

FUTURE SOLDIER TRAINING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://futuresoldiertraining.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. What are special orders?

- A. Gives details on how to perform on a certain post
- B. Provides details on how to perform on a certain post
- C. Maintenance tasks
- D. Sets leave schedules

2. Electrical burns often have entry and exit points. Which location is commonly an exit point?

- A. Palm
- B. Sole of the foot
- C. Ear
- D. Nose

3. In suspected fracture, what should you avoid doing?

- A. Move the casualty to a safer position
- B. Check for circulation
- C. Do not move the casualty to avoid spinal injury
- D. Seek medical help

4. How is pace count used to measure distance on foot?

- A. Use GPS only.
- B. Estimate distance by time only.
- C. Use a measuring wheel.
- D. Count steps over a known distance to estimate ground distance when GPS or landmarks are unavailable.

5. Which tools are used to translate map grid coordinates into a ground reference?

- A. Only the compass.
- B. Map grids, rulers, pace count, and compass to determine a ground reference.
- C. Only rulers.
- D. Only pace count.

- 6. In casualty triage, which injury should be treated first when time is critical?**
- A. The injury that survives the shortest.
 - B. The injury that hurts the most.
 - C. The injury with the most visible blood.
 - D. The injury that is farthest from the rescue team.
- 7. In coordinate systems, what does the East-West coordinate mean?**
- A. The horizontal component of the grid
 - B. The vertical component of the grid
 - C. The horizontal position on the map
 - D. The map scale
- 8. What is the pay grade category for Command Sergeant Major?**
- A. Enlisted E-9
 - B. Enlisted E-8
 - C. Enlisted E-7
 - D. Enlisted E-6
- 9. When treating a dry chemical burn, what is the initial action?**
- A. Rub the area dry with a towel
 - B. Cover with a clean cloth
 - C. Flush with large amounts of water and brush off loose particles
 - D. Apply ointment
- 10. Which action should you take if you require relief?**
- A. Contact the commander
 - B. Notify the field officer of the day
 - C. Pass instructions to your relief
 - D. Wait for the relief to contact you

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What are special orders?

- A. Gives details on how to perform on a certain post
- B. Provides details on how to perform on a certain post**
- C. Maintenance tasks
- D. Sets leave schedules

Special orders give you the exact steps and procedures for carrying out duties at a specific post. They provide details on how to perform tasks in that location, taking into account any unique rules, conditions, or security measures tied to that post. This makes them focused guidance for execution at a particular assignment, rather than broad maintenance tasks or generic administrative items. Maintenance tasks and leave schedules are handled separately, so they don't describe how to perform duties at a given post. For this reason, the option that describes providing details on how to perform at a certain post best captures what special orders are.

2. Electrical burns often have entry and exit points. Which location is commonly an exit point?

- A. Palm
- B. Sole of the foot**
- C. Ear
- D. Nose

Electrical current travels through the body from where it enters to where it can complete the circuit to ground, following the path of least resistance. When a person is standing or grounded, the route often runs from the upper body down to the feet, making the sole of the foot a common exit point. The feet provide a large, moist contact area with the ground, which helps complete the circuit and discharge energy, so you'll frequently see an exit burn there. An entry point might be the palm if someone touches a live conductor, but exiting through the ear or nose would require the current to pass through the head, which isn't the usual path in typical electrical contact scenarios.

3. In suspected fracture, what should you avoid doing?

- A. Move the casualty to a safer position
- B. Check for circulation
- C. Do not move the casualty to avoid spinal injury**
- D. Seek medical help

In suspected fracture cases with potential spinal injury, the priority is to keep the spine from moving. Movement can cause the bones to shift and the spinal cord to be injured, which may lead to paralysis or other serious complications. Therefore, you should avoid moving the casualty to a different position. Instead, keep them still and immobilize the head and neck in alignment with the body, call for medical help, and monitor their breathing and circulation. If there is immediate danger to life, move only with spinal precautions and then seek professional care as quickly as possible.

4. How is pace count used to measure distance on foot?

- A. Use GPS only.
- B. Estimate distance by time only.
- C. Use a measuring wheel.
- D. Count steps over a known distance to estimate ground distance when GPS or landmarks are unavailable.**

Pace count is a way to estimate distance by tying together how far you go with how many steps you take. You first measure your pace length by walking a known distance and counting your steps, which gives you an average distance per step. Later, as you move, you simply count your steps and multiply by that pace length to estimate how far you've traveled when GPS or landmarks aren't available.

