

# INFANTRY 11B PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



*Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence*



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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. 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
- 2. Which of the following options describes the proper range for the muzzle velocity of an M249?**
  - A. 2500 - 2800
  - B. 2800 - 3200
  - C. 3000 - 3500
  - D. 3500 - 4000
- 3. Which priority of work focuses on ensuring privacy and sanitation in a military environment?**
  - A. Personal hygiene
  - B. Weapons maintenance
  - C. Chow
  - D. Security
- 4. What defines a Fire Team?**
  - A. A small group of specialists conducting sabotage operations
  - B. A squad consisting of 8 soldiers performing reconnaissance
  - C. A small unit consisting of 4 soldiers executing direct fire and maneuver operations
  - D. A command unit coordinating multiple squads on the battlefield
- 5. In a non-emergency situation, which step of the SLLS technique is still beneficial?**
  - A. Stop
  - B. Smell
  - C. All of the above
  - D. None of the above

- 6. What is the purpose of a land navigation exercise?**
- A. To practice map reading and compass usage
  - B. To ensure soldiers can accurately navigate terrain using maps and compasses
  - C. To train in urban combat scenarios
  - D. To develop physical endurance in soldiers
- 7. Which of the following is NOT one of the Five Principles of Patrolling?**
- A. Plan
  - B. Recon
  - C. Control
  - D. Attack
- 8. Under METT-TC, what does "T" stand for?**
- A. Time Available
  - B. Terrain
  - C. Troops
  - D. Tactics
- 9. 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
- 10. Which method is commonly used for marking the pickup site in a MEDEVAC operation?**
- A. Smoke signals
  - B. Flares and reflective devices
  - C. Flags of various colors
  - D. Verbal communication via radio

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. 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.*

## 2. Which of the following options describes the proper range for the muzzle velocity of an M249?

- A. 2500 - 2800
- B. 2800 - 3200**
- C. 3000 - 3500
- D. 3500 - 4000

*The proper muzzle velocity for an M249 machine gun typically falls within the range of 2800 to 3200 feet per second. This velocity allows the M249 to effectively deliver rounds at a speed conducive to maintaining accuracy and maximizing the effectiveness of the ammunition over distance. Muzzle velocity is a crucial factor in ballistics, as it influences the trajectory and impact of the round, making this range particularly appropriate for the tactical roles assigned to the M249, which include providing suppressive fire and engaging a variety of targets. Understanding this information is essential for infantry soldiers to ensure proper engagement and effectiveness during operations.*

### 3. Which priority of work focuses on ensuring privacy and sanitation in a military environment?

- A. Personal hygiene**
- B. Weapons maintenance
- C. Chow
- D. Security

The choice that emphasizes ensuring privacy and sanitation in a military environment is centered on personal hygiene. In the context of military operations, maintaining personal hygiene is crucial for the health and morale of personnel. It involves practices that prevent the spread of illness, enhance the overall well-being of soldiers, and ensure that troops can effectively perform their duties without the distractions or hindrances that poor sanitation can cause. Personal hygiene practices can include proper handwashing, bathing, dental care, and managing waste disposal. These measures not only promote individual health but also contribute to the larger unit's operational readiness. In scenarios where resources might be limited, maintaining personal hygiene can directly influence the effectiveness and success of the mission. While other choices like weapons maintenance, food (chow), and security are certainly important components of military operations, they do not specifically address the need for privacy and sanitation in the same way that personal hygiene does. Weapons maintenance focuses on the upkeep of firearms and other equipment, food ensures that troops are nourished, and security pertains to the protection of personnel and assets. Each of these functions plays a vital role in military effectiveness, but personal hygiene uniquely encompasses the aspects of sanitation and privacy within that environment.

### 4. What defines a Fire Team?

- A. A small group of specialists conducting sabotage operations
- B. A squad consisting of 8 soldiers performing reconnaissance
- C. A small unit consisting of 4 soldiers executing direct fire and maneuver operations**
- D. A command unit coordinating multiple squads on the battlefield

A Fire Team is defined as a small unit consisting of four soldiers who work together to execute direct fire and maneuver operations. This structure allows for effective teamwork and tactical flexibility on the battlefield. The typical composition of a Fire Team includes various roles, such as a team leader, a rifleman, an automatic rifleman, and a grenadier, each contributing unique skills to the team's overall effectiveness during combat. The purpose of a Fire Team is to provide a balance of firepower, mobility, and support, enabling them to engage enemy forces while maneuvering effectively. This small unit size encourages efficient communication, rapid responses to changing combat scenarios, and effective integration with other elements of the squad and larger units. In contrast, the other options describe formations that do not align with the specific characteristics of a Fire Team. A group focused on sabotage operations, a squad conducting reconnaissance, or a command unit coordinating larger formations does not accurately reflect the essential function and composition of a Fire Team in a conventional infantry context.

