FUTURE SOLDIER TRAINING 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.

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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. What is the pay grade category for Sergeant Major of the Army?

A. Enlisted E-9

B. Enlisted E-10

C. Enlisted E-7

D. Enlisted E-8

2. Which option correctly lists the three general orders?

A. 1. I will guard everything within the limits of my post and quit my post only when properly relieved. 2. I will obey my special orders and perform all my duties in a military manner. 3. I will report violations of my special orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instructions to the Commander of the Relief.

B. I will guard everything within the limits of my post and quit my post only when properly relieved.

C. I will obey my special orders and perform all my duties in a military manner.

D. I will report violations of my special orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instructions to the commander of the relief.

3. What is a core principle of fire discipline on a mission?

A. Fire only when necessary, coordinate with team, and maintain a log of rounds fired to support resupply and safety.

B. Fire whenever you see an enemy.

C. Fire in bursts regardless of need.

D. Engage targets without coordinating with the team.

4. What should you do if you discover potential unexploded ordnance or hazardous munitions?

A. Do not touch, establish a safe distance, alert others, and report to EOD or local authorities

B. Move closer to inspect

C. Attempt to disarm it yourself

D. Photograph and leave

5. In suspected fracture, what should you avoid doing?

A. Move the casualty to a safer position

B. Check for circulation

C. Do not move the casualty to avoid spinal injury

D. Seek medical help

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6. Movement to Contact is deployed to which purpose?

A. A long-range sniping technique.

B. A search for civilians.

C. A patrol drill designed to close with and gain contact with hostile forces while maintaining security and momentum.

D. A method to retreat immediately.

7. Which of the following is a supplementary terrain feature?

A. Cut

B. Hill

C. Draw

D. Ridge

8. What constitutes a Patrol Base and how do you set one up safely?

A. A secure temporary campsite with concealed layout, security perimeters, watch rotations, and planned resupply points; minimize exposure to threats.

B. A permanent fortified base with fixed walls.

C. An open area with no security measures.

D. A checkpoint with no shelter.

9. During a suspected stoppage, what is the first action performed in a standard malfunction drill?

A. Rack the slide/bolt to chamber a round.

B. Tap the magazine to ensure seating.

C. Assess for a jam and reattempt fire.

D. Re-check your aim at the target.

10. What is the purpose of exterior guards?

A. Used to protect a unit in a tactical environment.

B. Provide medical aid to wounded soldiers.

C. Monitor weather conditions.

D. Control access to the post.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the pay grade category for Sergeant Major of the Army?

A. Enlisted E-9

B. Enlisted E-10

C. Enlisted E-7

D. Enlisted E-8

Enlisted pay grades in the Army go from E-1 to E-9, with E-9 being the highest enlisted level. The Sergeant Major of the Army is the top enlisted leadership position and is paid at this highest level, E-9. There isn't an E-10 enlisted pay grade in the Army, and ranks like E-7 or E-8 are lower. The SMA's role is about leadership and advising the Army's senior leaders, but the pay grade itself stays at E-9.

2. Which option correctly lists the three general orders?

A. 1. I will guard everything within the limits of my post and quit my post only when properly relieved. 2. I will obey my special orders and perform all my duties in a military manner. 3. I will report violations of my special orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instructions to the Commander of the Relief.

B. I will guard everything within the limits of my post and quit my post only when properly relieved.

C. I will obey my special orders and perform all my duties in a military manner.

D. I will report violations of my special orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instructions to the commander of the relief.

The three general orders define the duties of a sentry: guard everything within the post and stay there until properly relieved; obey special orders and perform all duties in a military manner; and report violations, emergencies, or anything not covered by instructions to the Commander of the Relief. The correct choice includes all three statements in one, which is exactly what's being asked—to list the three general orders. The other options each present only a single order, leaving out the others and thus not fully answering the prompt. Remembering all three together shows you understand the expectations for vigilance, discipline, and proper reporting in the chain of command.

3. What is a core principle of fire discipline on a mission?

A. Fire only when necessary, coordinate with team, and maintain a log of rounds fired to support resupply and safety.

B. Fire whenever you see an enemy.

C. Fire in bursts regardless of need.

D. Engage targets without coordinating with the team.

Fire discipline on a mission means using ammunition purposefully and staying aligned with the team's plan. The best approach captures three key ideas: shoot only when necessary, coordinate your fire with teammates to avoid friendly-fire and to leverage suppressive effects where appropriate, and keep a log of rounds fired to support resupply planning and safety accountability. This combination ensures you conserve ammo, stay in sync with the squad, and have traceable ammunition usage to inform safety and logistics. Firing whenever you see an enemy wastes resources and can reveal your position; firing in bursts without regard to need drains ammo and can overexpose you; engaging without team coordination introduces fratricide risk and disrupts the mission plan.

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4. What should you do if you discover potential unexploded ordnance or hazardous munitions?

