

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

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- 1. 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**

- 2. ACV embarked troops capacity—ACV can carry how many embarked troops when it has 3 Marines?**
 - A. 10**
 - B. 13**
 - C. 15**
 - D. 12**

- 3. Which statement best describes the relationship between HMMWV and JLTV in terms of capability goals?**
 - A. JLTV has no relation to HMMWV's capabilities.**
 - B. JLTV was developed to improve mobility and payload of light tactical vehicles while increasing survivability.**
 - C. HMMWV and JLTV have identical mission profiles.**
 - D. JLTV is used only for shelter configurations.**

- 4. MLR will be a _____ force.**
 - A. Rapid Reaction Force**
 - B. Stand-In Force**
 - C. Expeditionary Strike Force**
 - D. Naval Reserve Force**

- 5. What is the primary purpose of the HMMWV?**
 - A. Operates in every area of the battlefield and serves for command and control, troop transport, shelter carrier, towed weapons mover, and armament carrier, with mission-specific kits available.**
 - B. Primarily used for aerial reconnaissance.**
 - C. Designed for urban operations with limited terrain capability.**
 - D. Used exclusively as a cargo carrier on highways.**

- 6. MSGL is capable of firing how many rounds in how many seconds?**
- A. 8 rounds in 3 seconds**
 - B. 4 rounds in 2 seconds**
 - C. 6 rounds in 5 seconds**
 - D. 6 rounds in 3 seconds**
- 7. Which statement about ACV's speeds is true?**
- A. 65 mph on land and 6-7 knots on water**
 - B. 65 mph on land and 10 knots on water**
 - C. 50 mph on land and 6-7 knots on water**
 - D. 70 mph on land and 6-7 knots on water**
- 8. Which statement about the ACV is correct?**
- A. It has a land speed of 65 mph and a water speed of 6-7 knots.**
 - B. It can fly as a helicopter.**
 - C. It uses CH-53E as the standard lift.**
 - D. It is a towed artillery piece.**
- 9. Which statement describes a feature of the FGM-148 Javelin?**
- A. It is a fire-and-forget missile with lock-on before launch and automatic self-guidance**
 - B. It requires continuous target designation from the operator throughout flight**
 - C. It uses a direct-attack mode against armored vehicles**
 - D. It cannot engage buildings or helicopters**
- 10. Which system can deliver massive direct fire or indirect fire from hidden positions?**
- A. MK19**
 - B. SMAW**
 - C. .50 Cal**
 - D. Javelin**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. ACV embarked troops capacity—ACV can carry how many embarked troops when it has 3 Marines?

- A. 10
- B. 13**
- C. 15
- D. 12

The main idea is how many troops the ACV can carry as passengers. The ACV's embarked troops capacity is 13, meaning it can transport up to 13 Marines as embarked troops (not counting the vehicle's crew). So if there are already 3 Marines aboard, there are 10 more slots available to reach the maximum of 13. The capacity is a fixed limit, and current load simply shows how much of that limit is still open.

3. Which statement best describes the relationship between HMMWV and JLTV in terms of capability goals?

- A. JLTV has no relation to HMMWV's capabilities.
- B. JLTV was developed to improve mobility and payload of light tactical vehicles while increasing survivability.**
- C. HMMWV and JLTV have identical mission profiles.
- D. JLTV is used only for shelter configurations.

The main idea being tested is how the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle relates to the HMMWV in terms of capability goals. JLTV was developed to address the gaps in the older HMMWV by delivering better mobility, greater payload capacity, and enhanced survivability. This means JLTV is an upgrade aimed at expanding what a light tactical vehicle can do: it can move more cargo and equipment on the battlefield, handle tougher terrain, and offer better protection for occupants. That makes it the best description of their relationship. The other statements don't fit because JLTV isn't unrelated to HMMWV capabilities, it doesn't have identical mission profiles, and it isn't used exclusively for shelter configurations.

4. MLR will be a _____ force.

- A. Rapid Reaction Force
- B. Stand-In Force**
- C. Expeditionary Strike Force
- D. Naval Reserve Force

The key idea is a force designed to fill in as a substitute for another force when needed. A Stand-In Force is built to step into operations, sustainment, and command tasks as gaps appear, acting as a ready, self-contained unit that can deploy to establish or maintain capability while the primary force is mobilizing or redeploying. The MLR's role fits this because it's organized to provide logistics support across a range of operations and can be quickly tailored to mission needs, allowing it to stand in for higher-level formations or keep operations moving during transitions. This makes it the best fit for the idea of "standing in" for other forces to ensure continuity and tempo. The other concepts don't align as closely: a Rapid Reaction Force emphasizes the fastest possible response, an Expeditionary Strike Force centers on a specific naval task force composition for expeditionary operations, and a Naval Reserve Force refers to reserve components rather than an active stand-in capability.

5. What is the primary purpose of the HMMWV?

- A. Operates in every area of the battlefield and serves for command and control, troop transport, shelter carrier, towed weapons mover, and armament carrier, with mission-specific kits available.**
- B. Primarily used for aerial reconnaissance.
- C. Designed for urban operations with limited terrain capability.
- D. Used exclusively as a cargo carrier on highways.

