

CAAT 2 INFANTRY KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE TEST (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. What is the maximum magnification available for NVS with E-Zoom?**
 - A. 4x
 - B. 2x
 - C. 96x with E-Zoom
 - D. 12x
- 2. Enfilade fire occurs when the long axis of the beaten zone coincides with which?**
 - A. The long axis of the gun
 - B. The line of fire
 - C. The long axis of the target
 - D. The terrain feature
- 3. Target precedence refers to which of the following?**
 - A. The order in which you engage targets
 - B. The speed at which you engage targets
 - C. The distance to targets
 - D. The type of targets
- 4. Which pairing of grazing fire distances is correct according to the data?**
 - A. Grazing fire 600m; true grazing fire 580m
 - B. Grazing fire 580m; true grazing fire 600m
 - C. Grazing fire 600m; true grazing fire 600m
 - D. Grazing fire 580m; true grazing fire 580m
- 5. Which of the following is one of the seven S's of camouflage?**
 - A. Shadow
 - B. Camouflage net
 - C. Contrast
 - D. Movement
- 6. What is the maximum range of the M240B?**
 - A. 1500m
 - B. 2400m
 - C. 3725m
 - D. 5000m

7. Which term is defined as any interruption in the cycle of operations?

- A. Stoppage
- B. Malfunction
- C. Hangfire
- D. Cook Off

8. Which of the following is a method to determine a hot barrel?

- A. Long Continuous Burst
- B. 40 Minutes
- C. Misfeed
- D. 200 rounds in 2 minutes

9. How many components are in a SABER system?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 6
- D. 10

10. What is the minimum range of an 81mm mortar?

- A. 75m
- B. 50m
- C. 83m
- D. 100m

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum magnification available for NVS with E-Zoom?

- A. 4x
- B. 2x
- C. 96x with E-Zoom**
- D. 12x

Magnification with an NVS that includes E-Zoom comes from two parts: the optical magnification built into the night vision device and the electronic (E-Zoom) magnification applied digitally. When you push E-Zoom to its highest setting, you can reach a total magnification of 96x. That combination lets you observe distant objects with more detail than the basic optical view alone, which is why 96x is the maximum available for this setup. Keep in mind that as you increase magnification, the field of view narrows and image clarity can degrade because you're enlarging the same pixels, so the tradeoff is between distant observation and image quality. The other magnifications listed are lower options from either the base optical magnification or smaller digital zoom levels, not the maximum achievable with E-Zoom.

2. Enfilade fire occurs when the long axis of the beaten zone coincides with which?

- A. The long axis of the gun
- B. The line of fire
- C. The long axis of the target**
- D. The terrain feature

Enfilade fire means delivering fire along the length of a target, so the line of fire runs end-to-end rather than across its width. When the long axis of the beaten zone lines up with the long axis of the target, the fire sweeps along the entire length of the target, maximizing impact. That alignment—the beaten zone's long axis matching the target's long axis—is what defines enfilade fire.

3. Target precedence refers to which of the following?

- A. The order in which you engage targets**
- B. The speed at which you engage targets
- C. The distance to targets
- D. The type of targets

Target precedence is about the order in which you engage targets. When multiple targets are present, you prioritize them so the most threatening or mission-impacting targets are dealt with first. This sequencing helps you maximize effectiveness and reduce risk to your team by neutralizing the highest-priority threats before addressing others. While speed, distance, or target type can influence how you engage, they describe aspects of the engagement, not the decision of which target to hit first.

4. Which pairing of grazing fire distances is correct according to the data?

- A. Grazing fire 600m; true grazing fire 580m**
- B. Grazing fire 580m; true grazing fire 600m
- C. Grazing fire 600m; true grazing fire 600m
- D. Grazing fire 580m; true grazing fire 580m

Understanding how grazing fire distance compares to true grazing fire distance is the key. Grazing fire is the range at which rounds can be kept skimming the ground for planning a base of fire, using a standard terrain and gun height. True grazing fire is the actual distance on the terrain where the bullets will still skim the surface, accounting for the ground profile and aiming angle. Because terrain and line-of-fire conditions cause the bullet to contact the ground sooner than the idealized line, true grazing fire is typically shorter than the nominal grazing fire. In your data, the grazing fire distance is 600 meters, while the true grazing fire distance is 580 meters—so the true grazing fire distance is 20 meters shorter due to terrain factors. The other options either imply no difference or the reverse, which doesn't fit how these two measurements relate.

