

ADVANCED INFANTRY MARINE COURSE (AIMC) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. In M32 misfire procedures, what should you do after the third misfire attempt?**
 - A. Rotate cylinder twice if not dented
 - B. Recock
 - C. Place weapon on safe
 - D. Open cylinder and inspect round
- 2. Which weight class does the 81mm mortar fall into?**
 - A. Light Mortar Cannon
 - B. Medium Mortar Cannon
 - C. Heavy Mortar Cannon
 - D. Antitank Launcher
- 3. Which unit is composed of multiple regiments and is typically commanded by a brigadier general?**
 - A. Regiment/Group
 - B. Battalion/squadron
 - C. Brigade
 - D. Company/battery
- 4. Which SAFESOC term refers to impediments that slow or stop movement?**
 - A. Avenues of approach
 - B. Obstacles
 - C. Entrenchment
 - D. Camouflage/continuous actions
- 5. In LAAW misfire procedures, before attempting a third shot, which safety check is performed?**
 - A. Cradle on safe
 - B. Check backblast
 - C. Cradle safely
 - D. Open breech

- 6. Which of the following is a SALUTE element?**
- A. Unit/uniform
 - B. Weather
 - C. Avenues of approach
 - D. Obstacles
- 7. What is the term for a designated point where units link up during movement?**
- A. Linkup Point
 - B. Attack by Fire
 - C. No Fire Area
 - D. Fire Support Base
- 8. Which term describes a soldier specialized in using grenades and close-quarters combat?**
- A. Grenadier
 - B. Landmine
 - C. Forward Observer
 - D. Light machine gun
- 9. Which of the following is a fundamental of offensive operations?**
- A. Covert movement
 - B. Pause
 - C. Surprise
 - D. Security
- 10. In Casevac 9-Line, which item indicates the priority of patients?**
- A. Location
 - B. Precedence
 - C. Special equipment
 - D. Patient type

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In M32 misfire procedures, what should you do after the third misfire attempt?

- A. Rotate cylinder twice if not dented
- B. Recock
- C. Place weapon on safe
- D. Open cylinder and inspect round**

After three misfires, you must open the cylinder and inspect the round. This step recognizes that continued misfires are most often due to a dud or a damaged cartridge, not a problem you can fix by hammering again or cycling the cylinder. Opening the cylinder lets you visually inspect the cartridge, confirm whether the primer didn't ignite, and remove or set aside a dud before attempting fire again. It's a safety check to identify a faulty round rather than blindly continuing attempts, which could lead to a delayed ignition or other dangerous conditions. Other actions like recocking or advancing the cylinder without inspecting don't address the underlying issue and could waste time or create unsafe situations; putting the weapon on safe is prudent, but the immediate correct action after a third misfire is to open and inspect the round.

2. Which weight class does the 81mm mortar fall into?

- A. Light Mortar Cannon
- B. Medium Mortar Cannon**
- C. Heavy Mortar Cannon
- D. Antitank Launcher

Mortar weight class is defined by the combination of caliber and the level of mobility and crew required to operate it. An 81mm mortar sits in the medium category because its caliber is larger than the light mortars (such as 60mm) and provides more range and payload, but it isn't as heavy or as vehicle-dependent as the larger heavy mortars (like 120mm). This means it's still portable by a small infantry crew with standard support gear, suitable for standard rifle-company to platoon-level indirect fire. The other options don't fit: a light mortar is typically 60mm or smaller, a heavy mortar is 120mm or larger, and an antitank launcher is a different weapon system altogether.

3. Which unit is composed of multiple regiments and is typically commanded by a brigadier general?

- A. Regiment/Group
- B. Battalion/squadron
- C. Brigade**
- D. Company/battery

In infantry formations, the level that brings together multiple regiments (or battalions) and is commanded by a brigadier general is a brigade. This size sits above a regiment (which is typically commanded by a colonel and may consist of several battalions) and below a division. A brigade is capable of independent operation and is the formation that aggregates several regiments or battalions under one commander. The other units—regiment/group, battalion/squadron, and company/battery—are progressively smaller and led by lower-ranking officers. Therefore, the unit described is a brigade.

4. Which SAFESOC term refers to impediments that slow or stop movement?

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

Obstacles are impediments that slow or stop movement, whether they're natural terrain features or deliberate man-made barriers. In SAFESOC planning, obstacles include things like minefields, barbed wire, destroyed structures, or rugged ground that block routes and force changes in maneuver. Their purpose is to slow, channel, or halt an enemy's advance, and planners and engineers work to detect, mark, breach, or bypass them as part of maneuver. Avenues of approach describe potential enemy routes into the objective, not things that hinder movement. Entrenchment refers to fortified positions, not hindrances to movement. Camouflage/continuous actions deal with concealment and ongoing activity, not movement restrictions. So the term that best fits is obstacles.

