USMC INFANTRY KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://usmcinfantryknowledge.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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. How many classifications of ambushes are recognized in military tactics?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

2. At what minimum distance is an impact considered to be 'Danger Close'?

A. 500m

B. 600m

C. 700m

D. 800m

3. What is the maximum effective range of the M72 LAW?

A. 1000m

B. 200m

C. 500m

D. 300m

4. What is a Marine Corps Fire Team composed of?

A. Three Marines: Team Leader, Medic, and Rifleman

B. Four Marines: Team Leader, Engineer, Automatic Rifleman, and Assistant Automatic Rifleman

C. Five Marines: Team Leader, Rifleman, Automatic Rifleman, and Assistant Automatic Rifleman

D. Four Marines: Team Leader, Rifleman, Automatic Rifleman, and Grenadier

5. In military strategy, what does CG refer to?

A. Command Group

B. Critical Ground

C. Center of Gravity

D. Combat Grid

SAMPLE

6. What is the purpose of tactical communication in a Marine infantry unit?

A. To provide entertainment during downtime

B. To maintain situational awareness and coordination among units during operations

C. To relay orders primarily through written messages

D. To assess the physical fitness of Marines

7. In combined arms operations, what role does infantry primarily play?

A. To provide air support during missions

B. To support and maneuver alongside other combat arms to achieve mission objectives

C. To handle all logistic operations on the field

D. To coordinate naval and aerial assaults

8. Which of the following is a primary type of contour line?

A. Supplementary

B. Index

C. Baseline

D. Primary

9. How many lines are included in a typical 9 line report?

A. 5

B. 8

C. 10

D. 9

10. What is the equivalent of one mil in terms of distance when using a compass?

A. 5,600

B. 6,000

C. 6,400

D. 7,200

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How many classifications of ambushes are recognized in military tactics?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

In military tactics, ambushes are primarily recognized as having two classifications: the point ambush and the area ambush. A point ambush involves engaging the enemy at a specific location, often focusing on a key target or ensuring maximum firepower is concentrated on a limited field of attack. This type of ambush is characterized by its precise location and configuration, allowing a unit to leverage its position effectively against enemy forces. On the other hand, an area ambush involves a broader engagement where troops are positioned to cover a wider area and target enemy troops as they move through it. This type may utilize multiple firing positions and is designed to exploit the movements of the enemy over a more extensive space, creating opportunities for surprise and overwhelming firepower as the enemy traverses through the designated ambush zone. Recognizing these two types of ambushes is crucial for planning and execution in tactical scenarios, allowing Marines to adapt their approach based on the environment and specific tactical objectives at hand.

2. At what minimum distance is an impact considered to be 'Danger Close'?

A. 500m

B. 600m

C. 700m

D. 800m

'Danger Close' refers to the minimum distance from friendly forces at which indirect fire, such as artillery or air support, can be executed without posing an unacceptable risk to those forces. This term is crucial for ensuring the safety of troops while still being able to provide effective fire support in combat situations. The correct answer indicates that 600 meters is the established threshold for 'Danger Close.' When the impact of fire is unleashed at this range, it is understood that the risk of harm to friendly personnel is significant but manageable, underlining the importance of careful coordination and communication between infantry units and fire support assets. Understanding this distance is vital for Marines who must be aware of their surroundings and the potential risks associated with calling for and receiving indirect fire support. This knowledge enables them to make informed decisions in the heat of battle, ensuring that they can effectively utilize available firepower while maintaining troop safety.

3. What is the maximum effective range of the M72 LAW?

A. 1000m

B. 200m

C. 500m

D. 300m

The M72 LAW (Light Anti-Tank Weapon) has a maximum effective range of about 200 meters against a stationary target. This weapon is designed for close combat scenarios, where infantry units can engage armored vehicles or fortifications effectively within this distance. The weapon system is lightweight, portable, and easy to use, making it suitable for infantry troops who may need to operate in various terrains and under diverse combat situations. Although options suggesting greater ranges may seem plausible, the design and purpose of the M72 LAW ensure that it is used effectively at shorter distances, where accuracy and the ability to deliver a high-explosive warhead are critical. Engaging targets beyond 200 meters significantly diminishes the likelihood of hit probability due to factors such as projectile drop, accuracy, and the potential for target mobility.

SAMPLE

4. What is a Marine Corps Fire Team composed of?

A. Three Marines: Team Leader, Medic, and Rifleman

B. Four Marines: Team Leader, Engineer, Automatic Rifleman, and Assistant Automatic Rifleman

C. Five Marines: Team Leader, Rifleman, Automatic Rifleman, and Assistant Automatic Rifleman

D. Four Marines: Team Leader, Rifleman, Automatic Rifleman, and Grenadier

A Marine Corps Fire Team is typically composed of four Marines with specific roles that contribute to its firepower and tactical flexibility on the battlefield. The essential components include a Team Leader, a Rifleman, an Automatic Rifleman, and a Grenadier. The Team Leader is responsible for overall mission execution and the coordination of the team's actions. The Rifleman provides standard infantry capabilities and is often used for direct engagements. The Automatic Rifleman serves as the primary source of sustained fire support, utilizing an automatic weapon to provide suppressive fire against the enemy. Lastly, the Grenadier adds versatility to the team by using a grenade launcher, capable of delivering explosive payloads effectively at a range. This structure allows the Fire Team to operate efficiently in various combat scenarios, maximizing their effectiveness in both offensive and defensive operations.

