

Field Medical Training Battalion - East (FMTB-E) Annex E 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. What are index contour lines?**
 - A. Thin dotted lines representing minor features.**
 - B. Heavy lines that mark index contour lines and show elevation values.**
 - C. Color-coded areas for vegetation.**
 - D. Ridge lines only.**

- 2. Where is the bar scale located on the map?**
 - A. Center bottom of the margin, below map face.**
 - B. Top left corner of the map face.**
 - C. Along the bottom edge of the page outside the map.**
 - D. In the margin labeled in the legend.**

- 3. How many presets can be programmed into the system?**
 - A. 99**
 - B. 50**
 - C. 120**
 - D. 75**

- 4. Which statement best reflects a MOUT battlefield characteristic?**
 - A. Large open field visibility**
 - B. Abundant water supply**
 - C. An isolating effect on all combatants**
 - D. Dense forest jungle**

- 5. Which training item is included for jungle operations?**
 - A. Cold weather survival training**
 - B. Self-aid, buddy aid, and combat lifesaver skills for nonmedical personnel**
 - C. Advanced trauma life support in jungle operations**
 - D. Basic rifle marksmanship**

- 6. Which of the following is a consideration for planning MOUT operations?**
- A. Public relations**
 - B. Terrain**
 - C. Weather**
 - D. Funding**
- 7. Which statement about the command relationship is accurate?**
- A. The platoon commander designates a patrol leader, usually a squad leader, and issues the mission.**
 - B. The patrol leader designates the platoon commander.**
 - C. The platoon commander handles only administrative duties.**
 - D. The patrol leader commands the entire platoon in combat.**
- 8. What is the acclimatization time for the desert?**
- A. 1 day**
 - B. 3 days**
 - C. 2 weeks**
 - D. 1 month**
- 9. What describes an effective camouflage position?**
- A. A Position Not Obvious Or Eye Catching To The Enemy, Such As Cresting A Hilltop.**
 - B. A Position Directly In The Open.**
 - C. A Position Far From Any Natural Feature.**
 - D. A Position That Stands Out To The Enemy.**
- 10. On a lensatic compass, which part serves as a fixed reference bearing?**
- A. Sighting slot**
 - B. Sighting wire**
 - C. Fixed index**
 - D. Bezel ring**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are index contour lines?

- A. Thin dotted lines representing minor features.
- B. Heavy lines that mark index contour lines and show elevation values.**
- C. Color-coded areas for vegetation.
- D. Ridge lines only.

Index contour lines are the bold, heavier contour lines on a topographic map that carry an elevation value printed on them, usually every fifth line. They provide a quick reference to altitude across the map, so you can read elevation at a glance without needing to read every single contour line. The heavier line weight and the numeric label differentiate index contours from the lighter, unlabeled contours that fill in the rest of the terrain detail. This setup lets you quickly gauge how high you are and compare different areas, which is essential for estimating slope and planning routes. Other features like thin dotted lines indicate minor features, color-coded areas show vegetation or land cover, and ridge lines describe terrain shapes themselves but do not provide the labeled elevation reference that index contours do.

2. Where is the bar scale located on the map?

- A. Center bottom of the margin, below map face.**
- B. Top left corner of the map face.
- C. Along the bottom edge of the page outside the map.
- D. In the margin labeled in the legend.

A bar scale is a graphic distance indicator that stays with the map so you can quickly convert map measurements to real-world distances. The standard place is in the map margin toward the bottom center, just below the map face, so it's easy to read without cluttering or obscuring features on the map. This position keeps the scale directly associated with the map area and avoids covering geographic details. Other placements—top left corner, along the bottom edge of the page outside the map, or inside the legend area—tend to separate the scale from the map content or mix it with other elements, making distance interpretation less intuitive.

3. How many presets can be programmed into the system?

- A. 99**
- B. 50
- C. 120
- D. 75

This question hinges on the system's preset storage limit. The design uses a two-digit index for each preset, typically allowing 01 through 99. That setup yields a total of 99 distinct presets, balancing memory usage and ease of navigation in the field interface. So the maximum number you can program is 99. Choosing fewer than 99 (like 50 or 75) would still be possible but wouldn't reflect the system's maximum capacity. A value of 120 would exceed the indexing limit and isn't supported by the interface.

4. Which statement best reflects a MOUT battlefield characteristic?

- A. Large open field visibility**
- B. Abundant water supply**
- C. An isolating effect on all combatants**
- D. Dense forest jungle**

In MOUT, built-up areas fragment movement, limit lines of sight, and complicate communication and cooperation among units. The idea that best reflects this environment is that the battlespace creates an isolating effect on all combatants. Buildings, stairwells, corridors, and rubble break up teams, slow advances, and force frequent, close-quarters decision making, so neither side can easily keep everyone together or maintain clear, uninterrupted support to every element. Open terrain would offer long sight lines, not isolation; water supply isn't a defining feature of the battlefield in urban operations; dense forest jungle describes a different environment with its own distinct challenges.

5. Which training item is included for jungle operations?

- A. Cold weather survival training**
- B. Self-aid, buddy aid, and combat lifesaver skills for nonmedical personnel**
- C. Advanced trauma life support in jungle operations**
- D. Basic rifle marksmanship**

In jungle operations, immediate, practical medical readiness among all personnel is crucial because medics may be sparse and evacuation can be slow or difficult. The training item that fits this setting is teaching self-aid, buddy aid, and combat lifesaver skills to nonmedical personnel. This equips soldiers to perform essential, life-saving actions on themselves or a buddy—such as controlling bleeding, maintaining an open airway, preventing shock, and stabilizing injuries—so casualties survive longer until professional care is reachable. It expands the reach of care beyond just the medical team and helps maintain unit effectiveness in the harsh, resource-limited jungle environment. Cold weather survival training isn't specific to jungle settings and is more about operations in cold environments. Advanced trauma life support in jungle operations is a higher-level medical course typically intended for trained medical personnel and not for nonmedical troops. Basic rifle marksmanship, while important for overall readiness, does not address medical or lifesaving capabilities in the jungle context.

6. Which of the following is a consideration for planning MOUT operations?

- A. Public relations**
- B. Terrain**
- C. Weather**
- D. Funding**

In MOUT planning, the urban terrain itself shapes every aspect of how you move, observe, and engage. The layout of streets, building density, stairwells, rooftops, and potential chokepoints determines entry and exit routes, lines of sight, fields of fire, and where you can gain cover or concealment. It also drives how you protect civilians, manage obstacles, and coordinate sectors, searches, and casualty collection. Because terrain sets the physical constraints and opportunities you will work within, it directly informs how you maneuver, position teams, and reduce risk to both your forces and noncombatants. Public relations and weather matter, but they influence operations after you've established how the environment will affect movement and engagement. Funding isn't a direct tactical planning factor.

7. Which statement about the command relationship is accurate?

- A. The platoon commander designates a patrol leader, usually a squad leader, and issues the mission.**
- B. The patrol leader designates the platoon commander.**
- C. The platoon commander handles only administrative duties.**
- D. The patrol leader commands the entire platoon in combat.**

In this relationship, command is distributed so tasks on the ground run smoothly. The platoon commander designates a patrol leader—usually a squad leader—who will lead the patrol in the field and carry out the mission. The platoon commander issues the mission to that patrol, sets the boundaries, timing, and any rules of engagement, and remains responsible for the platoon as a whole. The patrol leader then commands the patrol during execution, while keeping the platoon commander informed and coordinated. This setup keeps control clear and ensures the right person with the appropriate experience leads the ground maneuver, rather than the patrol leader directing the entire platoon. The other ideas miss this structure: the patrol leader doesn't designate the platoon commander, the platoon commander isn't limited to admin duties, and the patrol leader doesn't command the whole platoon in combat.

8. What is the acclimatization time for the desert?

- A. 1 day
- B. 3 days
- C. 2 weeks**
- D. 1 month

In hot desert conditions, your body needs time to adjust to the extreme heat and aridity so it can regulate temperature more effectively and maintain performance. This acclimatization period brings several physiological changes, like an expanded plasma volume, more efficient sweating (earlier onset and better cooling with less risk of salt loss), and a lower heart rate for the same work. These adaptations usually develop over about two weeks, giving you the capacity to work longer with less heat stress and lower risk of heat illness. Shorter times, like a day or a few days, don't allow full adjustments to occur, so they're not enough for desert acclimatization. A month can be longer than necessary for typical mission planning. Therefore, about two weeks is the best-supported timeframe for acclimatization to desert heat.

9. What describes an effective camouflage position?

- A. A Position Not Obvious Or Eye Catching To The Enemy, Such As Cresting A Hilltop.**
- B. A Position Directly In The Open.
- C. A Position Far From Any Natural Feature.
- D. A Position That Stands Out To The Enemy.

An effective camouflage position is one where you blend with the surroundings and avoid drawing attention. The best choice describes a spot that isn't obvious or eye-catching to the enemy, meaning you're tucked into natural cover and terrain that break up your outline and reduce visibility. The idea is to minimize silhouettes, shadows, and contrast with the environment so you're harder to detect. In practice this means staying low, using bushes, rocks, or terrain features to conceal yourself, and avoiding exposed vantage points like hill crests where movement or glare can give you away. Being directly in the open, far from natural features, or standing out would make you easy to spot, defeating camouflage.

10. On a lensatic compass, which part serves as a fixed reference bearing?

- A. Sighting slot
- B. Sighting wire
- C. Fixed index**
- D. Bezel ring

The fixed index provides a stationary reference line on the compass that you use to read bearing. It stays in place while you sight and while you rotate the bezel, so when you align your sighting with a distant object, the bearing is read off where this fixed index lines up with the degree scale. The sighting slot and sighting wire are for aiming the object in the line of sight, not for determining the bearing themselves, and the bezel ring is the movable part you rotate to bring a bearing to the fixed index. So the fixed index is the consistent reference point for determining the bearing.

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://fmtbeannexe.examzify.com>

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

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