

# **FIELD MEDICAL TRAINING BATTALION – WEST (FMTB-W) BLOCK 3 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE**



## **SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://fmtbwbblock3.examzify.com>



**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

# Table of Contents

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Copyright .....             | 1  |
| Table of Contents .....     | 2  |
| Introduction .....          | 3  |
| How to Use This Guide ..... | 4  |
| Questions .....             | 5  |
| Answers .....               | 8  |
| Explanations .....          | 10 |
| Next Steps .....            | 15 |

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which level of care provides theater hospitalization with medical/surgical care?**
  - A. Level One care
  - B. Level Two care
  - C. Level Three care
  - D. Level Four care
- 2. Which litter is most commonly used within the FMF?**
  - A. Talon (collapsible handle litter)
  - B. Stokes stretcher
  - C. Scoop litter
  - D. Basket litter
- 3. What does the signal 'Close up/open up or extend' look like?**
  - A. Both arms extended laterally bringing toward midline, hands together and opening up all the way
  - B. Extend one arm overhead, wave hand and arm front, left, right, rear
  - C. Palm to the front, thrust hand upward and extend and hold until understood
  - D. Make a fist with hand and do not move
- 4. If a map scale is 1:50,000, how many ground units does one map unit represent?**
  - A. 50,000 ground units
  - B. 5,000 ground units
  - C. 500 ground units
  - D. 100,000 ground units
- 5. Which crawl requires cover and concealment to be available and keeps the body off the ground?**
  - A. High Crawl
  - B. Low Crawl
  - C. Back Crawl
  - D. Sprint Crawl

- 6. In administration and logistics, which phrase represents the 4 Bs?**
- A. Beans, bullets, band-Aid's, bad guys.
  - B. Bananas, bullets, bandages, bad guys.
  - C. Beans, batteries, bandanas, bad weather.
  - D. Beef, biscuits, blankets, buddies.
- 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. What signal indicates Commence Fire?**
- A. Extend the arm in front of the body, hip high, palm down, and move it through a wide horizontal arc several times.
  - B. Point the rifle toward the target and pull the trigger verbally.
  - C. Raise the arm above the head and spin in place.
  - D. Wave a flag in a vertical line.
- 9. What does the 6-pin audio/key fill connector provide a connection for?**
- A. H-250 handset or crypto fill device.
  - B. External microphone only.
  - C. Power supply.
  - D. USB data.
- 10. Which facility is an example of Level Three theater hospitalization care?**
- A. Fleet Hospitals
  - B. Med Battalion
  - C. BAS
  - D. Field clinic

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which level of care provides theater hospitalization with medical/surgical care?**

- A. Level One care
- B. Level Two care
- C. Level Three care**
- D. Level Four care

*This is about which level of care in theater medical support provides theater hospitalization with medical/surgical care. Level Three is the one that fits this description. It represents the in-theater hospital level, equipped to handle both medical and surgical needs, with an operating room and inpatient beds to treat trauma and medical conditions on site. It can stabilize patients for evacuation and continue definitive care within the theater if needed, bridging to higher levels of care outside the battlefield when appropriate. In contrast, the lower level focuses on immediate life-saving care at the point of injury or in a forward setting without hospital-level surgery, while the highest level provides definitive care outside the theater in a larger facility.*

**2. Which litter is most commonly used within the FMF?**

- A. Talon (collapsible handle litter)**
- B. Stokes stretcher
- C. Scoop litter
- D. Basket litter

*In FMF operations, moving a casualty quickly in cramped spaces requires a litter that is compact, fast to deploy, and easy to handle by the crew. The Talon collapsible-handle litter fits that need best. Its design lets the litter be folded for storage and quickly set up for transport, while the lightweight yet sturdy frame supports efficient two-person carries in tight compartments or aboard helicopters. This versatility makes it the go-to choice for routine use in forward medical care settings. The other litter options tend to be bulkier or heavier. The Stokes stretcher, while durable for longer carries and uneven terrain, takes more space, is slower to deploy, and isn't as easy to maneuver in confined spaces. The scoop litter prioritizes speed in rough terrain but offers less patient stability and handling ease once loaded, especially in tight areas. The basket litter is robust but heavy and cumbersome, limiting mobility when rapid evacuation is necessary. Because the ability to move patients quickly, safely, and with minimal space is so critical in FMF environments, the collapsible-handle litter stands out as the most practical choice.*

**3. What does the signal 'Close up/open up or extend' look like?**

- A. Both arms extended laterally bringing toward midline, hands together and opening up all the way
- B. Extend one arm overhead, wave hand and arm front, left, right, rear**
- C. Palm to the front, thrust hand upward and extend and hold until understood
- D. Make a fist with hand and do not move