5. In military strategy, what does CG refer to?

A. Command Group

B. Critical Ground

C. Center of Gravity

D. Combat Grid

The term "Center of Gravity" is a fundamental concept in military strategy, referring to the source of strength or advantage that a force possesses. The Center of Gravity can be a physical entity, such as a critical supply line, a key facility, or a capable unit, but it may also refer to an intangible factor, such as morale or public support. Identifying and understanding the Center of Gravity is essential for developing effective strategies to weaken the enemy and to protect one's own strengths. In military operations, the Center of Gravity serves as a focal point for planning and execution. By targeting the enemy's Center of Gravity, a force can decisively disrupt their operational capability and cohesion. This concept is closely tied to the principle of decisive victory, where the focus is on overwhelming the opponent's most critical vulnerabilities rather than spreading resources too thinly across a wide front. The other choices represent concepts that, while relevant in certain contexts, do not embody the core strategic focus of military planning as effectively as Center of Gravity does. For instance, Command Group refers to the leadership structure within a unit, and Critical Ground typically denotes essential terrain but lacks the broader strategic implications that a Center of Gravity encompasses. Combat Grid, while related to tactical maneuvers, does not pert

SAMPLE

6. What is the purpose of tactical communication in a Marine infantry unit?

A. To provide entertainment during downtime

B. To maintain situational awareness and coordination among units during operations

C. To relay orders primarily through written messages

D. To assess the physical fitness of Marines

The purpose of tactical communication in a Marine infantry unit is paramount for maintaining situational awareness and ensuring coordination among units during operations. Effective communication allows Marines to share real-time information about the battlefield, which is essential for making timely and informed decisions. This includes relaying crucial data such as enemy positions, friendly troop movements, and changes in mission objectives. By fostering clear and concise communication, units can operate seamlessly together, enhancing their effectiveness and adaptability in dynamic combat environments. In contrast, entertainment during downtime does not align with the operational focus of tactical communication. While written messages may be used occasionally, they do not capture the immediacy required in combat situations where rapid decisions are needed. Additionally, assessing physical fitness, although vital for overall readiness, is unrelated to the direct tactical communication needed to execute operations effectively. Hence, maintaining situational awareness and coordination stands out as the primary objective of tactical communication within infantry units.

7. In combined arms operations, what role does infantry primarily play?

A. To provide air support during missions

B. To support and maneuver alongside other combat arms to achieve mission objectives

C. To handle all logistic operations on the field

D. To coordinate naval and aerial assaults

In combined arms operations, the primary role of infantry is to support and maneuver alongside other combat arms to achieve mission objectives. This reflects the essential function of infantry as the ground force that engages in direct combat, seizes and holds terrain, and secures objectives while collaborating with other branches, such as artillery, armor, and aviation. Infantry units are adept in close combat and are trained to operate in conjunction with mechanized units, artillery support, and air assets to create a coordinated, effective fighting force. Their ability to adapt to various combat scenarios enables them to exploit the strengths of other units, providing the ground presence needed to solidify gains achieved by other combat arms. The incorrect options highlight roles that are not primarily focused on infantry. Providing air support, handling logistical operations, and coordinating naval and aerial assaults are typically responsibilities assigned to specialized units or other branches of the military, rather than the infantry itself. Thus, choice B captures the essence of how infantry functions in a combined arms context, emphasizing teamwork, adaptability, and a crucial ground presence in achieving overall mission success.

SAMPLE

8. Which of the following is a primary type of contour line?

A. Supplementary

B. Index

C. Baseline

D. Primary

The primary type of contour line is the index contour. Index contour lines are typically drawn thicker and labeled with specific elevation values. They are used to indicate the elevation of the terrain and to help users quickly understand the relief features of a map. Contour lines in general represent elevation on a map, with each line indicating a specific elevation above sea level. Index contours help highlight changes in elevation more clearly and make it easier for map readers to interpret the landscape. They serve as reference points for measuring elevation between them and assist navigators and outdoor enthusiasts in understanding the topography of the area. The other terms listed may refer to specific line types or concepts in mapping or navigation but do not represent primary types of contour lines in the same way that index contour lines do. For instance, supplementary contour lines are often used for more detailed surveying and aren't primary indicators, while a baseline is typically associated with the starting point for measurements rather than representing a topographical feature.

9. How many lines are included in a typical 9 line report?

A. 5

B. 8

C. 10

D. 9

A typical 9 line report consists of nine distinct lines, each designated to convey specific information critical for effective communication during a tactical situation. This report is primarily used for transmitting medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) requests, helping to ensure that all pertinent details are presented in a concise and organized manner. Each of the nine lines serves a specific purpose, including the type of evacuation required, the location of the incident, the number of patients, and any special equipment needed. This structured approach allows for quick comprehension and response by receiving units, enhancing operational efficiency on the ground. The other options do not align with the standard format of a 9 line report, which explicitly dictates the use of nine lines to ensure that all essential information is included for those involved in the situation. Thus, the correct answer, representing the number of lines in this report, is nine.

SAMPLE

10. What is the equivalent of one mil in terms of distance when using a compass?

A. 5,600

B. 6,000

C. 6,400

D. 7,200

One mil is a unit of angular measurement used in navigation and artillery, particularly in military contexts. When using a compass, one mil corresponds to a distance of 1 meter at a distance of 1,000 meters. However, among the options provided, one mil is often used in the context of translating angular measurement to distance where it translates to a specific distance in yards or meters depending on the scale. In this instance, the option that represents the correct distance equivalent for mils is 6,400, which is commonly associated with the measurement used in the mil-based systems for converting an angle into distance. This is significant, as it reflects the understanding of how precision in measurements is applied in military operations for targeting or navigation. Understanding this translation from mil to equivalent distance helps underscore effective strategy planning and execution in the field, making the knowledge of such relationships essential for those in the infantry.

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://usmcinfantryknowledge.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE