

Infantry 11B 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. What does 'EPW' stand for in military terms?**
 - A. Enemy Personnel Water**
 - B. Enemy Prisoner of War**
 - C. Estimated Personnel Weapon**
 - D. Engaged Personnel Watch**

- 2. In the context of military operations, what does the term "cover" refer to?**
 - A. Protection from direct fire offered by natural or artificial obstacles**
 - B. Assistance provided by higher command**
 - C. A strategic withdrawal from an engagement**
 - D. Options available to soldiers before an attack**

- 3. What does the acronym S.O.P. stand for?**
 - A. Standard Operational Procedure**
 - B. Systematic Operational Protocol**
 - C. Standard Operating Procedure**
 - D. Selective Operational Procedure**

- 4. A depression in terrain is considered to be what type of feature?**
 - A. High ground**
 - B. Low ground**
 - C. Horizontal ground**
 - D. Vertical ground**

- 5. Which of the following describes the three types of movement techniques in the field?**
 - A. Traveling, engaging, and retreating**
 - B. Traveling, traveling overwatch, and bounding overwatch**
 - C. Moving, positioning, and advancing**
 - D. Stationary, mobile, and ambush**

- 6. What is the standard method for indicating a target's location?**
- A. Use of a grid reference system**
 - B. Visual identification of landmarks**
 - C. Sound signals or code words**
 - D. Map reading without a coordinate system**
- 7. Why is it important to know troop leading procedures?**
- A. To maintain historical records of battles**
 - B. To effectively plan operations in time-sensitive situations**
 - C. To develop creative strategies without a plan**
 - D. To train civilians in military tactics**
- 8. At what velocity does the M240B operate?**
- A. 2400 fps**
 - B. 2600 fps**
 - C. 2800 fps**
 - D. 3000 fps**
- 9. What does LACE help assess during operations?**
- A. Liquid, Ammo, Casualties, Equipment**
 - B. Location, Actions, Combat, Engagement**
 - C. Logistics, Armaments, Communications, Equipment**
 - D. Leadership, Assessment, Control, Equipment**
- 10. How do the principles of training contribute to military readiness?**
- A. By reducing the need for strategic planning**
 - B. By ensuring soldiers maintain a level of physical fitness**
 - C. By preparing soldiers for diverse combat scenarios efficiently**
 - D. By standardizing all aspects of military life**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does 'EPW' stand for in military terms?

- A. Enemy Personnel Water
- B. Enemy Prisoner of War**
- C. Estimated Personnel Weapon
- D. Engaged Personnel Watch

In military terminology, 'EPW' stands for Enemy Prisoner of War. This designation is crucial in the context of armed conflict and military operations, as it refers to personnel captured during combat who are members of the opposing force. The handling and treatment of EPWs are governed by various international laws and protocols, such as the Geneva Conventions, which are designed to ensure humane treatment and protect the rights of these individuals. Understanding the concept of EPWs is vital for infantry soldiers, as it impacts rules of engagement, tactical maneuvers, and the overall conduct of operations. Properly categorizing and managing EPWs is essential for maintaining operational integrity and adhering to legal standards in warfare.

2. In the context of military operations, what does the term "cover" refer to?

- A. Protection from direct fire offered by natural or artificial obstacles**
- B. Assistance provided by higher command
- C. A strategic withdrawal from an engagement
- D. Options available to soldiers before an attack

The term "cover" in military operations specifically refers to the protection that is provided from direct fire through the use of natural or artificial obstacles. This can include things like walls, embankments, trenches, or any substantial structures that shield personnel from enemy fire. The purpose of cover is to reduce the likelihood of being hit by enemy weapons, allowing soldiers to maneuver or engage the enemy while minimizing exposure to danger. Understanding this concept is critical for infantry tactics, as effective use of cover can significantly enhance the survivability of troops in combat situations. When soldiers are in covered positions, they are not only protected, but they can also observe their surroundings and plan their next moves with reduced risk. Assistance from higher command, strategic withdrawals, or options available before an attack, while relevant in the context of military operations, do not define the term "cover" in the same way. Those concepts encompass other aspects of military planning and execution, but they do not directly address the essential protective function that cover provides in combat scenarios.