5. Which tools are used to translate map grid coordinates into a ground reference?

- A. Only the compass.
- B. Map grids, rulers, pace count, and compass to determine a ground reference.**
- C. Only rulers.
- D. Only pace count.

Translating map grid coordinates into a ground reference requires combining the grid system with measurement and orientation tools. The map grids establish where the point sits on the map. A ruler lets you interpolate within the grid square to pinpoint the exact spot on the map. Pace count gives you a way to convert that measured map distance into a distance you can travel on the ground, and the compass provides the direction to aim for as you move toward the reference. Together, these tools let you locate the precise ground point and navigate to it. Using any single tool in isolation wouldn't give you both the exact location and the path to reach it.

6. In casualty triage, which injury should be treated first when time is critical?

- A. The injury that survives the shortest.**
- B. The injury that hurts the most.
- C. The injury with the most visible blood.
- D. The injury that is farthest from the rescue team.

In time-critical casualty triage, the goal is to save as many lives as possible with limited resources by focusing on who can be saved with quick intervention. The most urgent cases are those whose survival time is shortest if they go untreated; treating them first gives a real chance to prevent an imminent death. So, prioritizing the injury that would die the soonest without care is the best approach because it yields the greatest potential to preserve life given the constraints. Pain level, amount of visible blood, or how far the patient is from responders aren't reliable indicators of who is most time-sensitive or salvageable, so they aren't the best basis for immediate decisions.

7. In coordinate systems, what does the East-West coordinate mean?

- A. The horizontal component of the grid
- B. The vertical component of the grid
- C. The horizontal position on the map**
- D. The map scale

East-West coordinate tells you how far a point is to the east or west on the map. It represents the horizontal position, the x-axis of the grid, often called the Easting in many coordinate systems. As you move east, the value increases; as you move west, it decreases. This is distinct from the vertical position, which measures how far north or south (the Northing). The map scale is a separate concept describing how map distances relate to real-world distances. So the East-West coordinate is about the horizontal position on the map.

8. What is the pay grade category for Command Sergeant Major?

- A. Enlisted E-9**
- B. Enlisted E-8
- C. Enlisted E-7
- D. Enlisted E-6

Command Sergeant Major sits at the top level of the enlisted pay scale. The pay structure for enlisted personnel goes from entry level up to the highest enlisted tier, and Command Sergeant Major is one of the ranks that occupy that top level. This reflects the position's role as the senior enlisted advisor to the commander, not the level of responsibility in a civilian sense, but the official pay grade assigned to the highest enlisted leadership ranks. The other options correspond to lower levels on the enlisted scale, so they don't match the level of rank and responsibility associated with Command Sergeant Major.

9. When treating a dry chemical burn, what is the initial action?

- A. Rub the area dry with a towel
- B. Cover with a clean cloth
- C. Flush with large amounts of water and brush off loose particles**
- D. Apply ointment

When a dry chemical burn occurs, the priority is to remove and dilute the chemical quickly. Flushing the skin with large amounts of running water cools the tissue and washes away the chemical, reducing further injury. If loose dry particles are present, brushing them off as you begin washing helps remove residue that could continue reacting with moisture or heat. Rubbing the area with a towel can drive the chemical deeper and worsen the burn, so it's not advised. Applying ointment or simply covering the area doesn't address the chemical removal and can trap residue or contaminate the wound, so those aren't appropriate as the initial action. After starting irrigation and particle removal, keep flushing and seek further medical care as needed.

10. Which action should you take if you require relief?

- A. Contact the commander**
- B. Notify the field officer of the day**
- C. Pass instructions to your relief**
- D. Wait for the relief to contact you**

When you need relief, you must escalate the request up to the person who has the authority to authorize it and arrange a handover. The commander is the one who can approve relief, reassign duties, and ensure a proper transfer of responsibility. This keeps the chain of command clear and ensures the next shift is ready to take over without gaps in duty or safety risks. Waiting to be contacted or trying to push instructions to a relief instead of initiating the handover yourself can lead to delays or confusion. While the field officer of the day has a duty role, the key action is to inform the commander so a formal relief can be issued and a proper handover completed.

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.

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

<https://futuresoldiertraining.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE