

MACHINE GUN CORE COMPETENCIES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://machineguncorecomp.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. How many rounds are typically fired in a burst during the sustained rate of fire for the MK19?
 - A. 1-2 rounds
 - B. 3-5 rounds
 - C. 6-8 rounds
 - D. 9-10 rounds
2. Which term refers to the potential area where fired rounds may not land?
 - A. Dead space
 - B. Bursts of fire
 - C. Trajectory
 - D. Beaten zone
3. How many mils are on the elevating hand wheel of a machine gun?
 - A. 25
 - B. 50
 - C. 75
 - D. 100
4. Name a common heavy machine gun used in armed forces today.
 - A. The M4 Carbine
 - B. The M240 Machine Gun
 - C. The M2 Browning .50 caliber machine gun
 - D. The Gatling Gun
5. What is the sight graduation range for the Mk19?
 - A. 100-1000m
 - B. 300-1500m
 - C. 500-2000m
 - D. 1000-3000m
6. What is a characteristic of the fire control on M2A1 Condition 3?
 - A. Chamber is full
 - B. First round is engaged by belt holding pawl
 - C. Rounds are not ready to fire
 - D. All rounds are in the chamber

7. What is "interlocking fire" in the context of machine gun strategies?

- A. A method of hiding machine guns
- B. Overlapping fields of fire from multiple machine guns
- C. A form of tactical retreat
- D. Using machine guns only in defensive scenarios

8. What role does a machine gunner play in a military unit?

- A. Primarily as a scout
- B. To provide vehicular support only
- C. To engage in close-quarters combat
- D. To provide suppressive fire for infantry units

9. When utilizing "plunging fire," which factor is crucial for target engagement?

- A. Enemy troop movement
- B. Angle of the gun elevation
- C. Length of the beaten zone
- D. Location of cover

10. What does the acronym ADDRAC represent?

- A. Answer, Alert, Direction, Description, Range, Assignment, Control
- B. Action, Determine, Deliver, Report, Advance, Control
- C. Analyze, Develop, Direct, Resolve, Assess, Control
- D. Assess, Define, Determine, Report, Activate, Control

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How many rounds are typically fired in a burst during the sustained rate of fire for the MK19?

- A. 1-2 rounds
- B. 3-5 rounds**
- C. 6-8 rounds
- D. 9-10 rounds

The sustained rate of fire for the MK19 is characterized by a burst of 3-5 rounds. This specific burst size is designed to optimize the weapon's effectiveness while allowing the operator to maintain control and accuracy during prolonged firing. The choice of 3-5 rounds strikes a balance between delivering sufficient firepower to engage targets effectively and mitigating the risk of overheating the weapon, which can occur with larger bursts. It also enables the operator to manage ammunition more efficiently in a sustained fire scenario without compromising effectiveness or weapon integrity. Using this burst rate helps to ensure that the MK19 remains a reliable and effective tool in various combat situations.

2. Which term refers to the potential area where fired rounds may not land?

- A. Dead space**
- B. Bursts of fire
- C. Trajectory
- D. Beaten zone

The term "dead space" refers to areas where fired rounds may not land due to various factors such as terrain features, obstacles, or the limitations of the weapon's path. Understanding dead space is crucial for effective engagement in combat situations, as it identifies zones where enemy movement may go undetected or unengaged because the weapon's fire cannot reach those areas. In contrast, "bursts of fire" refers to the short, controlled firing of multiple rounds in quick succession, which does not directly relate to the concept of where bullets may land or not land. "Trajectory" denotes the path a bullet takes once it has been fired and does not imply areas of absence. The "beaten zone" describes the area on the ground where the rounds impact, and understanding this zone is vital for effective targeting and ensuring maximum coverage. However, it doesn't address the concept of space where rounds might not land.

3. How many mils are on the elevating hand wheel of a machine gun?

- A. 25
- B. 50**
- C. 75
- D. 100

The elevating hand wheel of a machine gun is calibrated to have 50 mils. This measurement is significant as it provides precise adjustments for elevation during firing to account for varying distances and target heights. By having 50 mils marked on the hand wheel, operators can easily make incremental changes that enhance accuracy and effectiveness when engaging targets. The number of mils serves as a standard reference in military and shooting practices, ensuring consistency in aiming and firing techniques. Understanding this aspect of the machine gun's features is crucial for proper handling and operation in various scenarios.

4. Name a common heavy machine gun used in armed forces today.

- A. The M4 Carbine
- B. The M240 Machine Gun
- C. The M2 Browning .50 caliber machine gun**
- D. The Gatling Gun

The M2 Browning .50 caliber machine gun is a prominent heavy machine gun that has been widely used by armed forces around the world. Its design, characterized by a robust and reliable mechanism, has made it a staple in military applications since its introduction in the early 20th century. It offers significant stopping power and range, making it highly effective against both personnel and light vehicles. This machine gun is typically mounted on vehicles, ships, or used in ground defense, showcasing versatility in various combat scenarios. Its caliber of .50 (12.7mm) allows for excellent performance in terms of penetration and lethality, which has contributed to its long-lasting presence in modern militaries. While other options listed are also firearms, they do not fit the criteria of a common heavy machine gun in current armed forces as effectively as the M2 Browning does.

5. What is the sight graduation range for the Mk19?

- A. 100-1000m
- B. 300-1500m**
- C. 500-2000m
- D. 1000-3000m

The correct sight graduation range for the Mk19 is indeed 300-1500 meters. This range is significant as it allows operators to engage targets effectively at varying distances during combat scenarios. The Mk19, a belt-fed automatic grenade launcher, is designed to engage personnel and lightly armored vehicles with high volume and firepower. Understanding this graduation range is crucial for enabling precision targeting. When the sighting system of the Mk19 is calibrated to this range, it allows the gunner to estimate distances accurately, ensuring that the grenades arc effectively and reach the intended target. This capability enhances the weapon's effectiveness in various operational environments, where engagement distances can vary significantly depending on the tactical situation.

6. What is a characteristic of the fire control on M2A1 Condition 3?

- A. Chamber is full
- B. First round is engaged by belt holding pawl**
- C. Rounds are not ready to fire
- D. All rounds are in the chamber

In M2A1 Condition 3, the primary characteristic is that the first round is engaged by the belt holding pawl. This means that the ammunition belt is loaded into the feeder, and the belt holding pawl is holding the first round in position to be easily fed into the chamber when the weapon is ready to fire. This condition indicates that the weapon is not fully loaded and is in a state of readiness, without a round currently in the chamber. The fact that the first round is engaged signifies that the weapon is prepared for more controlled handling, allowing for a quicker transition to firing should the situation require it. This setup is vital for military operations, as it provides an optimal balance between readiness and safety. In contrast, other choices present configurations that do not accurately describe Condition 3. For instance, having all rounds in the chamber refers to a different condition that would imply a higher state of readiness than what is specified in Condition 3.

7. What is "interlocking fire" in the context of machine gun strategies?

- A. A method of hiding machine guns
- B. Overlapping fields of fire from multiple machine guns**
- C. A form of tactical retreat
- D. Using machine guns only in defensive scenarios

Interlocking fire involves the strategic positioning of multiple machine guns so that their fields of fire overlap, creating a comprehensive and redundant coverage area. This technique is essential for maximizing firepower on a designated target while minimizing the chances of gaps that could be exploited by the enemy. When machine guns are arranged in a way that their lines of fire cross or cover each other's blind spots, they can effectively suppress enemy movements and prevent them from advancing. This formation allows for continuous coverage and increases the lethality of the defense, as any enemy trying to move through the area would face a significant crossfire. The concept of interlocking fire is crucial in fortifying positions and is a fundamental aspect of effective machine gun tactics. Other options presented do not correctly define interlocking fire. Hiding machine guns does not utilize their firepower effectively; a tactical retreat does not involve the simultaneous use of machine guns; and limiting machine guns to defensive scenarios restricts their application, as they can also be effectively used in offensive strategies.

8. What role does a machine gunner play in a military unit?

- A. Primarily as a scout
- B. To provide vehicular support only
- C. To engage in close-quarters combat
- D. To provide suppressive fire for infantry units**

The role of a machine gunner in a military unit is fundamentally to provide suppressive fire for infantry units. This function is crucial in combat scenarios as it enables ground troops to advance while minimizing the threat from enemy forces. The machine gunner uses automatic fire to suppress enemy positions, which helps in creating a safer environment for the movement and maneuvering of their own forces. This tactic prevents the enemy from effectively targeting advancing troops, allowing for a coordinated attack or retreat. By focusing on providing suppressive fire, machine gunners are able to cover key areas and maintain the momentum of operations, safeguarding other units and enhancing overall combat effectiveness. This skill set is vital in various combat operations, where the ability to control the battlefield through sustained fire can significantly impact the success of the mission.

9. When utilizing "plunging fire," which factor is crucial for target engagement?

- A. Enemy troop movement
- B. Angle of the gun elevation**
- C. Length of the beaten zone
- D. Location of cover

The angle of the gun elevation is a critical factor when utilizing plunging fire for target engagement. Plunging fire refers to the situation where a projectile is fired at a steep angle, which allows it to strike an enemy target from above. This technique is especially effective in engaging targets that are either behind cover or at a distance as the rounds descend sharply, making it difficult for the enemy to evade or shield themselves from the incoming fire. When the elevation angle is properly set, it ensures that the rounds fall accurately within the target zone, maximizing the likelihood of hitting the intended target. This concept is essential for exploiting the advantages of terrain, as it allows for effective engagement from various positions, especially higher ground. The effectiveness of plunging fire is diminished if the angle is incorrect, as it could either overshoot or fall short of the target. Therefore, understanding and adjusting the gun elevation is key to utilizing this technique successfully during operations.

10. What does the acronym ADDRAC represent?

- A. Answer, Alert, Direction, Description, Range, Assignment, Control**
- B. Action, Determine, Deliver, Report, Advance, Control
- C. Analyze, Develop, Direct, Resolve, Assess, Control
- D. Assess, Define, Determine, Report, Activate, Control

The acronym ADDRAC stands for the key components of a communication and command process used in military operations, particularly in relation to coordinating machine gun fire and responses. Each term within this acronym plays a crucial role in ensuring effective communication and operational efficiency. The first term, "Answer," refers to the initial response to incoming fire or a command, ensuring that everyone involved is aware of the situation. "Alert" highlights the importance of notifying all relevant personnel about the tactical situation or changes in the environment, ensuring that all units are aware and prepared. "Direction" provides guidance on how to proceed in the operation, while "Description" involves giving detailed information about the situation, which is vital for informed decision-making. "Range" indicates the distance to the target, which is crucial for accurate fire assessment. Finally, "Assignment" pertains to the allocation of specific responsibilities to team members, ensuring cohesive action, and "Control" indicates the need for a commanding presence to maintain operational oversight and effectiveness. This systematic approach ensures that each aspect of a tactical scenario is addressed thoroughly and comprehensively, which enhances overall mission success. In contrast, the other options do not accurately represent the core elements of ADDRAC, leading to gaps in the communication process or misalignment with

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://machineguncorecomp.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE