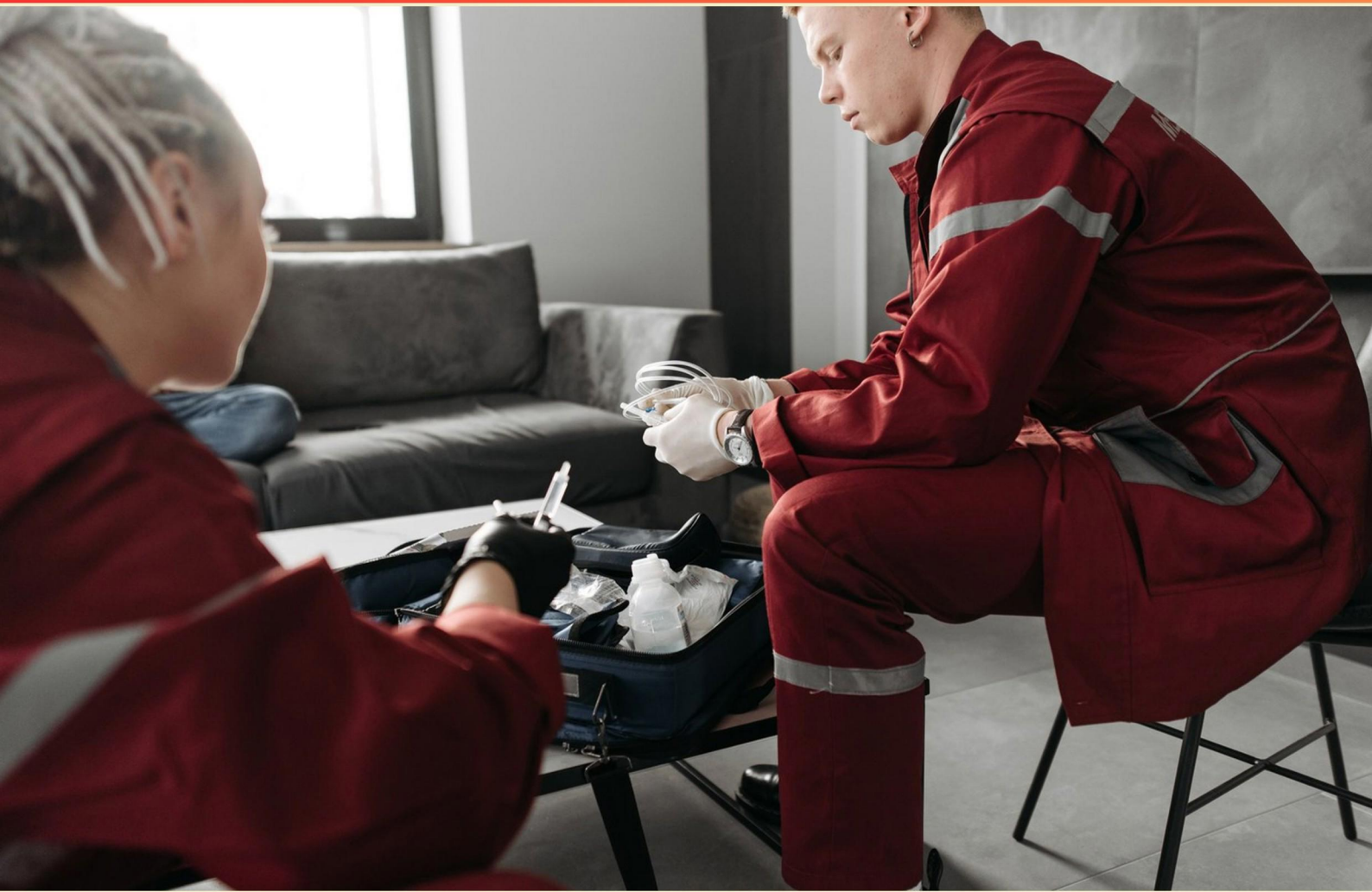


FIELD MEDICAL TRAINING BATTALION – EAST (FMTB-E) ANNEX E PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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 skirmishers left, where is the fire team leader positioned?**
 - A. Parallel to the assistant automatic rifleman and between the automatic rifleman and the rifleman.
 - B. Directly behind the rifleman.
 - C. In front of the rifleman.
 - D. To the rifleman's right.
- 2. Which term describes providing cover fire while other elements advance toward the enemy?**
 - A. Fire And Maneuver
 - B. Fire And Movement
 - C. Team Rushes
 - D. Back Crawl
- 3. 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
- 4. If distance is 500 meters and pace count is 65 paces per 100 meters, how many paces should you take?**
 - A. 250 paces
 - B. 500 paces
 - C. 325 paces
 - D. 65 paces
- 5. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the fire team wedge?**
 - A. It cannot move as fast as a column.
 - B. It is easily controlled.
 - C. Provides all around security.
 - D. Fire is adequate in all directions.

