

19D CAVALRY SCOUT 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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What is the first step in preventing shock in a casualty?**
 - A. Notify medics
 - B. Reassure the casualty
 - C. Elevate the legs
 - D. Position the casualty
- 2. Which element is NOT part of a SALUTE report?**
 - A. Size
 - B. Location
 - C. Uniform
 - D. Action
- 3. Which caliber does the M2A1 .50 Caliber Machine Gun use?**
 - A. 5.56 MM
 - B. 7.62 MM
 - C. .50 caliber (12.7mm)
 - D. 40MM
- 4. What is an essential consideration when utilizing terrain during movement?**
 - A. Use of visible routes
 - B. Use terrain for cover and concealment
 - C. Avoidance of all vehicular movement
 - D. Maximizing speed over caution
- 5. What is the maximum effective range of the M249 in a point target engagement?**
 - A. 600 M
 - B. 800 M
 - C. 1,000 M
 - D. 1,500 M

- 6. What are some effective strategies for concealment during reconnaissance?**
- A. Increasing the total number of scouts.
 - B. Utilizing natural cover, blending with the environment, and minimizing noise.
 - C. Using bright colors to confuse the enemy.
 - D. Traveling in large groups for safety.
- 7. What feature does red indicate on a map?**
- A. Vegetation
 - B. Populated areas
 - C. Contour lines
 - D. Water
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a part of the 5 C's of reacting to an IED?**
- A. Check
 - B. Control
 - C. Confirm
 - D. Confirmatory action
- 9. How many steps are in the Troop Leading Procedures?**
- A. 6
 - B. 8
 - C. 5
 - D. 7
- 10. What is the primary focus of Battle Drill 12?**
- A. Dismount a BFV and ICV
 - B. Prepare for a chemical attack
 - C. Execute Action Right or Left While Mounted
 - D. React to an IED

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the first step in preventing shock in a casualty?

- A. Notify medics
- B. Reassure the casualty
- C. Elevate the legs
- D. Position the casualty**

The first step in preventing shock in a casualty involves positioning the casualty appropriately. This is crucial because the right position can help improve blood circulation and support vital organs while reducing the risk of shock. Typically, positioning the casualty on their back with their legs elevated can facilitate blood flow back to the heart and brain, especially if they are conscious and do not have any imminent injuries that would prevent this position. While notifying medics, reassuring the casualty, and elevating the legs are important actions, they usually follow the initial step of properly positioning the individual. Each of these subsequent actions supports the overall effort to stabilize the casualty and maintain their wellbeing, but securing a proper position first establishes a foundation for other interventions. Therefore, correct positioning is essential in the early stages of managing shock in an injured person.

2. Which element is NOT part of a SALUTE report?

- A. Size
- B. Location
- C. Uniform
- D. Action**

A SALUTE report is a structured method used by military personnel to gather and communicate essential information about enemy forces or situations. The acronym SALUTE stands for Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, and Equipment. Each of these elements plays a crucial role in providing a clear, concise snapshot of an encounter, helping units assess potential threats. In this context, the element that does not belong to a SALUTE report is related to the inclusion of the term "Action." While "Action" refers to what enemy forces are doing, it is not one of the recognized components of a SALUTE report. Instead, the focus is on the other elements: Size (referring to the number of enemy forces), Activity (what the enemy is currently doing), Location (where they are), Unit (the specific enemy group involved), Time (the timing of sightings), and Equipment (what the enemy has with them). Thus, "Action," which is somewhat ambiguous and does not fit the SALUTE framework, is the element that is not part of a SALUTE report. This specificity and definition help streamline communication in the field and ensure that critical information is effectively conveyed.

3. Which caliber does the M2A1 .50 Caliber Machine Gun use?

- A. 5.56 MM
- B. 7.62 MM
- C. .50 caliber (12.7mm)**
- D. 40MM

The M2A1 .50 Caliber Machine Gun is specifically designed to use the .50 caliber round, which is also known as 12.7mm. This caliber is notable for its high stopping power and range, making it suitable for a variety of military applications, including offensive and defensive operations. The .50 caliber round is significantly larger than the others listed, enabling it to penetrate heavy armor and provide effective fire support against both ground and aerial targets. This distinctive characteristic solidifies its role in military operations, particularly in the cavalry. In contrast, the other calibers mentioned are intended for different firearms and have distinct applications. The 5.56mm and 7.62mm rounds are smaller cartridges typically used in rifles and have different performance profiles. Additionally, the 40mm caliber usually refers to grenade launchers rather than machine guns, highlighting the specific design and operational requirements the M2A1 is tailored for. Thus, C is clearly the correct answer because it accurately identifies the caliber utilized by the M2A1 machine gun.

4. What is an essential consideration when utilizing terrain during movement?

- A. Use of visible routes
- B. Use terrain for cover and concealment**
- C. Avoidance of all vehicular movement
- D. Maximizing speed over caution

Using terrain for cover and concealment is crucial when moving as a scout. This principle emphasizes the importance of leveraging the natural features of the environment to provide soldiers with protection from enemy observation and fire. Effective use of terrain allows troops to maneuver with reduced risk, making them less detectable and more secure while conducting reconnaissance or movement. Cover refers to physical barriers that protect from enemy fire, while concealment involves obscuring presence from enemy sight. By utilizing hills, trees, buildings, or any other geographic features, scouts can remain hidden, allowing them to gather intelligence and conduct operations more effectively without exposing themselves to danger. This approach to movement helps ensure that scouts can fulfill their mission while minimizing risk, allowing them to operate efficiently and gathering vital information that supports broader tactical objectives.