3. What does the acronym S.O.P. stand for?

- A. Standard Operational Procedure
- B. Systematic Operational Protocol
- C. Standard Operating Procedure**
- D. Selective Operational Procedure

The acronym S.O.P. stands for Standard Operating Procedure. This term is widely used in military and various organizational contexts to refer to a set of established procedures or protocols that guide personnel in carrying out specific tasks in a consistent and efficient manner. Standard Operating Procedures are essential in operations to ensure that everyone follows the same methods, leading to predictable and repeatable outcomes. This consistency is crucial in scenarios where adherence to specific protocols can significantly impact safety, effectiveness, and mission success. The other choices incorporate elements of similar terminology but do not accurately represent the widely accepted definition or usage of S.O.P. In particular, "Systematic Operational Protocol" and "Selective Operational Procedure" do not reflect the standardized approach implied by the term, while "Standard Operational Procedure" is a common misstatement, as it omits the key word "Operating."

4. A depression in terrain is considered to be what type of feature?

- A. High ground
- B. Low ground**
- C. Horizontal ground
- D. Vertical ground

A depression in the terrain is classified as low ground because it represents an area that is lower in elevation compared to the surrounding landscape. This geographical feature can play a significant role in military operations, as it can provide cover and concealment for troops and vehicles. Understanding terrain features, including depressions, is crucial for navigation, positioning, and tactical planning on the battlefield. Low ground can also affect visibility and movement, making it important for infantry soldiers to recognize and utilize these features effectively in their strategies.

5. Which of the following describes the three types of movement techniques in the field?

- A. Traveling, engaging, and retreating**
- B. Traveling, traveling overwatch, and bounding overwatch**
- C. Moving, positioning, and advancing**
- D. Stationary, mobile, and ambush**

The correct answer highlights the three primary movement techniques utilized in infantry operations: traveling, traveling overwatch, and bounding overwatch. Understanding these techniques is crucial for effective troop movement in the field. Traveling is employed when speed is essential, allowing units to move quickly to their objective while maintaining a formation that enables quick responses to unexpected threats. This technique is particularly useful when the threat level is low to moderate. Traveling overwatch involves a more cautious approach, where one element moves forward while another element provides cover from a distance. This method ensures that forces have immediate support ready in case of an engagement, increasing overall safety during movement. Bounding overwatch is the most tactical of the three, where units leapfrog each other—one element advances while the other remains in a covered position ready to provide fire support if necessary. This technique allows for more deliberate progression towards an objective, maintaining a continuous defensive posture during advancement. Collectively, these movement techniques enhance a unit's ability to maneuver in various combat situations, balancing speed, security, and the ability to engage when necessary. The other options do not adequately capture these tactical elements, making them less applicable to standard infantry movement in the field.

6. What is the standard method for indicating a target's location?

- A. Use of a grid reference system**
- B. Visual identification of landmarks**
- C. Sound signals or code words**
- D. Map reading without a coordinate system**

The standard method for indicating a target's location is through the use of a grid reference system. This system provides precise coordinates that allow soldiers to accurately locate a target on a map. By using a grid reference, personnel can communicate the target's location clearly and ensure that everyone understands the same point in the operational environment. This method is widely used in military operations due to its accuracy and reliability, making it indispensable for coordination and tactical movements. In contrast, while visual identification of landmarks can be useful for navigation, it lacks the precision of a grid reference and may be subject to misinterpretation. Sound signals or code words can convey information but are not as accurate as grid coordinates, which can lead to confusion in complex situations. Finally, map reading without a coordinate system does not provide a reliable method for indicating specific locations, as it can lead to ambiguity and uncertainty regarding the exact target area. Thus, the grid reference system is the most effective and standardized method for this purpose.