- 6. Which formation is similar to skirmisher right and left except that one flank is angled to the rear?**
- A. Echelon Left and Right
 - B. Skirmishers Left
 - C. Fire Team Wedge
 - D. Fire Team Column
- 7. When in a concealed position, what disciplines must be enforced to maintain concealment?**
- A. Light, Noise, and Movement Discipline Must Be Enforced.
 - B. Only Light Discipline Is Required.
 - C. Only Noise Discipline Matters.
 - D. No Discipline Is Necessary.
- 8. What does the declination diagram indicate?**
- A. The rotation of the legend relative to the map
 - B. The angular relationship of true north, grid north and magnetic north
 - C. The scale of the map
 - D. The positions of the grid intersect points
- 9. Where is the grid box normally located on the map?**
- A. Top margin
 - B. Center of the lower margin
 - C. Lower right margin
 - D. In the legend
- 10. What does Programmable Crypto enable?**
- A. Ability to load different encryption algorithms into the radio in an NSA certified method
 - B. Ability to change frequency bands
 - C. Ability to load firmware updates via USB
 - D. Ability to compress data

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In skirmishers left, where is the fire team leader positioned?

- A. Parallel to the assistant automatic rifleman and between the automatic rifleman and the rifleman.**
- B. Directly behind the rifleman.
- C. In front of the rifleman.
- D. To the rifleman's right.

In a skirmish left, the fire team leader should stay in a position where they can supervise and direct the team without obstructing the automatic rifleman's or rifleman's fields of fire. Placing the leader parallel to the assistant automatic rifleman and between the automatic rifleman and the rifleman gives the leader a clear line of sight to both teammates, enabling quick verbal or hand-signaled commands and effective coordination as the team advances or responds to threats. This arrangement keeps the leader close enough to control the fire team, while not blocking the AR's weapon arc or the rifleman's movement. Positions like directly behind, in front of, or to the rifleman's right would hinder visibility, command, or alignment with the left-flank formation.

2. Which term describes providing cover fire while other elements advance toward the enemy?

- A. Fire And Maneuver
- B. Fire And Movement**
- C. Team Rushes
- D. Back Crawl

Coordinated suppression and advance is the idea here. One element provides covering fire to keep the enemy pinned and unable to respond effectively, while another element moves toward the enemy to gain a better position. The suppressive fire creates a window of safety for the advancing team, reducing their exposure as they close the distance. Once in a better position, the teams can continue the assault and rotate roles as needed. This is distinct from back crawl, which is a movement method under fire with little or no supporting fire, and from vague terms like team rushes that don't specify the fire-support component. The term that best describes this approach is fire and movement.

3. 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.

4. If distance is 500 meters and pace count is 65 paces per 100 meters, how many paces should you take?

- A. 250 paces
- B. 500 paces
- C. 325 paces**
- D. 65 paces

Distance-to-pace conversion uses a linear relationship: how far you go scales directly with paces per fixed distance. If you know how many paces it takes to cover 100 meters, you can multiply that by how many 100-meter blocks fit into the total distance. Here, 500 meters contains five blocks of 100 meters. With 65 paces required for each 100 meters, multiply by 5: $5 \times 65 = 325$ paces. Why the other options don't fit: 250 paces would cover about 400 meters at this pace, not 500; 500 paces would cover about 769 meters; 65 paces is the count for 100 meters, not for 500 meters. So you should take 325 paces.

5. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the fire team wedge?

- A. It cannot move as fast as a column.**
- B. It is easily controlled.
- C. Provides all around security.
- D. Fire is adequate in all directions.

