

19D Cavalry Scout Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which is the correct order of the elements of the Call for Fire?**
 - A. Location, Observer's ID, Warning Order, Description**
 - B. Observer's ID, Location, Description, Warning Order**
 - C. Observer's ID, Warning Order, Location, Description**
 - D. Location, Description, Method of Fire, Warning Order**

- 2. What is the objective of a screening mission?**
 - A. To engage enemy forces directly**
 - B. To provide early warning and help protect main forces**
 - C. To gather intelligence for immediate action**
 - D. To assess resource needs for the operation**

- 3. Which type of contact is characterized by direct engagement with hostile forces?**
 - A. Non-hostile**
 - B. Direct**
 - C. Obstacle**
 - D. Electronic Warfare**

- 4. Which of the following describes the maximum range of the M2A1 .50 Caliber Machine Gun?**
 - A. 3,600 M**
 - B. 1,829 M**
 - C. 2,910 FT/SEC**
 - D. 6,803 M**

- 5. How does terrain influence scout routes?**
 - A. It affects the size of the scout unit**
 - B. It impacts visibility, approach, and escape routes**
 - C. It is irrelevant in modern scouting missions**
 - D. It determines the time of day for scouting**

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the 8 Cycles of Function?

- A. Feeding**
- B. Locking**
- C. Reloading**
- D. Ejecting**

7. In a military context, what does the term 'Key Terrain' refer to?

- A. Crucial ground that offers a marked advantage in operations**
- B. Any terrain that is neutral during combat**
- C. Terrain unsuitable for movement or strategy**
- D. Terrain that does not impact strategy**

8. What is the objective of Battle Drill 5?

- A. Conduct the Initial Breach of a Mined Wire Obstacle**
- B. Enter and Clear a Room**
- C. Knock Out a Bunker**
- D. Secure a Foothold in a Trench**

9. What is the role of a "leader's reconnaissance"?

- A. To gather initial information on an area to inform larger operations**
- B. To train new recruits on operational procedures**
- C. To coordinate tactical retreats**
- D. To oversee supply distribution**

10. What step follows 'React' in the 5 Steps to Battle Drill?

- A. Locate**
- B. Suppress**
- C. Attack**
- D. Consolidate**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. Which is the correct order of the elements of the Call for Fire?

- A. Location, Observer's ID, Warning Order, Description
- B. Observer's ID, Location, Description, Warning Order
- C. Observer's ID, Warning Order, Location, Description**
- D. Location, Description, Method of Fire, Warning Order

The correct order of the elements of the Call for Fire starts with the Observer's ID, which establishes who is requesting the fire. This is important for accountability and ensures that the receiving unit knows who is directing the fire. Following the Observer's ID is the Warning Order, which provides immediate information about the type of fire support needed, such as whether it is an immediate danger close situation or if it's for suppression. Next is the Location, which specifies where the fire is to be directed using coordinates or other location references. This is critical for ensuring that the artillery or air support engages the correct target without causing collateral damage. Lastly, the Description provides details about the target itself, including its nature, size, or any special characteristics that would influence how to engage it. Understanding this sequence is crucial for effective communication in fire support requests, as each component serves a functional purpose in ensuring that the requested fire aligns with operational needs and maintains safety protocols.

2. What is the objective of a screening mission?

- A. To engage enemy forces directly
- B. To provide early warning and help protect main forces**
- C. To gather intelligence for immediate action
- D. To assess resource needs for the operation

The objective of a screening mission is to provide early warning and help protect main forces. This mission type is critical in reconnaissance operations, where the primary focus is on maintaining situational awareness and alerting the higher command of potential threats. By identifying enemy movements or activities early, screening missions enable the primary forces to prepare or reposition effectively in response to those threats. This proactive approach serves not only to safeguard the main forces but also contributes to the overall effectiveness of the unit's tactical posture. It emphasizes the importance of being aware of the operational environment to prevent surprise encounters with enemy units, allowing for better planning and execution of subsequent operations. Focusing on direct engagement, gathering intelligence for immediate action, or assessing resource needs does not align with the core intent of a screening mission, which prioritizes early detection and protection of friendly forces.