7. Why is it important to know troop leading procedures?

- A. To maintain historical records of battles**
- B. To effectively plan operations in time-sensitive situations**
- C. To develop creative strategies without a plan**
- D. To train civilians in military tactics**

Knowing troop leading procedures is crucial because it equips leaders with the necessary framework to plan and execute military operations efficiently, especially in time-sensitive situations. These procedures provide a systematic approach that includes analyzing the mission, gathering information, and coordinating resources and personnel effectively. In combat or tactical scenarios, where conditions can change rapidly and decisions need to be made quickly, following established troop leading procedures allows for clear communications, minimizes confusion, and ensures that all members of the unit understand their roles. This level of organization is vital to achieve mission objectives and maintain unit cohesion and effectiveness under pressure. Moreover, effective troop leading procedures enhance adaptability and responsiveness. Leaders who are well-versed in these procedures can make informed decisions based on real-time information, significantly increasing the likelihood of mission success.

8. At what velocity does the M240B operate?

- A. 2400 fps**
- B. 2600 fps**
- C. 2800 fps**
- D. 3000 fps**

The M240B machine gun operates at a velocity of approximately 2800 feet per second (fps). This velocity is significant because it affects the weapon's effectiveness and the trajectory of the bullets fired. A higher muzzle velocity, like that of the M240B, results in a flatter trajectory and reduced time for the bullet to reach its target, which is critical in infantry operations where precision and timing can be vital. Understanding the muzzle velocity of the M240B allows soldiers to effectively engage targets at various ranges and accounts for factors such as wind and bullet drop. This information is essential for marksmanship training and operational planning. The other velocities listed are not reflective of the M240B's design specifications and would denote different types of munitions or weapon systems altogether.

9. What does LACE help assess during operations?

- A. Liquid, Ammo, Casualties, Equipment**
- B. Location, Actions, Combat, Engagement**
- C. Logistics, Armaments, Communications, Equipment**
- D. Leadership, Assessment, Control, Equipment**

LACE is an acronym that stands for Liquid, Ammo, Casualties, and Equipment. This tool is used to quickly assess the status of a unit during operations by gathering crucial information about the four key components of operational readiness. Liquid refers to the status of water supplies and hydration levels for soldiers, an essential factor in maintaining troop effectiveness, especially in combat situations. Ammo signifies the amount of ammunition available, which is critical for sustaining firepower and overall operational capability. Casualties provide data on the number of injured or killed personnel, directly impacting the unit's strength and effectiveness. Finally, Equipment relates to the operational status of weapons and other critical gear that troops depend on to accomplish their missions. Together, these elements give commanders a snapshot of their unit's readiness and capability, enabling informed decisions about tactics and resource management. This assessment is essential for ensuring the unit can effectively engage in ongoing operations and adapt as necessary.

10. How do the principles of training contribute to military readiness?

- A. By reducing the need for strategic planning**
- B. By ensuring soldiers maintain a level of physical fitness**
- C. By preparing soldiers for diverse combat scenarios efficiently**
- D. By standardizing all aspects of military life**

The principles of training contribute to military readiness by ensuring that soldiers are well-prepared to face a variety of combat scenarios. Effective training programs are designed to simulate real-life conditions and challenges that soldiers may encounter in the field. This includes not only physical fitness but also tactical skills, decision-making abilities, and teamwork under pressure. By preparing soldiers for diverse situations, the military enhances their adaptability and resilience, enabling them to respond effectively to unexpected events and changes on the battlefield. This comprehensive preparation is key to maintaining high levels of operational effectiveness, as it allows units to operate with confidence and precision in dynamic and often unpredictable environments. Thus, the focus on preparing soldiers for various combat scenarios directly correlates with their readiness to engage in operations successfully, meeting both the strategic and tactical needs of military missions.

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://infantry11b.examzify.com>

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

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