5. In LAAW misfire procedures, before attempting a third shot, which safety check is performed?

- A. Cradle on safe
- B. Check backblast**
- C. Cradle safely
- D. Open breech

The main thing being tested is backblast safety. LAAW backblast can seriously injure anyone behind the launcher, so when a misfire occurs you don't rush into another shot. You first verify the area behind the weapon is clear and that the backblast path is unobstructed. If people or obstacles are in the backblast zone, a third shot must be delayed until it's safe. This check directly protects personnel and equipment from the dangerous blast that travels behind the launcher. Other options aren't the immediate safety check needed before a third attempt. Opening the breech or ensuring the cradle status relate to loading, unloading, or handling the launcher, but the step required before firing again is to confirm the backblast area is clear.

6. Which of the following is a SALUTE element?

- A. Unit/uniform**
- B. Weather
- C. Avenues of approach
- D. Obstacles

The main idea here is using the SALUTE reporting format to quickly convey what you observe about a target or enemy. SALUTE breaks observations into six elements: Size, Activity, Location, Uniform, Time, Equipment. The element that fits this question is Unit/uniform because the "U" in SALUTE stands for Uniform, which is how you identify who you're seeing or what unit they belong to. Reporting the uniform or unit identity helps differentiate friend from foe and classify the threat. Weather isn't part of SALUTE; it's a separate meteorological update. Avenues of approach and obstacles are terrain and route/denial features that are described in other planning or patrol debrief formats, not the SALUTE six-parts framework.

7. What is the term for a designated point where units link up during movement?

- A. Linkup Point**
- B. Attack by Fire
- C. No Fire Area
- D. Fire Support Base

Linking up during movement is centered on a designated point known as the linkup point. This is the spot where units that have moved separately can come back together, re-establishing formation, sharing information, and synchronizing actions so the operation proceeds smoothly. Having a defined linkup point reduces confusion, keeps routes clear, and ensures both elements know exactly where to rejoin and how to proceed. The other terms describe different concepts: attack by fire refers to using fires to engage targets, a no fire area is a zone where fires are restricted, and a fire support base is a location from which fires are planned and coordinated.

8. Which term describes a soldier specialized in using grenades and close-quarters combat?

- A. Grenadier**
- B. Landmine
- C. Forward Observer
- D. Light machine gun

A grenadier is a soldier specialized in using grenades and close-quarters combat. This role centers on employing hand grenades and, in many forces, grenade launchers to assault and clear confined spaces where short-range fire dominates. The emphasis is on rapid, up-close actions and leveraging explosive devices to overwhelm enemies in rooms, trenches, or other tight environments. A landmine is a fixed explosive device, not a person; a forward observer is the scout who directs artillery and air support from a distance; a light machine gun is a weapon type, not a specialist infantry role.

9. Which of the following is a fundamental of offensive operations?

- A. Covert movement
- B. Pause
- C. Surprise**
- D. Security

Surprise is the key idea because offensive success hinges on striking when the enemy is least prepared, disrupting their plans and decision cycle, and quickly exploiting vulnerabilities before they can react. When you surprise the opposition, you gain the initiative, allow rapid maneuver, and can concentrate effects where they hurt most, often achieving decisive results with less risk to your own forces. Covert movement is a technique that helps create surprise, but it isn't the fundamental concept itself. A pause would slow the offensive tempo and hinder momentum, so it doesn't embody the essential approach of offense. Security is vital for protecting your force, preserving freedom of action, and reducing risk, but it's about safeguarding the operation rather than delivering the decisive blow.

10. In Casevac 9-Line, which item indicates the priority of patients?

- A. Location
- B. Precedence**
- C. Special equipment
- D. Patient type

The line that carries the priority of evacuation is the precedence line. In a Casevac 9-Line request, this field communicates how urgently the patients must be moved, so the aircrew and medical team know how to sequence flights and allocate resources. It uses standard categories—Immediate, Urgent, Priority, Routine—to describe how quickly each patient or group needs evacuation. This helps ensure life-threatening cases are taken first and that limited aircraft are used where they're most needed. Other fields provide essential details like where to pick up, how many patients and of what type, any special equipment required, patient status, security at the site, and how to mark the location. These ask for the logistical and clinical specifics, but they do not communicate the urgency in the same explicit way as precedence.

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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://aimc.examzify.com>

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

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