3. Which type of contact is characterized by direct engagement with hostile forces?

- A. Non-hostile**
- B. Direct**
- C. Obstacle**
- D. Electronic Warfare**

The correct choice identifies direct contact as a situation where friendly forces engage with hostile forces directly, typically involving face-to-face combat scenarios. This type of engagement often requires soldiers to utilize their skills in maneuvering, communication, and decision-making to effectively engage the enemy. Direct contact is crucial in combat operations, as it presents both opportunities and risks; soldiers must be well-prepared for immediate engagement and rapid shifts in the battle environment. In contrast, non-hostile contact refers to interactions that do not involve combat, such as reconnaissance or gathering intelligence without direct engagement. Obstacle contact pertains to situations where tactical barriers affect movement and engagement decisions but does not involve direct action with the enemy. Electronic warfare focuses on disrupting or disabling enemy electronic systems rather than physical combat. Each of these categories serves distinct roles in military operations, but when it comes to direct engagement in hostile situations, direct contact is the accurate term.

4. Which of the following describes the maximum range of the M2A1 .50 Caliber Machine Gun?

- A. 3,600 M**
- B. 1,829 M**
- C. 2,910 FT/SEC**
- D. 6,803 M**

The maximum range of the M2A1 .50 Caliber Machine Gun is indeed 6,803 meters. This distance reflects the capabilities of the weapon when fired under optimal conditions, allowing it to engage targets at great distances effectively. The M2A1 is designed primarily for anti-personnel and anti-material roles, and its range is a significant advantage in combat scenarios, enabling it to provide support from a considerable distance while maintaining accuracy. Understanding the effective range of weapons like the M2A1 is crucial for tactical planning and can greatly influence the outcome of engagements on the battlefield. Other options listed refer to either shorter effective ranges or different measurements entirely. For example, 3,600 meters and 1,829 meters do not reflect the true range of the weapon, whereas 2,910 feet per second references velocity, which is not the same as range. Therefore, it's essential to differentiate between range metrics and other performance characteristics of the weapon in order to comprehend its operational use fully.

5. How does terrain influence scout routes?

- A. It affects the size of the scout unit
- B. It impacts visibility, approach, and escape routes**
- C. It is irrelevant in modern scouting missions
- D. It determines the time of day for scouting

Terrain plays a crucial role in shaping how scouts plan and execute their routes. Specifically, the nature of the terrain directly impacts visibility, which is essential for effective reconnaissance; different terrains can either enhance or limit a scout's ability to observe enemy movements or gather intelligence. Furthermore, terrain affects the approach to a target; scouts must navigate obstacles such as hills, rivers, or dense vegetation, which can alter the most effective paths to take. A favorable terrain may allow for stealthy movement, while challenging terrain might require more careful planning and alternative routes. Terrain also influences escape routes—knowing the landscape allows a scout to identify paths for quick withdrawal in case of enemy engagement or unexpected encounters. Thus, understanding these effects is vital for scouts to carry out their missions effectively.

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the 8 Cycles of Function?

- A. Feeding
- B. Locking
- C. Reloading**
- D. Ejecting

The correct choice identifies a function that is not included in the 8 Cycles of Function. In firearms terminology, the 8 Cycles of Function describe the essential processes that occur in a semi-automatic or automatic firearm during operation. These cycles are designed to ensure the weapon operates efficiently and effectively with each shot fired. The cycles include actions such as feeding, locking, firing, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking. Feeding involves bringing ammunition into position to be chambered. Locking refers to the mechanism that securely holds the bolt in place to allow safe firing. Extracting deals with pulling the spent cartridge case from the chamber after firing, and ejecting is the expulsion of that spent case from the firearm. Reloading, while a common term related to firearm operation, specifically refers not to a cycle in the context of the 8 Cycles of Function. Instead, reloading generally describes the process of inserting new ammunition into a firearm after it has been fired. This process is necessary after the cycles have been completed and does not occur as part of the cycles themselves. Thus, identifying reloading as not being one of the 8 Cycles of Function is accurate, as it represents a stage that occurs after these cycles are carried