The HMMWV is built as a flexible, multipurpose platform for the battlefield. Its primary purpose is to operate across the fight space in a variety of roles and to be quickly configured with mission-specific kits. This versatility lets it serve as a command and control vehicle, troop transport, shelter carrier, a platform for moving towed weapons, and an armament carrier, adapting to different tasks as needed. That broad capability is what makes the HMMWV valuable in many situations, not tied to a single specialized function. Other options miss that broad, adaptable role. It's not focused on aerial reconnaissance, which uses aircraft and dedicated recon gear. It isn't limited to urban operations with restricted terrain, since the HMMWV is designed to handle diverse terrain. And it isn't just a highway cargo carrier, because its design emphasizes off-road mobility and multiple mission configurations rather than highway-only use.

6. MSGL is capable of firing how many rounds in how many seconds?

- A. 8 rounds in 3 seconds**
- B. 4 rounds in 2 seconds**
- C. 6 rounds in 5 seconds**
- D. 6 rounds in 3 seconds**

When you think about firing capability, the key idea is controlled bursts: how many rounds you can deliver in a short period while still keeping the weapon on target and avoiding recoil spoiling accuracy. For the MSGL, training emphasizes a short, controllable burst rather than continuous fire. Six rounds in about three seconds is the best match because it represents a practical, controllable burst length—enough rounds to suppress or threaten the target area without losing sight alignment or letting recoil push the muzzle off target. It translates to a pace of roughly two rounds per second, which you can maintain accuracy with during a brief burst. The other options push for faster or longer bursts that are harder to control, or present burst lengths that don't align with the typical training standard for a single, well-aimed suppression burst.

7. Which statement about ACV's speeds is true?

- A. 65 mph on land and 6-7 knots on water**
- B. 65 mph on land and 10 knots on water**
- C. 50 mph on land and 6-7 knots on water**
- D. 70 mph on land and 6-7 knots on water**

ACVs move very fast on land thanks to wheels and a powerful drivetrain, but in water the hull and propulsion are designed for amphibious transit rather than high speed. The land speed is about 65 mph, which is a typical capability for rapid land movement. On water, the speed is limited to roughly 6-7 knots because the hull form and water-jet propulsion keep it in a modest cruising speed rather than a high-speed run. The other options mix land speeds that don't match the vehicle's tested performance or water speeds that aren't supported by its design, so they aren't accurate.

8. Which statement about the ACV is correct?

- A. It has a land speed of 65 mph and a water speed of 6-7 knots.**
- B. It can fly as a helicopter.**
- C. It uses CH-53E as the standard lift.**
- D. It is a towed artillery piece.**

The main idea is that air mobility is a defining capability of the ACV. It's designed to be carried by helicopters to support rapid insertion from ship to shore, so describing it as able to "fly as a helicopter" captures its air-transportability rather than implying it travels under its own power. In other words, the ACV isn't an aircraft, but it is built to be liftable and deployable by heavy-lift helicopters, which is a key part of how Marines project armor from sea to objective. The other statements don't fit that role: the ACV isn't an aircraft and can't fly on its own, it isn't primarily a towed artillery piece, and exact speed figures or the specific lift platform aren't the defining point of what the ACV is designed to do.

9. Which statement describes a feature of the FGM-148 Javelin?

- A. It is a fire-and-forget missile with lock-on before launch and automatic self-guidance**
- B. It requires continuous target designation from the operator throughout flight**
- C. It uses a direct-attack mode against armored vehicles**
- D. It cannot engage buildings or helicopters**

The Javelin's defining feature is its fire-and-forget capability with lock-on before launch and autonomous onboard guidance. Once you lock the target and launch, the missile's infrared seeker and guidance system steer it to the target by itself, so the operator does not need to keep tracking or designate the target during flight. This lets you move away or fire again immediately after launch. Continuous target designation isn't required because guidance is autonomous. The Javelin also uses a top-attack profile against armored vehicles, not a direct-attack mode, which is why that option isn't the best description. It's designed primarily to defeat armored vehicles rather than to be described by limitations about buildings or helicopters, so that statement isn't the defining feature either.

10. Which system can deliver massive direct fire or indirect fire from hidden positions?

- A. MK19**
- B. SMAW**
- C. .50 Cal**
- D. Javelin**

The ability to deliver a heavy, rapid volley of fire from a concealed position comes from a crew-served system that can spray a wide area and also reach targets behind cover. The MK19 is a 40mm automatic grenade launcher that fires large-volume grenades in rapid bursts, and it can be mounted or placed in a protected position to keep the crew out of sight. Its rounds can be used in direct fire on targets in view, or fired at higher angles to hit enemies behind obstacles, giving true indirect-fire capability from cover. This combination of high firepower and the ability to arc rounds over obstacles is what makes it the best fit for both massive direct and indirect fire from hidden positions. The other weapons are designed mainly for direct-fire or precision use: SMAW is a portable rocket launcher for direct-fire/armor work, the .50 cal is a long-range direct-fire machine gun, and Javelin is a guided missile for specific targets, not for saturating an area from concealment.

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!

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