

# Infantry 11B Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What does 'LDA' refer to in a tactical context?**
  - A. Limit of Defensive Action**
  - B. Linear Danger Area**
  - C. Location Deconfliction Area**
  - D. Last Deployment Area**
- 2. How is "fire support" defined?**
  - A. The use of direct fire to engage targets**
  - B. Support from ground forces during an engagement**
  - C. The use of indirect fire and close air support to assist ground troops**
  - D. A strategic plan for reinforcing positions**
- 3. What is the effective range of the M240B when covering an area target?**
  - A. 1500 meters**
  - B. 2000 meters**
  - C. 3725 meters**
  - D. 3000 meters**
- 4. What is a potential hazard that could be identified during the 'Look' stage?**
  - A. Weather conditions**
  - B. Unfamiliar sounds**
  - C. Blocked exit routes**
  - D. Unpleasant smells**
- 5. Define "tactical pause."**
  - A. A sudden attack on the enemy**
  - B. A deliberate halt in operations to reassess and plan the next course of action**
  - C. A withdrawal from combat**
  - D. A strategy to gain higher ground**

- 6. How does terrain affect military operations?**
- A. Terrain influences visibility, movement, and tactical advantages or disadvantages**
  - B. Terrain has little effect on military operations**
  - C. Terrain must be ignored to engage the enemy effectively**
  - D. Terrain can only impede movement**
- 7. What is the primary goal of establishing "fire superiority"?**
- A. To permit friendly forces to retreat**
  - B. To dominate the battlefield by preventing effective enemy weapon use**
  - C. To minimize supply usage**
  - D. To facilitate civilian evacuation**
- 8. What is represented by brown on a map?**
- A. Vegetation**
  - B. Contour lines**
  - C. Man-made features**
  - D. Water features**
- 9. Which publication corresponds to the M2 .50 Caliber machine gun?**
- A. FM 3-22.65**
  - B. FM 3-22.9**
  - C. FM 3-22.27**
  - D. FM 3-22.45**
- 10. What is meant by the term "battle drill"?**
- A. A solo tactical movement**
  - B. A collective response to enemy action**
  - C. Providing medical assistance**
  - D. Executing negotiations**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What does 'LDA' refer to in a tactical context?

- A. Limit of Defensive Action
- B. Linear Danger Area**
- C. Location Deconfliction Area
- D. Last Deployment Area

In a tactical context, the term 'Linear Danger Area' is crucial for understanding the movement and positioning of troops in relation to potential threats. A Linear Danger Area refers to a zone where troops may encounter enemy fire or other hazards, typically characterized by being linear in shape. This could include roads, trails, or other areas that have a defined path and can be exploited by enemy forces. Understanding the concept of a Linear Danger Area is important for making strategic decisions about troop movements, cover, concealment, and route selection. It helps infantry units assess risks and plan their maneuvers to minimize exposure to enemy fire. By recognizing and navigating these areas cautiously, soldiers can effectively manage their safety and operational effectiveness in a combat environment. The significance of a Linear Danger Area is further emphasized by its application in mission planning and execution, ensuring that troops are always aware of potential threats as they advance toward their objectives.

## 2. How is "fire support" defined?

- A. The use of direct fire to engage targets
- B. Support from ground forces during an engagement
- C. The use of indirect fire and close air support to assist ground troops**
- D. A strategic plan for reinforcing positions

Fire support is defined as the use of indirect fire and close air support to assist ground troops. This definition encompasses a wide range of actions designed to suppress, neutralize, or destroy enemy forces or fortifications while enabling friendly forces to maneuver. Indirect fire involves the use of artillery or mortars that do not require direct line-of-sight to the target, allowing more flexibility in targeting and providing support from a distance. Close air support involves aircraft that can provide immediate support to ground troops, engaging enemy positions or threats as needed. This comprehensive approach to fire support is crucial for infantry units, as it enhances their effectiveness on the battlefield. It allows ground troops to focus on their mission while relying on other assets to engage threats and provide cover. The coordination required between various elements of the military during operations illustrates the importance of fire support in combined arms warfare, ensuring that ground forces are not overwhelmed by enemy fire.

**3. What is the effective range of the M240B when covering an area target?**

- A. 1500 meters**
- B. 2000 meters**
- C. 3725 meters**
- D. 3000 meters**

The effective range of the M240B when engaging area targets is indeed 3725 meters. This distance reflects the capabilities of the M240B, which is a belt-fed, gas-operated machine gun commonly used by infantry units. The 3725 meters represents the maximum range at which the weapon can effectively deliver suppressive fire over an area. The M240B's design allows for sustained fire and can maintain accuracy as it engages various distances, which is essential in infantry operations where covering area targets can require effective fire support at extended ranges. The weapon system's caliber and design contribute to its ability to effectively suppress or destroy targets across this significant distance, making it an essential asset on the battlefield. Understanding the effective range promotes better tactical decisions during operations, allowing infantry units to maximize the capabilities of their weaponry in coordinated maneuvers and engagements.

**4. What is a potential hazard that could be identified during the 'Look' stage?**

- A. Weather conditions**
- B. Unfamiliar sounds**
- C. Blocked exit routes**
- D. Unpleasant smells**

The identification of blocked exit routes during the 'Look' stage is crucial for ensuring safety in any operational environment. During this phase, soldiers are trained to assess their surroundings for potential hazards that could impede mobility or hinder escape in an emergency situation. Blocked exit routes can pose a significant risk as they may confine personnel or trap them in harmful scenarios, impairing their ability to maneuver or take cover when necessary. While weather conditions, unfamiliar sounds, and unpleasant smells can all be indicators of potential hazards, they do not directly prevent movement or escape in the same manner that blocked exits do. Focusing on exit routes allows soldiers to plan their movements strategically, ensuring they can react swiftly to threats and maintain operational effectiveness. Identifying and addressing these types of hazards enhances overall situational awareness and promotes safety within the team.