7. In a military context, what does the term 'Key Terrain' refer to?

- A. Crucial ground that offers a marked advantage in operations**
- B. Any terrain that is neutral during combat**
- C. Terrain unsuitable for movement or strategy**
- D. Terrain that does not impact strategy**

In a military context, 'Key Terrain' refers to crucial ground that provides a significant advantage in operations. This means that controlling or denying access to this terrain can influence the outcome of engagements or campaigns. Key terrain typically offers strategic benefits such as improved observation and fields of fire, enhanced mobility for friendly forces, or the ability to disrupt enemy movements. Understanding and recognizing key terrain is essential for commanders when planning operations, as it can directly impact the ability to achieve objectives and maintain operational effectiveness. The other choices do not align with the military definition of key terrain, as they describe scenarios that do not confer any significant advantages or strategic value in a combat situation.

8. What is the objective of Battle Drill 5?

- A. Conduct the Initial Breach of a Mined Wire Obstacle**
- B. Enter and Clear a Room**
- C. Knock Out a Bunker**
- D. Secure a Foothold in a Trench**

The objective of Battle Drill 5 is to "Knock Out a Bunker." This drill focuses on the tactics and techniques used to neutralize enemy bunkers effectively. It involves coordinating fire and maneuver to overcome fortified positions that can pose a significant threat to friendly forces. In such scenarios, troops are trained to assess the situation, use available resources, and execute their plan to eliminate the enemy while minimizing risk to themselves and their comrades. The importance of this drill lies in the need for combined arms approaches, which may include the use of grenades, explosives, or coordinated fire support to suppress the enemy prior to assaulting the bunker. This ensures that the attacking force can breach the fortifications and clear out the enemy hiding within effectively. Understanding this drill is essential for cavalry scouts, as they often find themselves in situations where they must engage fortified positions in order to accomplish their mission objectives. Proper execution of Battle Drill 5 can significantly impact the outcome of engagements where bunkers are present.

9. What is the role of a "leader's reconnaissance"?

A. To gather initial information on an area to inform larger operations

B. To train new recruits on operational procedures

C. To coordinate tactical retreats

D. To oversee supply distribution

The role of a "leader's reconnaissance" is primarily focused on gathering initial information about a specific area to inform and guide larger operations. This reconnaissance is crucial because it provides leaders with the situational awareness necessary to make informed decisions regarding troop movements, mission planning, and identifying potential threats or opportunities within the operational environment. By obtaining firsthand information, leaders can assess terrain, enemy positions, and other critical factors that will impact the success of the mission. In contrast, training new recruits on operational procedures does not pertain directly to the reconnaissance function; it is more about preparing personnel for their roles. Coordinating tactical retreats involves executing strategies rather than the initial assessment and information gathering that characterizes leader's reconnaissance. Overseeing supply distribution is essential for logistics but does not directly relate to reconnaissance activities aimed at understanding the battlefield terrain or enemy disposition. Thus, the option that emphasizes the gathering of information to inform operational decisions aligns perfectly with the core purpose of a leader's reconnaissance.

10. What step follows 'React' in the 5 Steps to Battle Drill?

A. Locate

B. Suppress

C. Attack

D. Consolidate

The correct advancement after the 'React' step in the 5 Steps to Battle Drill is 'Locate.' This stage is crucial as it involves identifying and pinpointing the enemy's position after reacting to an ambush or contact. By accurately locating the enemy, Soldiers can better assess the situation and plan their next moves effectively. This understanding is vital for any combat unit, as knowing where the enemy is allows for better tactical decisions, enhances situational awareness, and sets the stage for a coordinated effort in subsequent actions such as suppressing enemy fire or attacking. While the other steps like 'Suppress,' 'Attack,' and 'Consolidate' are significant actions in a combat scenario, they follow after the location of the enemy. Without first establishing where the enemy is, executing these subsequent steps may be less effective or even misdirected. Therefore, the 'Locate' step is essential in ensuring that all further actions taken by the unit are informed and precise.