

# Advanced Infantry Marine Course (AIMC) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. Which squad-level formation has members aligned in a straight line for accountability and fire discipline?**
  - A. Squad Wedge**
  - B. Fire Team Wedge**
  - C. Squad Line**
  - D. Fire Team Echelon Right/Left**
  
- 2. HAS stands for the three components of the Friendly Situation. Which of the following is the correct trio?**
  - A. Higher, Adjacent, Supporting**
  - B. High, Assigned, Securing**
  - C. Higher, Allied, Supporting**
  - D. Heads Up, Adjacent, Supporting**
  
- 3. What is the sustained rate of fire for the MK19 machine gun?**
  - A. 60 RPM**
  - B. 40 RPM**
  - C. 80 RPM**
  - D. 20 RPM**
  
- 4. How many transmissions are in a Call for Fire (CFF)?**
  - A. 3 transmissions**
  - B. 2 transmissions**
  - C. 4 transmissions**
  - D. 5 transmissions**
  
- 5. Which item is NOT listed as a combat medical pack content?**
  - A. Aleve**
  - B. Tylenol**
  - C. Moxifloxacin**
  - D. Mobic**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a KOCOAW consideration?**
- A. Key terrain**
  - B. Cover and concealment**
  - C. Avenues of approach**
  - D. Weather**
- 7. Which SAFESOC term relates to concealment and maintaining stealth through actions?**
- A. Security**
  - B. Avenues of approach**
  - C. Camouflage/continuous actions**
  - D. Entrenchment**
- 8. Which weapon system has a maximum range of 3725 meters?**
- A. M240B**
  - B. MK19**
  - C. M2 .50 Cal**
  - D. M224 mortar**
- 9. Which term means to interrupt or disrupt enemy operations and plans?**
- A. Block**
  - B. Disrupt**
  - C. Fix**
  - D. Penetrate**
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a METT-TC factor?**
- A. Mission**
  - B. Weather**
  - C. Troops and fire support**
  - D. Civil considerations**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which squad-level formation has members aligned in a straight line for accountability and fire discipline?**

- A. Squad Wedge**
- B. Fire Team Wedge**
- C. Squad Line**
- D. Fire Team Echelon Right/Left**

When you need a visible headcount and tight, coordinated fire, a line abreast formation is the clear choice. In a squad line, everyone stands in a straight front, side by side, so the guide can quickly scan the ranks and confirm that every member is present and in position. That simple, continuous front eliminates hidden gaps and makes accountability immediate and reliable during movement or at halt, which is crucial in maintaining discipline under stress. This setup also supports disciplined fire because all shooters share the same line of fire and front, making it easier to direct the squad's attention and adjust fire in unison. Commands and movements are executed with minimal confusion since the front is uniform and predictable, allowing rapid alignment and reorganization if someone is out of position. While other formations offer more flexibility for maneuver or flank coverage, they complicate quick visual checks and synchronized firing. For situations where the priority is knowing exactly who is with the unit and keeping fires tightly controlled, this straight-line arrangement is the most effective.

**2. HAS stands for the three components of the Friendly Situation. Which of the following is the correct trio?**

- A. Higher, Adjacent, Supporting**
- B. High, Assigned, Securing**
- C. Higher, Allied, Supporting**
- D. Heads Up, Adjacent, Supporting**

The main idea here is knowing which outside forces can influence or support your unit so you can plan effectively. HAS encapsulates three critical categories: Higher, Adjacent, and Supporting. Higher refers to your command chain and their intent. Knowing what the higher headquarters want you to accomplish, their priorities, and how they intend to employ you shapes your approach and limits, guiding decisions on risk and timing. Adjacent covers the units next to you. Understanding their positions, capabilities, and likely actions helps you synchronize movements, prevent fratricide, and coordinate cross-unit actions so your efforts complement each other rather than collide. Supporting includes those forces that provide direct or indirect assistance to you, such as fires, engineers, logistics, medevac, and other enabling assets. Recognizing who can bolster your mission and how you can leverage their assets keeps your operation moving smoothly and maintains resilience under pressure. Together, these three elements give a complete picture of the friendly picture in the battlespace, informing how you plan, communicate, and execute. The other options don't reflect the established terminology for this framework, which is why they aren't correct.

**3. What is the sustained rate of fire for the MK19 machine gun?**

- A. 60 RPM**
- B. 40 RPM**
- C. 80 RPM**
- D. 20 RPM**

The sustained rate of fire is about how fast you can keep firing for an extended period without overheating or causing reliability problems. For the MK19, the design and cooling limits mean you won't be able to sustain continuous firing at the machine's raw cycling speed. To protect the barrel and mechanisms and to maintain feed reliability, crews operate at roughly 40 rounds per minute. This cadence allows short bursts with pauses to dissipate heat and prevent jams, keeping the weapon effective over time. Higher rates would quickly overheat and reduce accuracy and reliability, while a much lower rate would hamper operational tempo. So, 40 rounds per minute is the practical sustained rate for this weapon.

