RANGER REGIMENT PRACTICE EXAM (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 muzzle velocity of the AT-4?

A. 800 FPS

B. 950 FPS

C. 1000 FPS

D. 1200 FPS

2. What does "HE" stand for in the context of ammunition types?

A. Heavy Equipment

B. High Explosive

C. High Efficiency

D. Hazardous Encounter

3. Which type of breaching involves the use of explosives?

A. Mechanical

B. Ballistic

C. Thermal

D. Explosive

4. What type of flashbang is referred to as a 1-bang?

A. M-84

B. M-16

C. M-203

D. M-4

5. What is the definition of resection?

A. Using maps for navigation only

B. Locating one's position on a map using grid azimuth to known locations

C. Marking unknown points on a map

D. Determining the distance between locations

6. What is the primary function of the M320?

A. Assaulting enemy positions

B. Launching grenades

C. Close-quarter battles

D. Long-range sniping

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7. What AR governs the Defense Enrollment Eligibility System (DEERS)?

A. AR 600-20

B. AR 608-1

C. AR 600-85

D. AR 930-4

8. How many different sizes of military maps are there?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

9. Which of the following is not one of the 6 S's of EPW?

A. Silence

B. Segregate

C. Seek

D. Solicit Information

10. What is the rate of fire for sustained firing using the M249?

A. 50 rpm

B. 100 rpm

C. 150 rpm

D. 200 rpm

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the muzzle velocity of the AT-4?

A. 800 FPS

B. 950 FPS

C. 1000 FPS

D. 1200 FPS

The muzzle velocity of the AT-4 is approximately 950 feet per second (FPS). This figure is critical for understanding the weapon's performance characteristics, including its effective range and trajectory. Muzzle velocity directly influences how quickly the projectile exits the barrel and can significantly affect its impact on target as well as its penetration capabilities. Knowing the correct muzzle velocity helps operators better understand the range and effectiveness of the AT-4 in various combat situations.

2. What does "HE" stand for in the context of ammunition types?

A. Heavy Equipment

B. High Explosive

C. High Efficiency

D. Hazardous Encounter

In the context of ammunition types, "HE" stands for High Explosive. This designation is used to classify munitions that are designed to produce a significant explosive effect upon detonation. High Explosive munitions are typically employed in various military applications, including artillery shells, bombs, and grenades, where the goal is to maximize blast effects, damage to structures, and lethality against enemy personnel. High Explosives are characterized by their ability to create a shock wave and rapidly expand gas upon detonation, which is essential for penetrating armor or inflicting damage over a wide area. Understanding the distinction between different types of explosives, such as High Explosive and other classifications like Low Explosive, is crucial for effective military operations and safety protocols in handling munitions.

3. Which type of breaching involves the use of explosives?

A. Mechanical

B. Ballistic

C. Thermal

D. Explosive

Choosing the type of breaching that involves the use of explosives points directly to explosive breaching. This method utilizes different types of explosive charges to overcome barriers, such as doors or walls. Explosive breaching is often employed in tactical situations where rapid entry is required, providing a significant advantage by allowing forces to quickly enter a secured area while minimizing exposure to threats. This technique includes various sub-methods, such as shaped charges and other explosive devices specifically designed to create a powerful impact to penetrate or collapse barriers effectively. The focus on explosive breaching aligns perfectly with operations that prioritize speed and lethality, often seen in military and special operations scenarios. The other options, while related to breaching techniques, do not specifically involve explosives. Mechanical breaching relies on physical tools and brute force, ballistic breaching involves the use of firearms to create entry points, and thermal breaching utilizes heat, such as cutting torches, rather than explosives. Thus, explosive breaching stands out as the technique that directly uses explosives to achieve the desired effect.

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4. What type of flashbang is referred to as a 1-bang?

A. M-84

B. M-16

C. M-203

D. M-4

The M-84 flashbang is referred to as a "1-bang" because it is designed to produce a single, intense flash of light and a loud bang that disorients individuals in the vicinity without causing significant physical harm. This type of device is commonly used in tactical situations by law enforcement and military personnel to gain a tactical advantage over adversaries by stunning them momentarily. The M-84 is known for its effectiveness in close quarters where the primary goal is to temporarily incapacitate a target or adversary during operations such as room clearing or hostage rescue. In contrast, the other options refer to different types of munitions or equipment that do not fall under the category of a "1-bang" flashbang device. The M-16 refers to a specific type of rifle, while the M-203 is an under-barrel grenade launcher typically used with rifles. The M-4 is another type of carbine, not a flashbang. Each of these serves a distinct purpose different from that of a flashbang like the M-84.

