Ranger Regiment Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. Which two ranger elements fought in the Revolutionary War?

A. The Rangers and the Continental Army

B. The Corps of Rangers and Marion's Partisans

C. The Black Watch and the Rangers

D. The Green Berets and Marion's Partisans

2. What is one of the common land navigation techniques?

A. Mapping

B. Dead Reckoning

C. Pace Count

D. Grid Navigation

3. Which of the following is NOT a major category of developmental counseling?

A. Event

B. Professional Development

C. Performance

D. Professional Growth

4. What does the acronym TABE stand for?

A. Test of Adult Basic Education

B. Testing Assessment for Basic Education

C. Technical Assessment Basics Education

D. Teaching Assessment for Basic Education

5. What is the rate of fire for the M320?

A. 3-5 rpm

B. 5-7 rpm

C. 7-10 rpm

D. 10-12 rpm

6. What is the muzzle velocity of the M320?

A. 220 FPS

B. 243 FPS

C. 270 FPS

D. 300 FPS

7. Which Battle Drill is associated with the action of mounting a Stryker?

A. Battle Drill 11

B. Battle Drill 12

C. Battle Drill 13

D. Battle Drill 10

8. What FM is designated for 40mm grenade launchers?

A. FM 3-22.31

B. FM 3-23.31

C. FM 3-24.31

D. FM 3-25.31

9. What AR governs the Defense Enrollment Eligibility System (DEERS)?

A. AR 600-20

B. AR 608-1

C. AR 600-85

D. AR 930-4

10. What is the rate of fire for the Carl Gustav?

A. 4-5 rpm

B. 5-6 rpm

C. 6-7 rpm

D. 7-8 rpm

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which two ranger elements fought in the Revolutionary War?

A. The Rangers and the Continental Army

B. The Corps of Rangers and Marion's Partisans

C. The Black Watch and the Rangers

D. The Green Berets and Marion's Partisans

The correct answer highlights the significant involvement of the Corps of Rangers and Marion's Partisans during the Revolutionary War. The Corps of Rangers, under figures like Benedict Arnold, were involved in critical operations throughout the conflict, specializing in unconventional tactics and skirmishes that turned the tide in several engagements. Marion's Partisans, led by Francis Marion, also known as the "Swamp Fox," utilized guerrilla warfare tactics in South Carolina, effectively disrupting British supply lines and communications. Together, these two groups represented a blending of organized military efforts and irregular, local resistance, showcasing the diversity of fighting techniques employed during the Revolutionary War. This cooperation between different ranger elements exemplified the strategic importance of mobility, surprise attacks, and knowledge of the local terrain in the overall American effort for independence. The other combinations do not accurately reflect historical partnerships or recognized fighting units during the Revolutionary War.

2. What is one of the common land navigation techniques?

A. Mapping

B. Dead Reckoning

C. Pace Count

D. Grid Navigation

Pace count is a vital land navigation technique used by individuals to estimate distance traveled over terrain. This technique involves counting the number of paces taken to cover a known distance, allowing the navigator to create a formula for future travels. Knowing one's pace count helps maintain orientation, especially in challenging environments, where visibility may be low, or features may not be easily recognizable. By using pace count, a navigator can effectively measure distance when moving between points, ensuring they stay on track. It reinforces situational awareness and is often used in conjunction with other navigation methods, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of terrain and routes. In practical situations, such as while conducting operations in various environments and conditions, being accurate with your pace count can lead to successful navigation and mission completion.

3. Which of the following is NOT a major category of developmental counseling?

A. Event

B. Professional Development

C. Performance

D. Professional Growth

Professional development is indeed a vital aspect of an individual's career, focusing on acquiring new skills and knowledge to enhance performance and career prospects. However, in the context of developmental counseling within the military framework, it is not classified as a major category. The primary categories of developmental counseling encompass events, performance, and professional growth, which focus specifically on assessing and guiding an individual's development based on situational occurrences, evaluation of performance, and overall progression in their professional journey. Event counseling deals with specific situations that arise, allowing leaders to address issues or accomplishments as they happen. Performance counseling evaluates how an individual is meeting or exceeding job expectations and helps identify areas for improvement. Professional growth focuses on long-term career advancements and personal development within the organization. Each of these categories has distinct targets and frameworks in the counseling process, while professional development often overlaps various aspects of these categories but isn't categorized on its own within this specific framework. Thus, it stands apart from the recognized major categories of developmental counseling.

4. What does the acronym TABE stand for?

A. Test of Adult Basic Education

B. Testing Assessment for Basic Education

C. Technical Assessment Basics Education

D. Teaching Assessment for Basic Education

The acronym TABE stands for Test of Adult Basic Education. This assessment is designed to measure the basic skills of adults in areas such as reading, mathematics, and language. It is often used to help identify individuals' academic strengths and weaknesses, facilitate educational planning, and guide appropriate instruction or program participation. TABE is commonly employed in adult education programs and contexts where improving foundational skills is essential for further education or workforce readiness. Understanding this acronym and its implications is crucial for those involved in adult education, as it helps educators tailor their teaching approaches to meet the specific needs of their learners.