**4. How many transmissions are in a Call for Fire (CFF)?**

- A. 3 transmissions**
- B. 2 transmissions**
- C. 4 transmissions**
- D. 5 transmissions**

Three transmissions are used because a Call for Fire is designed to be a quick, clear, standardized exchange that conveys all needed data in a compact form. The first transmission identifies the caller, issues the warning order, and pinpoints the target location and description, establishing who is calling and what is to be engaged. The second transmission carries the fire mission data—how the target should be engaged, including the method of fire and the specific firing data such as ammunition and fuse type. The third transmission delivers final control directives and any requested adjustments, including the number of rounds and any timing on target, and it signals the go-ahead to fire or requests further corrections. This three-step sequence minimizes radio chatter while ensuring the firing unit has enough information to execute accurately and safely. In practice, this structure supports rapid, decisive fires in the field.

**5. Which item is NOT listed as a combat medical pack content?**

**A. Aleve**

**B. Tylenol**

**C. Moxifloxacin**

**D. Mobic**

The question tests knowledge of what items are actually included in a standard combat medical pack and why those specific items are chosen. Aleve is not listed because naproxen (Aleve) would be an additional NSAID, and the pack typically includes only one NSAID to limit risk of GI bleeding and drug interactions in austere field conditions. Meloxicam (Mobic) is the chosen NSAID in this kit, often due to its once-daily dosing and comparatively favorable GI profile, paired with acetaminophen (Tylenol) for fever and pain with minimal stomach upset. An antibiotic such as moxifloxacin is included to address potential battlefield infections when access to care is limited. So, Aleve isn't part of the contents because its inclusion would duplicate NSAID therapy and raise safety concerns; Tylenol, Moxifloxacin, and Mobic fit the pack's balanced analgesic, antibiotic, and anti-inflammatory needs.

**6. Which of the following is NOT a KOCOA-W consideration?**

**A. Key terrain**

**B. Cover and concealment**

**C. Avenues of approach**

**D. Weather**

The main idea here is understanding what KOCOA-W evaluates when planning movement and security. KOCOA-W focuses on terrain and fight-relevant features: Key terrain points you want to control, the ability to observe and fields of fire, how terrain provides or denies cover and concealment, obstacles that impede or channel movement, and the best Avenues of approach to enter or exit an area. The Weather factor, while important to how operations unfold (visibility, acoustics, weapon performance, timing), is treated as an environmental condition rather than a terrain feature to be mapped and analyzed with KOCOA. In this context, Weather isn't part of the KOCOA-W evaluation, which is why it's the correct choice for NOT being a KOCOA-W consideration. The other items align with the core KOCOA-W elements you would analyze to determine favorable positions and routes.

**7. Which SAFESOC term relates to concealment and maintaining stealth through actions?**

- A. Security
- B. Avenues of approach
- C. Camouflage/continuous actions**
- D. Entrenchment

The idea being tested is concealment and staying undetected through how you move and behave. Camouflage blends you into the surroundings, making you harder to spot, while continuous actions refer to maintaining stealth through disciplined, deliberate behavior—quiet movement, staying in cover, and avoiding unnecessary exposure. Put together, this term covers both looking like the environment and acting in a way that keeps you unseen during operations. Other terms don't fit because security focuses on protective measures rather than concealment, avenues of approach deals with routes to approach a target, and entrenchment is about digging in and fortifying a position rather than maintaining stealth through ongoing actions.

**8. Which weapon system has a maximum range of 3725 meters?**

- A. M240B**
- B. MK19
- C. M2 .50 Cal
- D. M224 mortar

Maximum range is how far a projectile can travel from the weapon under ideal ballistic conditions. The 3,725-meter figure matches the M240B, a 7.62mm machine gun whose maximum range is listed around that distance. The other options don't align with that exact range: the MK19's max range is about 2,200 meters, the M2 .50 cal can reach well beyond 6,000-7,000 meters, and while the 60mm M224 mortar reaches roughly 3,500 meters, it isn't typically cited at 3,725 meters. So the one whose documented maximum range is 3,725 meters is the M240B.

**9. Which term means to interrupt or disrupt enemy operations and plans?**

- A. Block
- B. Disrupt**
- C. Fix
- D. Penetrate

Disrupt means to interrupt or upset the enemy's tempo and ability to execute operations and plans. It focuses on breaking the flow of actions, causing confusion, delaying decisions, and degrading coordination, rather than just blocking movement or breaking through defenses. Block is about physically stopping movement or lines of communication. Fix pins the enemy in place to prevent maneuver. Penetrate aims to breach defenses and strike through, reaching behind or beyond their lines. In that sense, disrupting the enemy's operations and plans is best described by the term disrupt.

**10. Which of the following is NOT a METT-TC factor?**

**A. Mission**

**B. Weather**

**C. Troops and fire support**

**D. Civil considerations**

The main idea here is that METT-TC groups weather under Terrain and Weather as one combined factor, not as a separate item. In practice, you evaluate terrain and weather together to decide movement, cover, visibility, and timing. Because weather isn't an independent category by itself, it isn't treated as a separate METT-TC factor, even though it clearly influences planning. The other options—Mission, Troops and fire support, Civil considerations—are each distinct METT-TC considerations.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://aimc.examzify.com>**

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

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