*Extending a single arm overhead and waving it toward the front, then left, right, and rear is how you signal to "open up" or "extend." The raised arm gives a clear, high-visibility cue, and sweeping it in all directions shows the action applies in every direction, so everyone nearby can understand the intent even from different angles or distances. The other motions either imply closing up (pulling arms toward the midline), are just an upward thrust without indicating extension, or are a static fist, which don't communicate extending/opening.*

**4. If a map scale is 1:50,000, how many ground units does one map unit represent?**

- A. 50,000 ground units**
- B. 5,000 ground units
- C. 500 ground units
- D. 100,000 ground units

*A map scale of 1:50,000 means that every unit on the map corresponds to 50,000 of those same units on the ground. The units cancel, so the exact type of unit doesn't matter—1 centimeter on the map equals 50,000 centimeters on the ground (about 500 meters), or 1 inch on the map equals 50,000 inches on the ground (about 0.79 miles). The essential point is that one map unit represents 50,000 ground units.*

**5. Which crawl requires cover and concealment to be available and keeps the body off the ground?**

- A. High Crawl**
- B. Low Crawl
- C. Back Crawl
- D. Sprint Crawl

*When you move under threat, you choose a crawl that reduces exposure while matching the terrain and available cover. The high crawl keeps your torso elevated off the ground, propelled on hands and feet, so you're not lying flat. This stance lets you use obstacles for concealment while still keeping you higher enough to see ahead and respond quickly. You need some cover or concealment to be present; without it, this posture would leave you more exposed than other options. The low crawl stays closer to the ground, and the other crawls are geared toward speed or different body contact, so they don't meet the requirement of keeping you off the ground while relying on cover/concealment.*

**6. In administration and logistics, which phrase represents the 4 Bs?**

- A. Beans, bullets, band-Aid's, bad guys.**
- B. Bananas, bullets, bandages, bad guys.
- C. Beans, batteries, bandanas, bad weather.
- D. Beef, biscuits, blankets, buddies.

*This checks your understanding of a common logistics mnemonic used in field administration: four basic sustainment priorities. The idea is to remember what must be supplied and protected in a combat environment: food to keep soldiers fueled, ammunition to keep them combat-ready, medical supplies to treat injuries, and security to ensure those supplies can actually reach their destination and that operations can continue. The best phrase uses beans, bullets, Band-Aids, and bad guys. Beans stands for food, bullets for ammunition, Band-Aids for medical supplies, and bad guys signals the adversary and the need for security and threat management. This pairing captures the practical reality that sustainment isn't just about delivering goods; it also requires maintaining discipline, protection, and the ability to operate under threat. Other phrases deviate from the standard list by replacing one of these elements with something that doesn't align with the same four sustainment priorities, which is why they aren't as accurate representations of the 4 Bs.*

**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. What signal indicates Commence Fire?**

- A. Extend the arm in front of the body, hip high, palm down, and move it through a wide horizontal arc several times.**
- B. Point the rifle toward the target and pull the trigger verbally.
- C. Raise the arm above the head and spin in place.
- D. Wave a flag in a vertical line.

*Commence fire is signaled by extending the arm forward at hip height with the palm down and moving the arm through a wide horizontal arc several times. This silent, visible motion is a clear, unambiguous cue that all teammates recognize, letting them begin engaging targets together without verbal commands that could reveal position. The other actions don't match the standard firing signal: pointing and pulling the trigger is an unsafe, inappropriate method to initiate fire; raising the arm and spinning is not a recognized cue for this action; waving a flag vertically is not the standard fire signal and could be used for a different instruction.*

**9. What does the 6-pin audio/key fill connector provide a connection for?**

- A. H-250 handset or crypto fill device.**
- B. External microphone only.
- C. Power supply.
- D. USB data.

*The six-pin audio/key fill connector is the interface used for two related functions: audio with a handset and crypto material transfer. It lets you connect an H-250 handset to the radio for voice communication, or connect a crypto fill device to load encryption keys onto the radio. It isn't meant for power or USB data, and it isn't just an external microphone input—its dual purpose is what makes it specific to the H-250 handset or the crypto-fill device.*

**10. Which facility is an example of Level Three theater hospitalization care?**

**A. Fleet Hospitals**

**B. Med Battalion**

**C. BAS**

**D. Field clinic**

*Level Three theater hospitalization care refers to a hospital-level facility deployed in the operating theater that can perform definitive surgical treatment, provide inpatient beds, and deliver comprehensive medical support close to the front lines. Fleet Hospitals fit this role because they are mobile, self-contained hospital units equipped with surgical suites, intensive care, inpatient wards, radiology, labs, and all the supporting services needed to run a full hospital in theater. They're designed to be rapidly deployed and scalable to handle mass casualty influx, which is exactly what Level III theater hospitalization requires. In contrast, a field clinic mainly handles triage and limited outpatient care, a BAS isn't a hospital facility, and a med battalion provides medical support logistics rather than the in-theater hospital infrastructure itself.*

SAMPLE

## 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!

SAMPLE