5. What is the rate of fire for the M320?

A. 3-5 rpm

B. 5-7 rpm

C. 7-10 rpm

D. 10-12 rpm

The rate of fire for the M320 is correctly identified as 5-7 rounds per minute (rpm). This figure is indicative of the weapon's design for accurate and controlled firing, which is essential for its effectiveness in various combat scenarios. The M320 is a 40mm grenade launcher that can be used in both direct and indirect fire modes, allowing for versatility in engagement situations. The specified rate of fire reflects the optimal output that a trained operator can achieve while maintaining accuracy. It is important to balance the need for rapid fire with the necessity of staying on target, as excessive fire can lead to decreased precision and diminished effectiveness of the weapon. Understanding the rate of fire is crucial for troops operating the M320, as it impacts tactical decisions in the field, including timing for reloads, coordinating fire with other units, and planning engagement strategies during combat operations. The other options, while presenting different rates, do not align with the established firearm specifications and operational guidelines for the M320.

6. What is the muzzle velocity of the M320?

A. 220 FPS

B. 243 FPS

C. 270 FPS

D. 300 FPS

The muzzle velocity of the M320 is a crucial aspect of its specifications, reflecting how fast a projectile travels upon exiting the barrel. The correct value of 243 feet per second (FPS) indicates the efficiency and design of the M320 as a grenade launcher, allowing it to deliver grenades effectively to a specified range while also being manageable for operators. Muzzle velocity influences not just accuracy but also the distance a projectile can travel before it starts to significantly drop or experience air resistance. Understanding the M320's muzzle velocity helps soldiers evaluate its performance compared to other systems and make informed decisions in various combat scenarios. Knowing this specification also aids in training, ensuring that all personnel are aware of the weapon's capabilities and limitations.

7. Which Battle Drill is associated with the action of mounting a Stryker?

A. Battle Drill 11

B. Battle Drill 12

C. Battle Drill 13

D. Battle Drill 10

The action of mounting a Stryker is specifically associated with Battle Drill 13. This battle drill focuses on the procedures and actions required for soldiers to effectively board and disembark from a Stryker vehicle under different conditions, which is essential for the rapid mobilization of troops in a combat situation. Understanding this drill helps ensure that soldiers can respond quickly and efficiently when mounting or dismounting from the vehicle, allowing for operational readiness and safety during movement. In contrast, the other battle drills focus on different actions or scenarios: for instance, Battle Drill 10 involves actions on contact or enemy engagement, while Battle Drills 11 and 12 cover specific tactical maneuvers and formations. Each drill serves a distinct purpose and is designed to prepare soldiers for various facets of combat, but only Battle Drill 13 specifically pertains to the tasks surrounding moving in and out of a Stryker vehicle.

8. What FM is designated for 40mm grenade launchers?

A. FM 3-22.31

B. FM 3-23.31

C. FM 3-24.31

D. FM 3-25.31

The correct designation for the field manual associated with 40mm grenade launchers is FM 3-22.31. This manual specifically covers the employment, tactics, techniques, and procedures for operating and maintaining the M203 and other related grenade launchers. It is crucial for soldiers to be familiar with this manual, as it provides comprehensive guidance on safety measures, operational capabilities, and performance standards for these weapons systems. The other manuals listed deal with different topics within military training and operational guidelines. For instance, FM 3-23.31 covers the training and use of the M320 grenade launcher system, which is separate from the 40mm grenade launchers indicated in the question. Understanding the specific field manuals helps ensure that personnel are well-prepared and knowledgeable about their equipment, which is critical for successful operations.

9. What AR governs the Defense Enrollment Eligibility System (DEERS)?

A. AR 600-20

B. AR 608-1

C. AR 600-85

D. AR 930-4

The Defense Enrollment Eligibility System (DEERS) is governed by Army Regulation 600-20. This regulation establishes policies and responsibilities for the management of various aspects of personnel and administrative actions, which includes the enrollment and eligibility of servicemembers and their families in DEERS. DEERS is a crucial system that supports the identification and eligibility for a range of benefits and services provided to military families, including healthcare and other resources. It ensures that only authorized individuals have access to these benefits, which is why proper governance through AR 600-20 is essential. The regulation addresses the overall management of family resources and the responsibilities of commanders and personnel officers in relation to DEERS, ensuring that policies are effectively implemented and adhered to within the military framework. Other regulations mentioned pertain to different aspects of military life and personnel management which do not specifically govern DEERS, making them less relevant in this context.

10. What is the rate of fire for the Carl Gustav?

A. 4-5 rpm

B. 5-6 rpm

C. 6-7 rpm

D. 7-8 rpm

The Carl Gustav, a portable, reusable recoilless rifle developed for anti-tank purposes, has a specified rate of fire that reflects its operational efficiency and the training of the personnel using it. The correct rate of fire, which is approximately 6-7 rounds per minute (rpm), showcases the weapon's capability to engage multiple targets rapidly under optimal conditions. This rate allows trained operators to effectively engage armored vehicles and fortifications while maintaining a reasonable tempo of fire, which is crucial in combat scenarios. This designation of 6-7 rpm is generally acknowledged in military manuals and training documents, emphasizing the weapon's combination of firepower and versatility in various combat situations. Understanding this rate of fire is essential for soldiers as it aids in planning and executing tactical operations, ensuring that they can maximize their effectiveness while using the Carl Gustav in the field.