

# Field Medical Training Battalion - West (FMTB-W) Block 3 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. Map Colors: Black represents which feature?**
  - A. Man made objects (buildings, mines)**
  - B. Water features**
  - C. Vegetation**
  - D. Cultural features**
  
- 2. In SALUTE, which component asks for the equipment?**
  - A. Size**
  - B. Time**
  - C. Equipment**
  - D. Location**
  
- 3. Which is a pro of using a whistle as a special signal?**
  - A. Quick to use**
  - B. Requires prearrangement and can be misinterpreted**
  - C. Noisy and easily misinterpreted**
  - D. Requires visual confirmation**
  
- 4. The Enemy in Sight signal requires the rifle to be held in which position?**
  - A. Hold the rifle horizontally, with the stock on the shoulder, the muzzle pointing in the direction of the enemy.**
  - B. Hold the rifle upright with the muzzle toward the sky.**
  - C. Hold the rifle with the stock tucked under the arm.**
  - D. Point a finger toward the target.**
  
- 5. Which terrain feature is a vertical or near vertical rock exposure?**
  - A. Hill**
  - B. Ridge**
  - C. Cliff**
  - D. Draw**

- 6. What is the signal for Enemy in sight?**
- A. Hold the rifle horizontally, with the stock on the shoulder, the muzzle pointing in the direction of the enemy.**
  - B. Hold the rifle upright with the muzzle toward the sky.**
  - C. Hold the rifle with the stock tucked under the arm.**
  - D. Point a finger toward the target.**
- 7. Which signal corresponds to the wedge position with arms extended downward and to the side at 45 below horizontal, palms front?**
- A. Extend both arms downward and to the side, arms at 45 below horizontal plane, palms front**
  - B. Extend one arm at 45 degrees up and one 45 degrees down, palms to the front, lower arms indicate direction of movement**
  - C. Raise either arm to the vertical position. Drop the arm to the rear, describing complete circles in a vertical plane parallel to the body.**
  - D. Arm extended forward, palm down, wave hand up and down from the wrist**
- 8. Which band range corresponds to VHF Low on the AN/PRC-152?**
- A. 30.0 to 89.9999 MHz**
  - B. 90.0 to 224.9999 MHz**
  - C. 225.0 to 511.9999 MHz**
  - D. 10.0 to 29.9999 MHz**
- 9. Level One care refers to which of the following?**
- A. First aid and emergency care rendered at initial injury**
  - B. Theater hospitalization care**
  - C. Definitive care at major hospitals**
  - D. Ambulatory evacuation only**
- 10. Contour lines that are heavier and begin at zero elevation are known as?**
- A. Index Contour Lines**
  - B. Intermediate Contour Lines**
  - C. Supplementary Contour Lines**
  - D. Contour Lines**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Map Colors: Black represents which feature?

- A. Man made objects (buildings, mines)**
- B. Water features**
- C. Vegetation**
- D. Cultural features**

Map color coding uses black to indicate human-made features. This makes built environments like buildings, mines, roads, and other man-made objects stand out against natural features. Water features are shown in blue, vegetation in green, and while cultural features can describe human-made sites, the most precise fit for what black represents here is man-made objects.

## 2. In SALUTE, which component asks for the equipment?

- A. Size**
- B. Time**
- C. Equipment**
- D. Location**

In SALUTE, each letter represents a different type of information you report about a sighting. One of those elements is Equipment, which specifically captures what gear, weapons, or other equipment are present or carried. This is the best choice because it directly answers what equipment is involved, separate from how many there are (Size), where they are (Location), when you observed them (Time), or what they were doing (Activity). The other components describe other aspects of the situation, not the gear itself. So identifying Equipment as the component that asks for the equipment is the correct fit.

## 3. Which is a pro of using a whistle as a special signal?

- A. Quick to use**
- B. Requires prearrangement and can be misinterpreted**
- C. Noisy and easily misinterpreted**
- D. Requires visual confirmation**

A whistle shines as a signal because it can be emitted instantly and heard quickly in a variety of conditions. A single blast requires no setup, no power, and often one hand free to move or direct others, so you can grab attention and start coordinating action in the moment. That immediacy is the strongest advantage in a field environment where every second counts and terrain, weather, or distance can hinder other forms of signaling. The other options describe drawbacks or limitations that don't match the whistle's main benefit. Requiring prearrangement or risking misinterpretation assumes a planned code or shared understanding is needed for the signal to work, which adds delay and ambiguity. Descriptions of being noisy and easily misinterpreted also highlight downsides that the quick-to-use advantage helps avoid. Requiring visual confirmation is not a virtue for an audible signal; whistles are designed to be heard without needing to look at the signaler, which is especially useful when visibility is poor or attention is focused elsewhere.

4. The Enemy in Sight signal requires the rifle to be held in which position?

**A. Hold the rifle horizontally, with the stock on the shoulder, the muzzle pointing in the direction of the enemy.**

**B. Hold the rifle upright with the muzzle toward the sky.**

**C. Hold the rifle with the stock tucked under the arm.**

**D. Point a finger toward the target.**

When signaling that the enemy is in sight, the rifle should be presented in a ready and controlled posture that clearly communicates engagement intent. Holding the rifle horizontally with the stock resting on the shoulder and the muzzle oriented toward the direction of the enemy gives you instant aiming capability and a clear, standardized signal to your team. This position keeps the weapon stable, allows a quick transition to actual fire if needed, and avoids unsafe directions the other holds might imply. The other options either fail to convey readiness, place the weapon in an impractical or unsafe carry, or rely on an action (pointing a finger) that isn't a proper rifle signal.