5. Which of the following is one of the seven S's of camouflage?

- A. Shadow**
- B. Camouflage net
- C. Contrast
- D. Movement

Managing how light and shadows fall on your position is crucial in camouflage. Shadows can reveal the shape, size, and location of an object, so one of the seven S's is to control or minimize conspicuous shadows to prevent giving away the silhouette. By aligning with terrain, using natural shade, or breaking up shadow with irregular textures, you stay blended with the surroundings rather than standing out. That's why shadow is the best fit for this concept. The other options are tools or parameters (like a net being gear, or contrast and movement relating to other guidelines) and aren't the seven S's described here.

6. What is the maximum range of the M240B?

- A. 1500m
- B. 2400m
- C. 3725m**
- D. 5000m

Maximum ballistic range is the farthest distance a round from the M240B can travel under standard conditions. For this weapon, that distance is the official maximum range listed in its data, which represents the ballistic ceiling of the cartridge and rifle combo. Among the given numbers, the one that aligns with that maximum ceiling is the correct choice, because it reflects the furthest point the bullet can travel before its flight ends due to gravity and drag. The other figures correspond to distances within practical engagement or beyond what the cartridge and gun reliably achieve, so they don't represent the true ballistic limit. In real use, you'd aim and fire within much shorter ranges due to trajectory, accuracy, and target visibility.

7. Which term is defined as any interruption in the cycle of operations?

- A. Stoppage
- B. Malfunction
- C. Hangfire
- D. Cook Off

The main idea here is about the weapon's operating cycle. When a firearm or automatic weapon completes its feeding, chambering, firing, extracting, and ejecting, it is said to cycle. If something interrupts any part of that sequence, the cycle stops. That interruption is called a stoppage. It's a precise term for an interruption that prevents the weapon from continuing to operate in its cycle, regardless of the cause. A malfunction is a broader fault in performance, not necessarily described specifically as a break in the cycle. A hangfire is a delayed ignition after the trigger is pulled, a specific kind of malfunction, not merely an interruption in the cycle. A cook-off happens when heat causes the propellant to ignite, rather than the trigger firing, which is a heat-related event outside the normal cycle. So the term that best fits "any interruption in the cycle of operations" is stoppage, with examples like a misfeed or jam that stops the weapon from continuing to cycle.

8. Which of the following is a method to determine a hot barrel?

- A. Long Continuous Burst
- B. 40 Minutes
- C. Misfeed
- D. 200 rounds in 2 minutes

Hot-barrel conditions come from rapid, sustained firing, which heats the barrel and can affect safety and accuracy. A reliable way to determine if the barrel is hot is to push heat quickly by firing a large number of rounds in a short period. The scenario of 200 rounds in 2 minutes creates enough heat to clearly indicate a hot barrel, signaling that cooling or a pause is needed. The other options don't provide a clear, quantifiable heat indication: a long continuous burst could heat the barrel but isn't a defined test, a misfeed is just a malfunction, and 40 minutes is only a time frame with no activity to produce heat or test heat buildup.

9. How many components are in a SABER system?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 6
- D. 10

The SABER system is designed as a compact, modular set of subsystems, so its size is tied to delivering all the essential functions in a portable package. Ten components is the standard configuration because it provides the full range of needed capabilities—power, processing/control, display or user interface, sensing or targeting elements, data or command links, storage or memory, and the physical mounting and interfacing hardware—without adding unnecessary parts. Fewer than ten would omit a critical function, reducing effectiveness in the field, while more than ten would introduce extra pieces that aren't required for normal missions and would add weight and complexity. So ten components strike the right balance between capability and practicality.

10. What is the minimum range of an 81mm mortar?

- A. 75m
- B. 50m
- C. 83m**
- D. 100m

Minimum range is the closest distance at which the mortar can fire and still deliver a safe, effective round given its ballistic arc and safety constraints. For an 81mm mortar, the system's safety envelope and typical charge settings set the closest impact point at about 83 meters. In other words, firing closer than this risks the round impacting too near the mortar or outside safe dispersion, making it unusable or unsafe. That's why 83 meters is the correct minimum range. The other distances are either too short to meet safety requirements or simply represent longer ranges, not the minimum.

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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://caat2infantryknowledge.examzify.com>

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

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