## 5. Define "tactical pause."

- A. A sudden attack on the enemy
- B. A deliberate halt in operations to reassess and plan the next course of action**
- C. A withdrawal from combat
- D. A strategy to gain higher ground

A tactical pause refers to a deliberate halt in operations, allowing military leaders and their units to reassess the current situation, evaluate their objectives, and plan the next course of action. This pause is essential for maintaining operational effectiveness, as it provides the opportunity to gather intelligence, reposition forces, or adjust strategies based on the evolving battlefield dynamics. In complex combat environments, maintaining flexibility and responsiveness to changing circumstances is vital. A tactical pause can also enhance decision-making, reduce the risk of unnecessary casualties, and improve the overall effectiveness of military operations. This strategic break is not about retreating or making impulsive decisions; rather, it is a calculated measure to ensure that the next steps taken are the most advantageous for the mission at hand.

## 6. How does terrain affect military operations?

- A. Terrain influences visibility, movement, and tactical advantages or disadvantages**
- B. Terrain has little effect on military operations
- C. Terrain must be ignored to engage the enemy effectively
- D. Terrain can only impede movement

Terrain plays a crucial role in military operations by significantly impacting various aspects such as visibility and movement, which can dictate the success of a mission. Different types of terrain—whether it be mountains, forests, urban areas, or open fields—can offer advantages or pose challenges to both friendly and enemy forces. For instance, mountainous terrain can restrict visibility and movement, making it difficult for troops to maneuver effectively and communicate. Conversely, open terrain may provide clear lines of sight and allow for swift troop movements but can also expose forces to enemy observation and fire. Additionally, understanding the tactical implications of terrain enables military commanders to make informed decisions about troop deployments and engagements. Terrain can provide concealment for forces, cover for movement, or routes that favor defensive or offensive strategies. This knowledge contributes to the successful execution of operations by leveraging the terrain to gain a positional advantage over adversaries. Recognizing and adapting to terrain conditions is essential for effective military strategy.

**7. What is the primary goal of establishing "fire superiority"?**

- A. To permit friendly forces to retreat**
- B. To dominate the battlefield by preventing effective enemy weapon use**
- C. To minimize supply usage**
- D. To facilitate civilian evacuation**

Establishing "fire superiority" is fundamentally about dominating the battlefield, which is achieved by preventing effective enemy weapon use. This ensures that friendly forces can maneuver without the immediate threat of enemy fire, enhancing the operational effectiveness and safety of troops in combat situations. When fire superiority is established, it typically allows friendly forces to engage the enemy more effectively and can significantly shape the course of a confrontation. This concept is crucial for infantry tactics, as it enables soldiers to carry out their missions with reduced risk from enemy attack. When a unit achieves fire superiority, it can suppress or neutralize enemy forces, thereby allowing for maneuvering and other tactical operations without facing significant retaliatory fire. This focus on controlling the battlefield dynamics directly impacts the success of missions, allowing friendly forces to maintain the initiative and dictate the terms of engagement.

**8. What is represented by brown on a map?**

- A. Vegetation**
- B. Contour lines**
- C. Man-made features**
- D. Water features**

Brown on a map typically represents contour lines, which are used to indicate elevation and the shape of the terrain. These lines connect points of equal elevation, providing crucial information about the topography of an area. Understanding contour lines is essential for navigation, land usage planning, and terrain analysis as they depict the steepness or gentleness of slopes. The use of brown to denote elevation allows map users to visualize how the land rises and falls, which is particularly important for military operations and positioning of troops and equipment. Having a clear understanding of the terrain can affect strategy and tactics in an infantry context, making knowledge of contour lines vital for effective planning and execution of operations.

**9. Which publication corresponds to the M2 .50 Caliber machine gun?**

**A. FM 3-22.65**

**B. FM 3-22.9**

**C. FM 3-22.27**

**D. FM 3-22.45**

The correct publication that corresponds to the M2 .50 Caliber machine gun is FM 3-22.65. This Field Manual provides comprehensive guidance on the proper operation, maintenance, and tactical employment of the M2 machine gun. It covers aspects such as the weapon's capabilities, safety procedures, and effective firing techniques, ensuring that soldiers are thoroughly informed about the use of this powerful weapon system. The specificity of FM 3-22.65 in addressing the M2 .50 Caliber machine gun makes it the authoritative source for understanding its operation within infantry tactics. Each Field Manual is designated for particular weapons or topics, and FM 3-22.65 is specifically tailored to the M2, providing an essential resource for soldiers who will be handling this weapon in various conditions and combat scenarios.

**10. What is meant by the term "battle drill"?**

**A. A solo tactical movement**

**B. A collective response to enemy action**

**C. Providing medical assistance**

**D. Executing negotiations**

The term "battle drill" refers specifically to a collective response to enemy action. This concept is a fundamental part of military training, where soldiers are prepared to execute specific tasks and maneuvers as a cohesive unit during combat scenarios. Battle drills are designed to enhance unit cohesion, speed, and effectiveness in responding to various combat situations, ensuring that all members of the team understand their roles and can act instinctively. These drills often involve rehearsing actions for scenarios such as reacting to enemy fire, performing an ambush, or taking cover under enemy attack. The emphasis on collective response highlights the necessity for teamwork and coordination, which are crucial during chaotic situations in the field. By conducting these collective drills, troops can build muscle memory and improve their performance under pressure, ensuring that they remain effective in protecting themselves and accomplishing their mission objectives in the face of threat.