Marine 3/C 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

1. Which vehicle operates in every battlefield area and serves in multiple roles such as command and control and troop transport?

A. HMMWV

B. JLTV

C. MRAP

D. LAV

2. Which weapon is heavier, the M240B or the M249?

A. M249

B. Both weigh the same

C. M240

D. M4

3. The MLR is designed as a _____.

A. Land Warfare Battalion

B. Naval Formation

C. Aerial Assault Unit

D. Seafaring Command Post

4. The M27 is intended to enhance which aspects for the automatic rifleman?

A. Maneuverability and Displacement Speed

B. Armor Penetration

C. Long-Range Accuracy Only

D. High Rate of Fire with Increased Weight

5. What is the max effective range of the .50 Caliber Machine Gun with a tripod?

A. 500 meters

B. 900 meters

C. 1,829 meters

D. 3,000 meters

6. Which weapon is described as providing Marines with a continuous and high rate of fire to engage long-range targets?

A. M4

B. MSGL

C. M249

D. M240B

7. Which of the following statements about FGM-148 Javelin flight profiles is true?

A. Both Top-attack and Direct-attack profiles are used against armored vehicles

B. Only Top-attack is used against armored vehicles

C. Only Direct-attack is used against armored vehicles

D. Neither profile is used against armored vehicles

8. Which weapon is described as a six-shot revolver-type grenade launcher?

A. MSGL

B. M4

C. M240B

D. M249

9. The 60 mm mortar can fire which of the following rounds?

A. High Explosive (HE) shells

B. Smoke rounds

C. Illuminations Rounds

D. All of the above

10. HIMARS can strike from how many miles away?

A. Forty miles

B. Thirty miles

C. Fifty miles

D. Sixty miles

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which vehicle operates in every battlefield area and serves in multiple roles such as command and control and troop transport?

A. HMMWV

B. JLTV

C. MRAP

D. LAV

A versatile, all-terrain, multi-role vehicle can operate across every battlefield area and be configured for different missions, including command and control as well as troop transport. The Humvee fits this description superbly because its design is inherently adaptable: it can be equipped with radios, maps, and other C2 gear to serve as a mobile command post, while also carrying squads and their equipment for transport. Its balance of mobility, payload, and maintainability lets it operate in desert, jungle, urban, and mountainous environments, making it a single platform that can cover multiple roles. Compared with the others, this vehicle isn't limited to a single mission. MRAPs focus on protection against IEDs and are heavier, complicating rapid transport and maneuver in varied terrain. LAVs are armored and optimized for reconnaissance and direct-fire tasks rather than general transport or C2 duties across all environments. JLTVs offer improved protection but, while useful, don't have the same long-standing, widespread versatility across theaters and missions as the Humvee.

2. Which weapon is heavier, the M240B or the M249?

A. M249

B. Both weigh the same

C. M240

D. M4

The weight difference comes from the design and purpose of the two weapons. The M240B fires a larger 7.62mm round, has a sturdier, longer receiver, and uses a belt-feeding system built for sustained, mounted fire. All of these factors add significant mass, even when the weapon is unloaded. By contrast, the M249 is a lighter 5.56mm squad automatic weapon with a smaller, lighter receiver, a shorter barrel, and lighter feed options, designed for portable, individual use. Because of these design choices, the M240B weighs noticeably more than the M249. The M4 is much lighter still, being a carbine. So, the heavier weapon in this pair is the M240B.

3. The MLR is designed as a _____.

A. Land Warfare Battalion

B. Naval Formation

C. Aerial Assault Unit

D. Seafaring Command Post

The Marine Littoral Regiment is built to operate with the Navy in near-shore, littoral areas, forming a naval formation capable of sea-based, distributed maneuver and fires. Its role centers on integrated operations with naval forces, leveraging sea basing and maritime reach to project power from the sea and conduct operations close to shore. This emphasis on sea-based positioning and naval integration differentiates it from a traditional land warfare battalion, an aerial assault unit, or a pure command post.

4. The M27 is intended to enhance which aspects for the automatic rifleman?

A. Maneuverability and Displacement Speed

B. Armor Penetration

C. Long-Range Accuracy Only

D. High Rate of Fire with Increased Weight

This is about what the M27 IAR was designed to improve for the automatic rifleman: the ability to move well with the rifle and to reposition quickly in combat. The M27 focuses on making the rifleman more maneuverable and able to close or open distance efficiently, while still providing effective fire. Its design emphasizes controllability and quick follow-up shots, so the operator can stay in the fight as they move with the squad, rather than being slowed down by heavier gear or recoil that takes too long to recover from. Armor penetration isn't the primary goal here, since standard 5.56 rounds don't suddenly gain armor-pighting capability with the M27. It also isn't aimed at long-range precision alone, nor is it about increasing weight or boosting rate of fire at the expense of mobility. The key advantage is better maneuverability and faster displacement, allowing the automatic rifleman to keep pace with the squad and respond quickly to changing tactical needs.

5. What is the max effective range of the .50 Caliber Machine Gun with a tripod?

A. 500 meters

B. 900 meters

C. 1,829 meters

D. 3,000 meters

Max effective range is the distance at which you can reliably hit a target with standard fire under typical conditions. For the .50 caliber machine gun on a stable tripod, that reliable engagement distance is about 1,800 meters, roughly 2,000 yards. The combination of a powerful, high-velocity round and the tripod's stability lets you aim and deliver accurate fire out to around 1.8 km. Beyond that range, bullet drop, wind effects, and accuracy make consistent hits unlikely, so it's not considered effective for routine engagements. The other distances are either well within or beyond what you can depend on with a tripod-mounted 50 cal, which is why 1,829 meters is the best answer.

6. Which weapon is described as providing Marines with a continuous and high rate of fire to engage long-range targets?

A. M4

B. MSGL

C. M249

D. M240B

Think about what enables Marines to lay down continuous, high-fire for targets at longer distances. A 7.62mm, belt-fed machine gun is built for sustained fire and extended range, which is exactly what long-range engagements demand. The M4 is a compact 5.56mm carbine designed for maneuverability and closer ranges, not long-range, sustained fire. The M249 SAW can provide automatic fire, but it uses lighter ammunition and has a shorter effective range and less sustained capability than a 7.62mm setup. The M240B uses 7.62x51mm ammo, is belt-fed, and is specifically designed for continuous, high-rate fire over longer distances, often mounted on a tripod for stable, suppressive fire. That combination makes it the best fit for engaging distant targets with sustained fire.

7. Which of the following statements about FGM-148 Javelin flight profiles is true?

A. Both Top-attack and Direct-attack profiles are used against armored vehicles

B. Only Top-attack is used against armored vehicles

C. Only Direct-attack is used against armored vehicles

D. Neither profile is used against armored vehicles

The flight profiles of the Javelin are both designed to defeat armored vehicles, giving flexibility to engage the target from different angles. The top-attack profile lets the missile climb to a higher altitude and then strike down onto the top of the vehicle where the armor is typically thinner, increasing the chance of penetration. The direct-attack profile flies at a lower, direct path toward the target, which is advantageous in close-range engagements, urban terrain, or situations where a high-angle top-attack isn't feasible due to terrain, line of sight, or mission constraints. Because operators can use either mode against armored vehicles depending on the engagement conditions, both profiles are used against armor.

8. Which weapon is described as a six-shot revolver-type grenade launcher?

A. MSGL

B. M4

C. M240B

D. M249

The question tests your ability to recognize a grenade launcher that uses a revolving six-shot cylinder. The MSGL fits this description: it's the Multi-Shot Grenade Launcher, a 40mm grenade launcher that fires from a six-round rotating cylinder, functioning much like a revolver. That revolving design is the defining feature here, setting it apart from other launcher or firearm types. The other options are not grenade launchers with a revolver cylinder. The M4 is a 5.56mm carbine used for rifle fire. The M240B and M249 are machine guns (belt-fed or squad automatic weapon) and do not operate as a six-shot revolver-style grenade launcher. So the MSGL is the correct choice because it uniquely matches the six-shot revolver-type grenade launcher description.

9. The 60 mm mortar can fire which of the following rounds?

A. High Explosive (HE) shells

B. Smoke rounds

C. Illuminations Rounds

D. All of the above

A mortar is an indirect-fire weapon that can fire different types of rounds to support various tasks, not just one purpose. The 60 mm mortar is designed to use a range of munitions, each bringing a distinct effect on the battlefield. High Explosive shells deliver fragmentation and blast to affect targets in a zone. Smoke rounds lay down a visible curtain or mark a location, helping to conceal movement or signaling. Illumination rounds release a flare to light up an area for night operations or poor visibility. Because these different rounds are all compatible with the weapon and routinely used in missions, you can accomplish targeting, screening, and visibility support with the same system. Therefore, all of the above is correct.

10. HIMARS can strike from how many miles away?

A. Forty miles

B. Thirty miles

C. Fifty miles

D. Sixty miles

The main concept here is standoff range—the distance from which a launcher can hit a target while staying safe from some threats. HIMARS is designed to deliver fires from a distance that keeps the launcher out of immediate danger and reduces exposure to counter-battery fire, while still accurately engaging targets. In many Marine-C classroom and practice contexts, the figure used for planning HIMARS reach is about 40 miles. That represents a practical, commonly taught strike distance for basic missions, balancing reach with protection and mission timing. It's worth noting that with the most capable missiles, HIMARS can engage much farther—several hundred kilometers—but the question reflects the standard planning distance given in this material. The other distances don't align with that taught planning envelope.

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://marine3c.examzify.com

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