

Basic Infantry Knowledge Practice Test (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. In combat, what does the term 'supplementary position' refer to?**
 - A. A position for retreating troops**
 - B. A position that covers an exposed flank**
 - C. A base camp location**
 - D. A position for artillery support**

- 2. What is a disadvantage of a reverse slope defense?**
 - A. Limits the use of direct fire weapons**
 - B. Allows too much visibility of the enemy**
 - C. Does not allow for tactical retreats**
 - D. Does not provide cover**

- 3. Which is one of the four types of burns?**
 - A. Chemical**
 - B. Electrical**
 - C. Pressure**
 - D. Thermal**

- 4. Which type of breach involves the use of explosives?**
 - A. Mechanical breach**
 - B. Ballistic breach**
 - C. Explosive breach**
 - D. Structural breach**

- 5. What does MOUT stand for in military context?**
 - A. Military Operations Underground Territories**
 - B. Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain**
 - C. Military Operations on Unconventional Terrain**
 - D. Military Operations in Open Terrain**

- 6. How long is the fuse delay for the M67 grenade?**
 - A. 2 seconds**
 - B. 4 seconds**
 - C. 6 seconds**
 - D. 8 seconds**

- 7. What does the acronym TRDS help to identify in medical assessments?**
- A. Temperature, Rigidity, Distention, Swelling**
 - B. Tenderness, Rigidity, Distention, Swelling**
 - C. Tenderness, Responsiveness, Distance, Stability**
 - D. Tension, Rigor, Dryness, Sensitivity**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT part of the OODA loop?**
- A. Observe**
 - B. Orient**
 - C. Delegate**
 - D. Act**
- 9. When should SLLS be conducted during a patrol?**
- A. After engaging the enemy**
 - B. Before starting the patrol**
 - C. Whenever the patrol stops**
 - D. Only at night**
- 10. What is the primary use of a hasty tourniquet in combat situations?**
- A. To stabilize a fractured bone**
 - B. To control severe bleeding**
 - C. To secure equipment in place**
 - D. To provide padding for injuries**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In combat, what does the term 'supplementary position' refer to?

- A. A position for retreating troops**
- B. A position that covers an exposed flank**
- C. A base camp location**
- D. A position for artillery support**

The term 'supplementary position' refers to a location that provides support to the main fighting line by covering vulnerable areas, particularly flanks that may be exposed to enemy attack. When infantry units are engaged in combat, it is crucial to secure and protect the flanks, as a breach can compromise the entire formation and expose it to encirclement. Therefore, establishing a supplementary position to enhance the defensive capability of the main line is vital for maintaining tactical flexibility and effectiveness on the battlefield. Regarding the other choices, a position for retreating troops does not align with the concept of a supplementary position, as supplementary positions are meant for defense, not retreat. A base camp location refers to a stationary site used for logistical support and does not involve the dynamic nature of combat operations. Similarly, a position designated for artillery support serves a different purpose, focusing on indirect fire rather than the direct defense of infantry units.

2. What is a disadvantage of a reverse slope defense?

- A. Limits the use of direct fire weapons**
- B. Allows too much visibility of the enemy**
- C. Does not allow for tactical retreats**
- D. Does not provide cover**

A reverse slope defense can indeed limit the use of direct fire weapons. In this defensive position, troops are situated on the reverse side of a slope, which means they are positioned behind the crest of a hill or rise. While this can provide concealment from the enemy's direct line of sight, it also means that the defenders may have restricted firing lanes since they are screened by the terrain in front of them. This setup can severely limit the effectiveness of direct fire weapons, such as rifles and machine guns, because the bullets need a clear path to reach the target. Additionally, the curvature of the slope can hamper the ability to engage enemy forces effectively without the risk of exposing one's own position. Therefore, while a reverse slope defense has its strategic advantages—such as protection from enemy observation and artillery—it also comes with challenges in using direct fire capabilities, making this aspect a notable disadvantage of such a defense position.

3. Which is one of the four types of burns?

- A. Chemical**
- B. Electrical**
- C. Pressure**
- D. Thermal**

Chemical burns are indeed one of the types of burns recognized in medical training. A burn occurs when skin or body tissue is damaged by a source of heat, chemicals, electricity, or radiation. In the case of chemical burns, they result from exposure to corrosive substances that can cause tissue damage. This can happen through direct contact with strong acids, alkalis, or other hazardous chemicals that react with the skin or mucous membranes. Understanding the types of burns is critical for medical personnel and first responders as it dictates the treatment approach. For instance, treating a chemical burn may involve flushing the area with water to remove the offending substance, while thermal and electrical burns may require different care strategies to address heat or electrical injury's distinct effects on the body. The other options represent different sources of burns: electrical burns relate to injuries caused by electricity, while thermal burns are due to exposure to heat or flames, and pressure is not classified as a burn type in the same context. Each type of burn requires specific management techniques, highlighting the importance of recognizing and classifying burns correctly.

4. Which type of breach involves the use of explosives?

- A. Mechanical breach**
- B. Ballistic breach**
- C. Explosive breach**
- D. Structural breach**

The type of breach that involves the use of explosives is the explosive breach. This method is specifically designed to quickly and effectively penetrate barriers, such as doors, walls, or other structures, by employing explosive charges. The explosive breach is utilized in situations where immediate entry is required, or where other methods are insufficient for overcoming obstacles. In terms of context, mechanical breaches involve using tools and manual force to gain entry without explosives, while ballistic breaches utilize firearms to create openings; these techniques do not rely on explosive charges. Structural breaches, on the other hand, usually focus on compromising the integrity of a structure through non-explosive means, potentially involving mechanical or manual approaches. Thus, the explosive breach stands out as a method that specifically incorporates explosives to create an entry point.

5. What does MOUT stand for in military context?

- A. Military Operations Underground Territories**
- B. Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain**
- C. Military Operations on Unconventional Terrain**
- D. Military Operations in Open Terrain**

MOUT stands for Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain, which is a critical concept in modern military strategy and operations. Urban environments present unique challenges for military forces due to the density of buildings, infrastructure, and civilians. Understanding MOUT helps military personnel adapt their tactics, techniques, and procedures to effectively engage in combat within cities or urbanized landscapes. This involves considerations for maneuvering, cover and concealment, communication, and minimizing civilian casualties. The focus on urban operations is essential because urban areas are increasingly becoming the sites of conflict in modern warfare, and the need for specialized training and preparedness in these environments has grown substantially. MOUT emphasizes the importance of understanding both the physical and social dynamics of urban settings, enabling military forces to operate effectively in scenarios that differ significantly from those encountered in rural or open terrain.

6. How long is the fuse delay for the M67 grenade?

- A. 2 seconds**
- B. 4 seconds**
- C. 6 seconds**
- D. 8 seconds**

The M67 grenade features a fuse delay of approximately 4 seconds before detonation. This timing is critical for ensuring that the grenade can be thrown safely and by a sufficient distance after activation, allowing the thrower to take cover. The 4-second delay also provides enough time for the grenade to travel towards its target, maximizing its effectiveness without allowing it to be easily avoided by the enemy. Understanding this timing is essential for infantry operations, as it affects tactics, positioning, and safety procedures in combat situations.

7. What does the acronym TRDS help to identify in medical assessments?

- A. Temperature, Rigidity, Distention, Swelling**
- B. Tenderness, Rigidity, Distention, Swelling**
- C. Tenderness, Responsiveness, Distance, Stability**
- D. Tension, Rigor, Dryness, Sensitivity**

The acronym TRDS stands for Tenderness, Rigidity, Distention, and Swelling, which are key parameters in medical assessments, especially in evaluating patients with abdominal pain or potential injuries. Tenderness indicates whether the patient experiences pain when pressure is applied to the abdomen, which can provide insight into underlying issues such as inflammation or injury. Rigidity assesses the stiffness of the abdominal muscles, which can signal conditions such as peritonitis or other serious abdominal problems. Distention refers to the abnormal enlargement or swelling of the abdomen, often indicative of gas, fluid buildup, or internal bleeding. Swelling can indicate inflammation or a buildup of fluid, which may necessitate further investigation and intervention. Recognizing these components is crucial for medical personnel, as they guide decision-making regarding diagnosis and treatment. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the terminology used in medical assessments, and therefore would not provide the same clarity and relevance in identifying significant clinical findings.

8. Which of the following is NOT part of the OODA loop?

- A. Observe**
- B. Orient**
- C. Delegate**
- D. Act**

The OODA loop is a conceptual framework developed by military strategist and USAF Colonel John Boyd. It stands for Observe, Orient, Decide, and Act. Each phase of the OODA loop is integral to making effective and timely decisions in situations that require quick tactical responses, such as in combat or competitive environments. The process begins with observing the environment to gather relevant information, followed by orienting oneself to that information by processing it through the lens of personal experiences, cultural biases, and situational factors. The next phase involves deciding on a course of action after evaluating the options. Finally, the loop concludes with acting on the decision to implement it. In the context of the OODA loop, the term that does not belong is "delegate." Delegation implies assigning responsibility or tasks to others, which fits within a broader management or leadership context but doesn't represent a phase in the OODA loop itself. The OODA loop is focused on the individual or team's direct engagement with their environment and the immediate actions required to respond effectively, rather than on the distribution of tasks.

9. When should SLLS be conducted during a patrol?

- A. After engaging the enemy
- B. Before starting the patrol
- C. Whenever the patrol stops**
- D. Only at night

Conducting SLLS, or Security, Lead, Look, and Sound, is essential for maintaining situational awareness and security during a patrol. The rationale for performing SLLS whenever the patrol stops stems from the need to assess the immediate environment and ensure safety. This procedure involves halting the movement, establishing a security posture, and observing for potential threats in the surroundings, which is crucial whether it's during the day or at night. In contrast, conducting SLLS solely after engaging the enemy could lead to vulnerabilities, as the initial response to threats necessitates preparedness that SLLS provides. Preparing SLLS before the patrol provides a foundational understanding, but it must be continually reinforced during the operation. Restricting this action to nighttime fails to recognize the dynamic nature of patrols, where the potential for threats exists regardless of the time of day. Thus, performing SLLS at every halt allows for constant vigilance and adaptability to changing circumstances.

10. What is the primary use of a hasty tourniquet in combat situations?

- A. To stabilize a fractured bone
- B. To control severe bleeding**
- C. To secure equipment in place
- D. To provide padding for injuries

The primary use of a hasty tourniquet in combat situations is to control severe bleeding. In emergency medical scenarios, particularly in the context of combat, rapid intervention is essential to prevent life-threatening blood loss. A hasty tourniquet is a quick and effective method of occluding blood flow to a limb, thereby helping to manage hemorrhage from traumatic injuries. When a tourniquet is applied, it compresses the blood vessels, effectively stopping blood from flowing beyond the point of application. This is crucial in the chaos of combat, where time is of the essence and minor delays can lead to significant deterioration in a casualty's condition. The ability to quickly apply a hasty tourniquet can be the difference between life and death. This contrasts with other options; stabilizing a fractured bone is a more complex procedure that involves additional techniques and equipment, while securing equipment in place and providing padding for injuries are not immediate priorities in life-threatening situations. Therefore, the role of the hasty tourniquet is specifically focused on the urgent need to control bleeding, making it an essential skill for infantry and combat medics.

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://basicinfantryknowledge.examzify.com>

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

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