5. In a non-emergency situation, which step of the SLLS technique is still beneficial?

- A. Stop
- B. Smell
- C. All of the above**
- D. None of the above

The SLLS (Stop, Look, Listen, Smell) technique is vital for maintaining situational awareness, and in a non-emergency situation, all steps can offer important benefits. When you stop, you take a moment to gather your thoughts and assess your environment. This pause allows you to focus on your surroundings without distractions, making it easier to notice any potential hazards or threats that may not be immediately obvious. Looking involves visually surveying the area to identify anything unusual or noteworthy, such as changes in the environment, people behaving oddly, or potential escape routes. This active scan can inform decisions and actions, enhancing situational awareness even in a routine context. Listening is essential, as auditory cues can provide critical information about potential developments that you may not be able to see. Sounds can indicate movement, conversations, or other environmental clues that could inform your understanding of the situation. Smelling adds another layer of awareness, as certain odors can signal danger or changes in the environment, such as the smell of smoke or gas, which can be crucial for health and safety. Utilizing all these steps, even when a situation appears non-threatening or routine, fosters a habit of vigilance and attentiveness, preparing you to respond effectively should circumstances change. Thus,

6. What is the purpose of a land navigation exercise?

- A. To practice map reading and compass usage
- B. To ensure soldiers can accurately navigate terrain using maps and compasses**
- C. To train in urban combat scenarios
- D. To develop physical endurance in soldiers

The purpose of a land navigation exercise is centered around ensuring that soldiers can accurately navigate terrain using maps and compasses, which is critical for operational success. This involves not only practicing individual skills like map reading and compass usage but also reinforcing the ability to integrate these skills in real-time scenarios that mimic the complexities of actual deployments. Navigating unfamiliar terrain is essential for mission planning and execution, allowing soldiers to move tactically and maintain situational awareness. By focusing on the accuracy and reliability of navigation skills, soldiers can build confidence and proficiency, which are indispensable in field operations. The goal is to enable every soldier to independently manage navigation challenges, thereby enhancing unit cohesion and effectiveness during missions.

## 7. Which of the following is NOT one of the Five Principles of Patrolling?

- A. Plan
- B. Recon
- C. Control
- D. Attack**

The Five Principles of Patrolling are fundamental concepts that guide infantry units in conducting effective patrols, ensuring operational success while minimizing risks. The principles include Plan, Recon, Security, Control, and Common Sense. The correct response indicates that "Attack" is not one of the Five Principles of Patrolling. Each of the recognized principles serves a specific function in the overall planning and execution of patrol missions. "Attack" may be a tactical maneuver or objective during a patrol but does not represent a principle that underpins the overall approach as outlined by the established principles. "Plan" emphasizes the importance of thorough mission preparation, taking into account the operational environment, objectives, and resources. "Recon" focuses on the necessity of reconnaissance to gather critical information about the area of operations. "Security" involves measures to protect personnel and equipment during operations. "Control" is vital for maintaining command over the operation and ensuring coordination among team members. The absence of "Attack" from this list highlights that while offensive actions may occur within a patrol's mission, they do not define the parameters of effective patrolling as established by these foundational principles. Understanding this distinction is essential for soldiers to carry out their duties effectively within the context of mission objectives.

## 8. Under METT-TC, what does "T" stand for?

- A. Time Available
- B. Terrain**
- C. Troops
- D. Tactics

In the METT-TC acronym, "T" stands for Terrain. Understanding terrain is crucial for military operations as it influences everything from troop movements to tactical planning. The characteristics of the terrain, such as elevation, vegetation, and man-made structures, can affect visibility, cover, and concealment for both friendly and enemy forces. Analyzing terrain helps leaders determine the best course of action and plan for factors like engagement areas, routes of advance, and defensive positions. Making informed decisions based on terrain assessment is vital for mission success, as it directly impacts operational effectiveness and troop safety.

## 9. 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.

**10. Which method is commonly used for marking the pickup site in a MEDEVAC operation?**

- A. Smoke signals
- B. Flares and reflective devices**
- C. Flags of various colors
- D. Verbal communication via radio

*In a MEDEVAC (medical evacuation) operation, marking the pickup site is critical for ensuring the safe and efficient retrieval of casualties. The use of flares and reflective devices is a common method because these signals are highly visible, especially in low-light conditions or poor weather. Flares create an immediate visual cue that can be seen from a distance, allowing the aircraft or ground vehicles to pinpoint the exact location quickly. Reflective devices, such as panels or markers that reflect light, can also enhance visibility when illuminated by searchlights or aircraft lights. The combination of these methods increases the likelihood that the pickup point will be identified, facilitating a timely evacuation. Other choices, like smoke signals, while sometimes used in other contexts, may not always provide a reliable indication of location due to wind conditions and visibility issues. Flags can be effective but may not be as visible from the air compared to flares or reflective devices. Verbal communication via radio is essential in coordinating the evacuation, but it does not serve the purpose of marking the physical location for the aircraft operators. Therefore, the combination of flares and reflective devices stands out as the most effective and widely utilized method for marking the pickup site in MEDEVAC operations.*

## 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://infantry11b.examzify.com>

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

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