—pace is the clearer drawback when comparing these two formations.

9. Which component provides the connectors, switches and buttons for programming the AN/PRC-152?

A. Power Supply

B. Antenna

C. Receiver-Transmitter Unit (RTU)

D. Squelch

Programming access is through the front-panel interface of the Receiver-Transmitter Unit. The RTU provides the connectors, switches, and buttons you use to configure the radio—setting frequencies, channels, encryption keys, and other parameters. The power supply merely delivers power, the antenna handles the RF path, and squelch is a receiver control, not a programming interface. So the RTU is the component that provides the connectors, switches, and buttons for programming.

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10. What is the channel spacing per channel for the AN/PRC-152?

A. 10 Hz spacing

B. 1 Hz spacing per channel

C. 100 Hz spacing

D. 1 kHz spacing

The concept here is how finely you can tune the radio within a given channel. For the AN/PRC-152, the channel spacing per channel is 1 Hz, meaning you can adjust the transmit/receive frequency in 1 Hz increments within the channel's range. That very small step size allows precise frequency alignment, which helps avoid interference with nearby channels and ensures tight matching across different waveforms the radio supports. If the radio only offered coarser steps (like 10 Hz, 100 Hz, or 1 kHz), it would be harder to align frequencies exactly with other radios in the network, especially in crowded spectrum. So 1 Hz spacing provides the required precision for effective operation across the radio's capabilities.

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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://fmtbeannexe.examzify.com

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

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