A. Do not touch, establish a safe distance, alert others, and report to EOD or local authorities

B. Move closer to inspect

C. Attempt to disarm it yourself

D. Photograph and leave

Treat any potential unexploded ordnance as hazardous and do not touch it. The safest course is to establish a safe distance, keep others away, and report it to Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) or local authorities. This is the best approach because these devices can be unstable and even minor disturbances can trigger a detonation; trained technicians have the equipment and procedures to assess and safely neutralize or dispose of them. Moving closer, attempting to inspect or disarm, or just photographing and leaving all increase the risk of injury and complicate the response. When you report, give a clear location and follow the instructions from responders to minimize danger.

5. In suspected fracture, what should you avoid doing?

A. Move the casualty to a safer position

B. Check for circulation

C. Do not move the casualty to avoid spinal injury

D. Seek medical help

In suspected fracture cases with potential spinal injury, the priority is to keep the spine from moving. Movement can cause the bones to shift and the spinal cord to be injured, which may lead to paralysis or other serious complications. Therefore, you should avoid moving the casualty to a different position. Instead, keep them still and immobilize the head and neck in alignment with the body, call for medical help, and monitor their breathing and circulation. If there is immediate danger to life, move only with spinal precautions and then seek professional care as quickly as possible.

6. Movement to Contact is deployed to which purpose?

A. A long-range sniping technique.

B. A search for civilians.

C. A patrol drill designed to close with and gain contact with hostile forces while maintaining security and momentum.

D. A method to retreat immediately.

Movement to Contact is about moving toward an area where you expect or may encounter enemy forces in order to establish contact and seize the initiative. It's a patrol drill that emphasizes closing the distance to the threat while keeping security on the move and maintaining momentum so you can react quickly once contact is made. This approach helps you locate the enemy, gain situational awareness, and set the conditions for the next maneuver, rather than retreating or performing unrelated tasks. The best choice describes this purpose directly: it focuses on closing with and gaining contact with hostile forces while preserving security and tempo.

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7. Which of the following is a supplementary terrain feature?

A. Cut

B. Hill

C. Draw

D. Ridge

Understanding terrain features classification helps you describe land forms accurately. Supplementary terrain features are smaller, often man-made details that add detail to the terrain rather than define its overall shape. A cut is a channel created by removing earth to change slope or allow passage, such as for a road or drainage. Because it's a modification of the ground rather than a natural elevation or valley, it fits as a supplementary feature. The other options describe natural landforms: a hill is a natural rise, a ridge is a long elevated crest, and a draw is a natural drainage channel. These are major or natural features, not the engineered detail that supplementary features provide.

8. What constitutes a Patrol Base and how do you set one up safely?

A. A secure temporary campsite with concealed layout, security perimeters, watch rotations, and planned resupply points; minimize exposure to threats.

B. A permanent fortified base with fixed walls.

C. An open area with no security measures.

D. A checkpoint with no shelter.

A patrol base is a secure, temporary campsite that a patrol establishes to rest, plan, and resupply while staying hidden from threats. The setup centers on keeping the camp discreet and protected: concealment of the layout and routes so the site isn't easily detected, a security perimeter with observers and early warning, watch rotations to ensure someone is always vigilant, and planned resupply points and routes to reduce exposure and maintain the patrol's momentum. Setting it up safely means picking a site with natural cover and camouflage, arranging the camp so it minimizes a clear silhouette and noise, and establishing a perimeter that provides early warning and controlled entry. Sentry rotations keep fatigue from compromising security, and having predefined resupply points avoids unnecessary exposure by reducing long or conspicuous movements. A good patrol base also includes a clear entry/exit plan and communications to the rest of the unit, plus a withdrawal plan if the situation changes. This differs from a permanent fortified base, which is fixed and not suitable for temporary patrol operations; or an open area with no security, which offers no protection or concealment; or a checkpoint with no shelter, which lacks the necessary living space and security for ongoing patrol needs.

9. During a suspected stoppage, what is the first action performed in a standard malfunction drill?

A. Rack the slide/bolt to chamber a round.

B. Tap the magazine to ensure seating.

C. Assess for a jam and reattempt fire.

D. Re-check your aim at the target.

Tapping the magazine to ensure seating is the first action because most stoppages come from feed issues caused by a magazine that isn't fully seated. When the magazine isn't seated properly, rounds can't feed into the chamber, so you won't get a fire even if the trigger is pressed. A quick Tap helps reseat the magazine and restore proper feeding, making it the most immediate and effective corrective step. After confirming the magazine is seated, you would then rack the slide to chamber a round and reattempt fire. If the malfunction persists, you assess the situation and continue with the drill. Re-checking your aim doesn't address the mechanical issue and isn't part of clearing the stoppage.

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10. What is the purpose of exterior guards?

A. Used to protect a unit in a tactical environment.

B. Provide medical aid to wounded soldiers.

C. Monitor weather conditions.

D. Control access to the post.

Exterior guards exist to provide security for a unit in a tactical environment by maintaining perimeter security, detecting threats early, and delaying or defeating potential attacks to keep personnel and equipment safe. This protective, defensive role is the best description of their purpose, as it focuses on safeguarding the unit in hostile or uncertain situations. Medical aid is the responsibility of medics, weather monitoring is handled by weather/watch personnel or instruments, and while guarding can involve controlling access at entry points, the core function described here centers on protecting the unit in a tactical setting.

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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://futuresoldiertraining.examzify.com

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

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