

# Infantry Squad Leader Weapons and Fire Support Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is the M18A1 Claymore Mine primarily used for?**
  - A. Demolishing buildings**
  - B. Anti-tank operations**
  - C. Ambushes and area denial**
  - D. Signal operations**
- 2. What is a critical aspect of fire support coordination?**
  - A. Using only organic weapons**
  - B. Guaranteeing high ammunition supply levels**
  - C. Establishing clear communication and procedures**
  - D. Assuming enemy positions are static**
- 3. What is one of the main challenges for infantry squads in combat?**
  - A. Lack of weaponry options**
  - B. Maintaining effective communication**
  - C. Access to transportation**
  - D. Finding adequate shelter**
- 4. What is the last element to be included in the call for fire for naval gunfire?**
  - A. Method of Fire and Control**
  - B. Target Description**
  - C. Warning Order**
  - D. Spotter Identification**
- 5. How do battalions and brigades differ in infantry structure?**
  - A. A battalion is larger and consists of multiple brigades**
  - B. A brigade is smaller and consists of fewer companies**
  - C. A battalion consists of several companies, while a brigade encompasses multiple battalions**
  - D. A brigade is only for mechanized units**



- 6. In a squad context, what does "combat power" refer to?**
- A. The physical strength of the squad members**
  - B. The total effectiveness a squad can bring to bear on an enemy**
  - C. The amount of ammunition available**
  - D. The tactical maneuverability of the squad**
- 7. How can an Infantry Squad Leader best utilize combat multipliers?**
- A. By delaying the use of air support**
  - B. By effectively coordinating personnel, equipment, and tactics for greater impact**
  - C. By ensuring that all squad members carry the same weapon**
  - D. By increasing the number of troops present**
- 8. What does the term "suppressive fire" refer to?**
- A. Fire used to destroy enemy positions**
  - B. Fire delivered to prevent the enemy from shooting effectively**
  - C. Fire designed to signal artillery strikes**
  - D. Fire that targets enemy leadership**
- 9. What is the role of the squad designated marksman?**
- A. To lead the squad in tactical maneuvers**
  - B. To engage targets at greater distances and provide accurate suppressive fire using a designated rifle**
  - C. To provide logistic support to the squad**
  - D. To serve as a liaison between the squad and command**
- 10. What is the weight of the MK 19 40mm machinegun when mounted on a tripod?**
- A. 130.6 lbs**
  - B. 128 lbs**
  - C. 150 lbs**
  - D. 140 lbs**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

## 1. What is the M18A1 Claymore Mine primarily used for?

- A. Demolishing buildings
- B. Anti-tank operations
- C. Ambushes and area denial**
- D. Signal operations

The M18A1 Claymore Mine is primarily utilized for ambushes and area denial due to its design as a directional anti-personnel mine. It is engineered to project metal projectiles in a specific direction when detonated, making it highly effective in targeting enemy personnel approaching a vital area. The mine is often employed to establish a defensive perimeter or to support ambush tactics, allowing infantry squads to enhance their defensive capabilities and control key terrain. Its ability to be reliably set up in various terrain types makes it a versatile tool for achieving tactical objectives, particularly in ambush scenarios. In contrast, demolishing buildings is typically accomplished with different types of explosives designed for structural destruction, and anti-tank operations are more appropriate for mines specifically engineered to target vehicles. Signal operations involve communication and signaling devices, which are unrelated to the function of the Claymore mine. Hence, the use of the M18A1 Claymore Mine fits squarely within the context of ambush and area denial strategies.

## 2. What is a critical aspect of fire support coordination?

- A. Using only organic weapons
- B. Guaranteeing high ammunition supply levels
- C. Establishing clear communication and procedures**
- D. Assuming enemy positions are static

Establishing clear communication and procedures is essential in fire support coordination because it ensures that all units involved are aligned and can act efficiently and effectively in a dynamic combat environment. Clear communication minimizes the risk of friendly fire and enhances the responsiveness of fire support assets to the maneuvering elements of the unit. Coordination involves not only relaying information about the location of friendly forces and enemy targets but also ensuring that fire support requests are understood and prioritized appropriately. Procedures also enable quick decision-making, allowing units to adapt to changing battlefield conditions seamlessly. Without clear communication, the potential for miscommunication increases, leading to ineffective support or even potentially catastrophic errors. In contrast, using only organic weapons may limit the fire support options available to a unit, and while guaranteeing high ammunition supply levels is important, it doesn't directly address the tactical application of those resources. Assuming enemy positions are static could lead to significant tactical disadvantages, as it does not account for the dynamic nature of combat.

### **3. What is one of the main challenges for infantry squads in combat?**

- A. Lack of weaponry options**
- B. Maintaining effective communication**
- C. Access to transportation**
- D. Finding adequate shelter**

Maintaining effective communication is a critical challenge for infantry squads in combat due to the complex and dynamic nature of the battlefield. When soldiers are engaged in combat, staying connected with team members, higher command, and support units is essential for coordinating movements, executing missions, and ensuring the safety of personnel. Effective communication can enable rapid decision-making, the sharing of intelligence, and the synchronization of fire support, all of which are pivotal for achieving operational success. In chaotic combat situations, factors such as noise, the physical environment, and enemy actions can create barriers to communication. Using radios, hand signals, or other means can be hampered by equipment failures or the need for stealth, highlighting the importance of training and drills to prepare soldiers for these challenges. While the other choices present valid concerns, such as access to weaponry, transportation, and shelter, they do not capture the immediate and ongoing need for clear and reliable communication, which directly impacts the effectiveness and survival of the squad in combat situations.

### **4. What is the last element to be included in the call for fire for naval gunfire?**

- A. Method of Fire and Control**
- B. Target Description**
- C. Warning Order**
- D. Spotter Identification**

The last element to be included in the call for fire for naval gunfire is the Method of Fire and Control. This component is crucial because it provides the necessary instructions regarding how the fire support will be executed. This includes specifying whether it will be a danger close situation, the preferred method of engagement, and any required adjustments or controls to ensure that the supporting fires are effectively coordinated with the maneuvering forces and to minimize the risk to friendly troops. In the context of the call for fire sequence, the Method of Fire and Control is placed last to ensure all other critical information about the target and the situation has been clearly stated first — such as the target description, the urgency of the request, and the identification of the spotter or observer. By placing the Method of Fire and Control at the end, it reinforces the operational context established earlier in the call, ensuring clarity and coherence in the communication of fire support needs. This systematic approach is essential for effective coordination of naval gunfire support during combat operations.

**5. How do battalions and brigades differ in infantry structure?**

- A. A battalion is larger and consists of multiple brigades**
- B. A brigade is smaller and consists of fewer companies**
- C. A battalion consists of several companies, while a brigade encompasses multiple battalions**
- D. A brigade is only for mechanized units**

A battalion consists of several companies, which usually number around three to five, and serves as a fundamental unit in infantry organization. In contrast, a brigade encompasses multiple battalions, typically consisting of three to five battalions. This hierarchical structure allows brigades to maintain command over multiple battalions and coordinate larger operations. This distinction is crucial for understanding the levels of command and the organizational framework used in military operations. The differentiation between battalions and brigades reflects the need for effective command and control across different levels of units, ensuring efficient deployment of resources and personnel in various operational contexts. This structure enables the military to conduct operations at a scale that aligns with strategic objectives.

**6. In a squad context, what does "combat power" refer to?**

- A. The physical strength of the squad members**
- B. The total effectiveness a squad can bring to bear on an enemy**
- C. The amount of ammunition available**
- D. The tactical maneuverability of the squad**

Combat power in a squad context refers to the total effectiveness a squad can bring to bear on an enemy. This encompasses not only the physical capabilities and individual skills of the squad members but also how well these elements are integrated and utilized in a cohesive manner to achieve combat objectives. This can include various factors such as the squad's weapon systems, the training and experience of its members, their ability to communicate and coordinate with each other, and how effectively they can maneuver and employ their fire support capabilities. The essence of combat power lies in the ability to combine these elements to create a synergistic effect that maximizes their impact during engagements with an enemy force. While physical strength, ammunition, and tactical maneuverability are all components that can influence a squad's performance in combat, they individually do not encapsulate the holistic concept of combat power as defined in military terms. Combat power is about the overall effectiveness in achieving mission objectives against adversarial forces rather than the isolated attributes or resources of the squad.

**7. How can an Infantry Squad Leader best utilize combat multipliers?**

- A. By delaying the use of air support
- B. By effectively coordinating personnel, equipment, and tactics for greater impact**
- C. By ensuring that all squad members carry the same weapon
- D. By increasing the number of troops present

Utilizing combat multipliers is essential for maximizing the effectiveness of an Infantry Squad Leader's operations. The correct answer emphasizes the importance of effectively coordinating personnel, equipment, and tactics to achieve greater impact. This coordination enables the squad leader to enhance the overall capability of the squad by leveraging the unique strengths of each member and resource. For instance, by understanding how different weapons systems complement each other, as well as how to integrate fire support into the squad's maneuvers, a leader can create a more dynamic and versatile fighting force. This coordination also includes strategic planning and communication, which are critical during engagements to adapt to changing situations on the battlefield. Ultimately, when a squad leader combines the talents and tools available to them, they create synergies that can decisively influence the outcome of a combat scenario. In contrast, delaying air support or ensuring uniformity in weaponry among squad members does not enhance the squad's combat effectiveness. Similarly, merely increasing troop numbers without effective integration and tactical coordination fails to utilize the full potential of those troops in combat situations. Therefore, the focus on coordination and integrated tactics is what enables an Infantry Squad Leader to maximize the benefits of combat multipliers.

**8. What does the term "suppressive fire" refer to?**

- A. Fire used to destroy enemy positions
- B. Fire delivered to prevent the enemy from shooting effectively**
- C. Fire designed to signal artillery strikes
- D. Fire that targets enemy leadership

The term "suppressive fire" specifically refers to fire delivered to suppress or limit the enemy's ability to return effective fire. This tactic is crucial in maintaining the safety of troop movements, allowing friendly forces to maneuver or reposition without facing immediate threats from the enemy's weapons. Suppressive fire aims to keep the enemy pinned down by making them less able to engage targets properly, thereby creating opportunities for friendly forces to act. This type of fire is distinguished from other kinds of fire, such as destructive fire aimed at eliminating enemy positions or tactical strikes intended for signaling or targeting leadership. Suppressive fire is characterized by its purpose: not necessarily to inflict casualties but to neutralize the enemy's ability to conduct coordinated or effective actions during the engagement.



**9. What is the role of the squad designated marksman?**

- A. To lead the squad in tactical maneuvers**
- B. To engage targets at greater distances and provide accurate suppressive fire using a designated rifle**
- C. To provide logistic support to the squad**
- D. To serve as a liaison between the squad and command**

The designated marksman plays a crucial role in the squad by engaging targets at greater distances with greater accuracy than standard infantry rifles. This specialized role allows the designated marksman to provide precise fire support to the squad, which can significantly enhance the squad's overall combat effectiveness. By utilizing a designated rifle, often with modifications for improved accuracy, the marksman can effectively target enemy combatants beyond the typical engagement range of standard infantry weapons. Additionally, their ability to provide accurate suppressive fire helps to keep enemy forces at bay, allowing the squad to maneuver more safely and effectively in various combat situations. This role complements the capabilities of other squad members, ensuring a balanced approach to both offensive and defensive operations.

**10. What is the weight of the MK 19 40mm machinegun when mounted on a tripod?**

- A. 130.6 lbs**
- B. 128 lbs**
- C. 150 lbs**
- D. 140 lbs**

The weight of the MK 19 40mm machine gun when mounted on a tripod is indeed 130.6 pounds. This weight includes the gun itself and the tripod, which is crucial information for operational planning and logistics. Understanding the weight is important for squad leaders when it comes to transportation, deployment, and maintaining effective mobility during operations. The MK 19 is a versatile automatic grenade launcher that is utilized for support in various combat scenarios. Its portability and mounting options, including the tripod, enhance its effectiveness in providing suppressive fire. Knowing its total weight allows leaders to manage their squad's loadout effectively, ensuring that personnel can handle the equipment without compromising their combat readiness.

# 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://infantrysquadleadweaponsfiresupp.examzify.com>**

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