5. What is the definition of resection?

A. Using maps for navigation only

B. Locating one's position on a map using grid azimuth to known locations

C. Marking unknown points on a map

D. Determining the distance between locations

The correct choice identifies resection as a technique used in land navigation. Resection involves determining your own location on a map by utilizing compass bearings (grid azimuths) to known locations or landmarks. This skill is crucial for effective navigation, particularly in unfamiliar terrains. By taking bearings and drawing lines on the map toward the known points, you can pinpoint your current position, enhancing your situational awareness and overall navigation precision. The other options do relate to navigation and map skills, but they do not define resection accurately. The use of maps for navigation alone does not encompass the critical aspect of determining one's position relative to known points. Locating one's position using grid azimuth to known locations is part of the resection process but is not as comprehensive as the correct answer. Marking unknown points on a map and determining distances are important navigation practices, but again, they do not capture the essence of resection. Thus, the selected answer aptly conveys the full concept of resection in the context of navigation.

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6. What is the primary function of the M320?

A. Assaulting enemy positions

B. Launching grenades

C. Close-quarter battles

D. Long-range sniping

The primary function of the M320 is launching grenades. This weapon is a versatile, single-shot grenade launcher designed to fire various types of grenades, including high-explosive, smoke, and illumination rounds. Its design enhances the capabilities of infantry units, providing them with the ability to deliver indirect fire support effectively. The M320 is employed by soldiers to engage targets that are out of direct line of sight, making it particularly valuable in a wide range of combat scenarios. Its lightweight and modular design allow it to be easily attached to different firearms, further integrating it into tactical operations. The ability to launch grenades from a distance allows units to suppress enemy positions or provide cover for maneuvering troops. While it can be utilized in various combat situations, other choices refer to functions not primarily associated with the M320. For instance, assaulting enemy positions, engaging in close-quarter battles, or performing long-range sniping are roles typically fulfilled by other types of weapons that are better suited for those specific tasks.

7. What AR governs the Defense Enrollment Eligibility System (DEERS)?

A. AR 600-20

B. AR 608-1

C. AR 600-85

D. AR 930-4

The Defense Enrollment Eligibility System (DEERS) is governed by Army Regulation 600-20. This regulation establishes policies and responsibilities for the management of various aspects of personnel and administrative actions, which includes the enrollment and eligibility of servicemembers and their families in DEERS. DEERS is a crucial system that supports the identification and eligibility for a range of benefits and services provided to military families, including healthcare and other resources. It ensures that only authorized individuals have access to these benefits, which is why proper governance through AR 600-20 is essential. The regulation addresses the overall management of family resources and the responsibilities of commanders and personnel officers in relation to DEERS, ensuring that policies are effectively implemented and adhered to within the military framework. Other regulations mentioned pertain to different aspects of military life and personnel management which do not specifically govern DEERS, making them less relevant in this context.

8. How many different sizes of military maps are there?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

*The correct answer is that there are three different sizes of military maps. Military maps are classified based on scale, which determines how the features on the map relate to the actual distances on the ground. The three common sizes of military maps are: 1. **Small-Scale Maps**: These maps show a large area but provide less detail. They are useful for strategic planning and operational overviews. 2. **Medium-Scale Maps**: These maps offer a balance between detail and area coverage, presenting a manageable level of information for tactical operations. 3. **Large-Scale Maps**: These maps cover a smaller area in greater detail, making them ideal for tactical maneuvers and specific missions, allowing for precise navigation and targeting. Understanding these classifications is crucial for military operations, as they ensure that personnel can select the appropriate map size based on the needs of their mission.*

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9. Which of the following is not one of the 6 S's of EPW?

A. Silence

B. Segregate

C. Seek

D. Solicit Information

The principle of the 6 S's of Enemy Prisoners of War (EPW) is essential in military training, as it outlines the procedures to ensure that captured individuals are handled appropriately and humanely. The 6 S's are: Search, Silence, Segregate, Safeguard, Speed, and Search. In this context, "Seek" is not one of the defined S's of EPW. The omission of "Seek" from the list emphasizes that while soldiers may be trained to gather intelligence and information regarding enemy forces, "seeking" is not a specific procedure involved in the handling of EPWs. The actual S's focus on the immediate actions and responsibilities during the detention of an enemy prisoner, such as searching for weapons and contraband, ensuring silence to maintain control, segregating prisoners for safety, safeguarding them to prevent abuse, acting with speed to process them efficiently, and conducting thorough searches to prevent risks. Understanding which terms are part of this acronym helps clarify the proper protocols in the context of handling EPWs, reinforcing effective military operations and compliance with international laws regarding prisoners of war.

10. What is the rate of fire for sustained firing using the M249?

A. 50 rpm

B. 100 rpm

C. 150 rpm

D. 200 rpm

The rate of fire for sustained firing using the M249 is 50 rounds per minute (rpm). This rate is designed for situations where the weapon is needed to provide controlled and accurate fire over an extended period without overheating. Sustained fire is typically used in a defensive posture or when a longer engagement is expected, where maintaining a consistent rate helps to manage the heat generated by the firearm and increases the weapon's reliability. In contrast, higher rates of fire, such as 100 rpm or more, are generally associated with rapid or cyclic firing conditions, which can lead to overheating and potential malfunctions. Understanding the appropriate firing rates is crucial for effective weapon management in various combat scenarios.

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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://rangerregiment.examzify.com

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

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