Moving in a fire team wedge trades speed for situational awareness and protection on the front and flanks. The wedge spreads the team into a wider arc so each member can observe and cover different sectors, which is excellent for early threat detection and mutual support. But that broader formation means more space between team members and more coordination to maintain fields of fire, so progress is slower than in a tight column where soldiers stay closer and advance as a compact unit. In short, you gain security and surveillance at the expense of speed, which is why the wedge is slower than a column. The other statements describe benefits the wedge provides—such as all-around security or adequate fire in multiple directions—so they aren't disadvantages.

6. Which formation is similar to skirmisher right and left except that one flank is angled to the rear?

- A. Echelon Left and Right**
- B. Skirmishers Left
- C. Fire Team Wedge
- D. Fire Team Column

Think about an oblique, or diagonal, formation. An echelon arrangement places elements along a slanted line where one flank is forward and the opposite flank is behind, creating that rearward tilt. So, in an echelon left, the left flank leads while the right flank trails back to the rear; in an echelon right, the opposite occurs. This is why it matches the description of a formation similar to skirmisher right and left but with one flank angled to the rear—the flank isn't simply to the side, it's offset diagonally with a rearward component. Other formations don't create that forward-rearward diagonal: a wedge or column is more triangular or linear, and skirmishers variants are typically lateral without the rearward-angled flank.

7. When in a concealed position, what disciplines must be enforced to maintain concealment?

A. Light, Noise, and Movement Discipline Must Be Enforced.

B. Only Light Discipline Is Required.

C. Only Noise Discipline Matters.

D. No Discipline Is Necessary.

When you're in a concealed position, you stay hidden by controlling three ways detection can reach you: light, noise, and movement. Light discipline means avoiding any illumination that can give away your location—no stray shine, no exposed light sources, and using cover or dark textures so you don't cast a silhouette. Noise discipline covers every sound you might make—breathing, equipment rustle, footfalls, and even conversations—kept quiet and subtle through proper technique and listening. Movement discipline is about minimizing and shaping how you move; you stay still when you don't need to move, and if movement is necessary you do it slowly, deliberately, and with terrain to mask the motion so your outline or position isn't exposed. All three together are essential because each can betray you on its own. If you only manage light, sounds and movement can still reveal you. If you only manage noise, a light source or reflected glow can reveal your presence. If you neglect discipline entirely, any lapse could expose your position at once. So, the best practice is enforcing light, noise, and movement discipline together to maintain concealment.

8. What does the declination diagram indicate?

A. The rotation of the legend relative to the map

B. The angular relationship of true north, grid north and magnetic north

C. The scale of the map

D. The positions of the grid intersect points

The declination diagram shows how the different north references line up in that map area. It displays the angular relationship between true north (geographic north), grid north (the north indicated by the map's coordinate grid), and magnetic north (where a compass points). This lets you convert bearings from one reference frame to another, which is essential for accurate navigation. For example, if the diagram shows magnetic declination east by 10 degrees, magnetic north is 10 degrees east of true north, so a magnetic bearing must be adjusted by that 10 degrees to reach a true bearing. This diagram isn't about map scale, grid intersection points, or rotating the legend, so the best description of what it indicates is the angular relationship among true north, grid north, and magnetic north.

9. Where is the grid box normally located on the map?

A. Top margin

B. Center of the lower margin

C. Lower right margin

D. In the legend

The grid box is a quick reference area that shows the map's coordinate system and the relevant grid information (such as the grid reference, scale, and sometimes the zone). Placing it in the center of the lower margin keeps this data accessible without cluttering the map face, and it stays consistent across maps so you can rely on the same spot when you're plotting or checking coordinates. The bottom margin is used for reference data like this, while the top margin is usually for the title and the legend is dedicated to explaining map symbols, not coordinates. That's why the center of the lower margin is the standard place for the grid box.

10. What does Programmable Crypto enable?

- A. Ability to load different encryption algorithms into the radio in an NSA certified method
- B. Ability to change frequency bands
- C. Ability to load firmware updates via USB
- D. Ability to compress data

Programmable Crypto gives crypto agility—the ability to load and switch encryption algorithms in the radio through a controlled, NSA-certified process. This means the device can be configured to use different cryptographic algorithms without changing hardware, keeping up with evolving security standards and regional requirements while ensuring keys and algorithms stay within a certified, secure environment. It enables interoperability with other compliant devices and simplifies future upgrades as cryptographic standards evolve. It isn't about changing frequency bands, loading firmware updates, or compressing data, which relate to RF capabilities, software updates, or data processing instead.

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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://fmtbeannexe.examzify.com>

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

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