5. Which terrain feature is a vertical or near vertical rock exposure?

**A. Hill**

**B. Ridge**

**C. Cliff**

**D. Draw**

The main idea is recognizing how rock exposure and slope define terrain features. A cliff is a vertical or near-vertical rock face, meaning you see a sheer drop with little to no gentle slope. This sets it apart from a hill, which has broad, rounded slopes; a ridge, which is a long, narrow crest along high ground; and a draw, which is a drainage feature or small valley between landforms. So a cliff accurately describes that abrupt vertical rock exposure you'd encounter, signaling a sharp change in elevation and potential navigation or safety considerations.

**6. What is the signal for Enemy in sight?**

- A. Hold the rifle horizontally, with the stock on the shoulder, the muzzle pointing in the direction of the enemy.**
- B. Hold the rifle upright with the muzzle toward the sky.**
- C. Hold the rifle with the stock tucked under the arm.**
- D. Point a finger toward the target.**

The signal for Enemy in sight relies on a quick, unambiguous directional cue that all team members can read at a glance. Holding the rifle horizontally at shoulder level with the stock against the shoulder and the muzzle pointed toward the direction of the enemy communicates exactly where the threat is and that action should be taken. This uses the weapon as a clear, visible indicator of location, so nearby personnel know where to focus or direct fire without needing verbal commands. The other postures aren't reliable for signaling Enemy in sight. Holding the rifle upright with the muzzle toward the sky lacks a clear directional cue and can be misread or lost in the environment. Keeping the stock tucked under the arm is a secure carry/hold rather than a signal, so it doesn't convey location or intent. Pointing with a finger isn't tied to the weapon and can be missed or misunderstood in a group, whereas the rifle-directed signal is immediately recognizable and unambiguous.

**7. Which signal corresponds to the wedge position with arms extended downward and to the side at 45 below horizontal, palms front?**

- A. Extend both arms downward and to the side, arms at 45 below horizontal plane, palms front**
- B. Extend one arm at 45 degrees up and one 45 degrees down, palms to the front, lower arms indicate direction of movement**
- C. Raise either arm to the vertical position. Drop the arm to the rear, describing complete circles in a vertical plane parallel to the body.**
- D. Arm extended forward, palm down, wave hand up and down from the wrist**

Recognize that the wedge signal uses a symmetrical stance with both arms extended to the sides and downward about 45 degrees from horizontal, with the palms facing forward. The described option fits this exactly: both arms are out to the sides, angled about 45 degrees below horizontal, and the palms face the front. The other patterns depict different gestures—one arm up and one down, a vertical overhead motion with circles, or a forward extension with a wrist wave—each representing a different signal.

**8. Which band range corresponds to VHF Low on the AN/PRC-152?**

- A. 30.0 to 89.9999 MHz**
- B. 90.0 to 224.9999 MHz**
- C. 225.0 to 511.9999 MHz**
- D. 10.0 to 29.9999 MHz**

The concept here is how the AN/PRC-152 splits VHF into sub-bands. VHF Low is the lower portion of the VHF spectrum, designated for operations from 30.0 to 89.9999 MHz. That's why this range is labeled VHF Low—the frequency is well below the higher VHF frequencies and well below UHF. The radio's other bands sit above this: frequencies starting around 90 MHz and up through the UHF boundary (and UHF itself begins around 225 MHz), which correspond to VHF High and UHF. So the range 30.0 to 89.9999 MHz best fits VHF Low.

**9. Level One care refers to which of the following?**

- A. First aid and emergency care rendered at initial injury**
- B. Theater hospitalization care**
- C. Definitive care at major hospitals**
- D. Ambulatory evacuation only**

Immediate, on-scene stabilization and basic first aid is what Level One care covers. This level focuses on the initial, life-saving measures you apply right at the point of injury to stabilize the patient and prepare them for evacuation to higher levels of care. It includes bleeding control, airway management, basic wound care, splinting and immobilization, prevention of hypothermia, and rapid transport to a forward or higher-echelon facility for further treatment. The other options describe care that occurs at more advanced stages: theater hospitalization or major hospital care involves definitive treatment beyond the initial stabilization, and ambulatory evacuation alone refers to transport rather than the care provided.

**10. Contour lines that are heavier and begin at zero elevation are known as?**

- A. Index Contour Lines**
- B. Intermediate Contour Lines**
- C. Supplementary Contour Lines**
- D. Contour Lines**

On a topographic map, elevation is shown by contour lines. The heavier, darker lines that carry an elevation label are called index contour lines. They act as reference points for reading the map, typically occurring at wider intervals (often every fifth contour) and often starting at sea level so elevations can be gauged relative to that baseline. The lighter lines between them are intermediate contours, which use the same elevation interval but aren't labeled. Supplementary contour lines are dashed lines added for extra detail when needed. So the heavy lines that begin at zero elevation and are labeled are index contours.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://fmtbwblock3.examzify.com>**

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

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