5. What is the maximum effective range of the M249 in a point target engagement?

- A. 600 M
- B. 800 M**
- C. 1,000 M
- D. 1,500 M

The maximum effective range of the M249 in a point target engagement is indeed 800 meters. This capability is crucial for its role as a light machine gun within the infantry and special operations forces, providing sustained fire and supporting infantry units. At this range, the M249 is designed to achieve effective accuracy with individual rounds when engaging specific targets, such as enemy personnel or equipment. The effective range is influenced by factors including the design of the weapon, the type of ammunition used (e.g., 5.56mm NATO), and the firing conditions. Understanding the range is essential for tactical planning and troop deployment in the field, as it informs soldiers about when they can engage effectively and the strategic considerations required in combat situations. The M249's effective range allows it to serve as both a suppressive and a lethal weapon, which is vital for maintaining the flow of combat and achieving mission objectives.

6. What are some effective strategies for concealment during reconnaissance?

- A. Increasing the total number of scouts.
- B. Utilizing natural cover, blending with the environment, and minimizing noise.**
- C. Using bright colors to confuse the enemy.
- D. Traveling in large groups for safety.

The effectiveness of strategies for concealment during reconnaissance is crucial for the success of scouting missions. The correct choice emphasizes the importance of utilizing natural cover, blending with the environment, and minimizing noise, which are key aspects of effective camouflage and stealth. Using natural cover involves strategically using terrain elements, such as trees, bushes, and rocks, to hide from enemy observation. This not only provides physical barriers but also helps scouts move without drawing attention. Blending with the environment means adopting colors and patterns that mimic the surrounding landscape, making it more difficult for enemies to spot scouts. Finally, minimizing noise is vital; scouts must move quietly and avoid unnecessary sounds that could alert the enemy to their presence. Together, these strategies enhance the overall effectiveness of reconnaissance operations by reducing the chances of detection. While increasing the total number of scouts may seem beneficial for gathering intelligence, it can also lead to increased visibility and noise, undermining the objective of remaining concealed. Similarly, using bright colors would directly contradict the aim of blending into the environment. Traveling in large groups, although providing a sense of security, can create more noise and become less stealthy, again jeopardizing the mission's goal of avoiding detection. Hence, the selected strategy encapsulates the essential tactics necessary for successful reconnaissance

7. What feature does red indicate on a map?

- A. Vegetation
- B. Populated areas**
- C. Contour lines
- D. Water

Red on a map typically indicates populated areas, making this the correct interpretation. Maps utilize color coding to convey specific types of information visually, and red is traditionally reserved for urban features such as cities, towns, and other inhabited regions. In many standard topographic or road maps, this convention helps quickly identify areas of human development at a glance. For example, it can highlight residential, commercial, and industrial areas, providing essential information for navigation or planning. Understanding the use of color on maps is fundamental in cartography, enabling users to interpret them effectively. Populated areas portrayed in red help obscure other map features, providing clarity on where human activity is concentrated.

8. Which of the following is NOT a part of the 5 C's of reacting to an IED?

- A. Check
- B. Control
- C. Confirm
- D. Confirmatory action**

The 5 C's of reacting to an IED are crucial for ensuring the safety of individuals who may encounter an explosive threat. The correct answer reflects that "Confirmatory action" is not one of the established components of this framework. The 5 C's are designed to guide personnel in a high-stakes situation where an IED might be present. They include the concepts of Check, Control, Confirm, and others, which together facilitate a systematic and effective response to potential threats. "Check" involves assessing the surroundings for signs of an IED. "Control" refers to managing the situation safely, possibly by controlling access to the area. "Confirm" is about verifying the suspicion of an IED before taking further action. Each of these components serves a specific purpose in ensuring that personnel avoid further danger and respond appropriately. In contrast, "Confirmatory action" is not recognized as part of the 5 C's framework. It introduces ambiguity because it suggests a step that could imply additional or separate actions rather than being directly aligned with the established protocols. Understanding the 5 C's and their specific roles is vital for anyone needing to react to the threat of an IED effectively.

9. How many steps are in the Troop Leading Procedures?

- A. 6
- B. 8**
- C. 5
- D. 7

The correct answer is based on the standard Troop Leading Procedures (TLP) defined in Army doctrine. There are eight distinct steps in the Troop Leading Procedures, which are structured to help leaders effectively carry out operations. These steps guide a leader through the planning, preparation, execution, and assessment of a mission. Understanding the full scope of these eight steps helps a leader ensure thorough preparation and enhances mission success. The steps include receiving the mission, issuing a warning order, making a tentative plan, starting necessary movement, reconnoitering, completing the plan, issuing the operations order, and supervising and refining. Each step contributes critical elements to the overall planning and execution process, enabling adaptability and responsiveness in dynamic situations. Recognizing that there are eight steps is essential for all cavalry scouts and military leaders, as mastering this process leads to effective decision-making and tactical proficiency in the field.

10. What is the primary focus of Battle Drill 12?

- A. Dismount a BFV and ICV
- B. Prepare for a chemical attack
- C. Execute Action Right or Left While Mounted
- D. React to an IED

Battle Drill 12 focuses on the actions a unit must take when dismounting from a Bradley Fighting Vehicle (BFV) or Infantry Combat Vehicle (ICV) under combat conditions. This drill is essential for ensuring troops can quickly and efficiently exit their vehicles to engage the enemy or take cover, maintaining unit cohesion and operational effectiveness during critical moments in battle. Understanding the mechanics and procedures associated with dismounting from BFVs and ICVs is crucial because it prepares soldiers to act swiftly in high-pressure environments, reducing the risk of casualties during dismounting and subsequent actions. This drill emphasizes the importance of communication, discipline, and established tactics that enhance soldier safety and mission success. The other options relate to different battle drills or tactical responses but do not align with the specific focus of Battle Drill 12, which is centered on the appropriate and effective dismounting procedures from armored vehicles.

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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:

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

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