Stout General Knowledge Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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. **The XM914 cooling off time after firing is intended to prevent what?**

   A. Overheating

   B. Depletion of fuel

   C. Degradation of optics

   D. Excessive recoil

2. **Which distance correctly describes how far the Height Management System can move the Stout up or down?**

   A. 9in

   B. 11in

   C. 12in

   D. 13in

3. **How many AFES optical sensors are located in the troop compartment?**

   A. 4 in the troop compartment

   B. 3 in the troop compartment

   C. 5 in the troop compartment

   D. 2 in the troop compartment

4. **What is the self-destruct time of the Stinger missile?**

   A. 17 seconds

   B. 9 seconds

   C. 30 seconds

   D. 60 seconds

5. **Local Air Defense Warnings (LADWs) include which of the following?**

   A. Dynamite, Lookout, Thunder

   B. Snowman, Dynamite, Lookout

   C. Dynamite, Lookout, Snowman

   D. Dynamite, Snowman, Lookout

6. In a hang fire event, what is the immediate effect on the firing sequence?

A. The round fails to ignite and stops at the muzzle

B. Delay in function

C. Immediate detonation

D. Guidance lock failure

7. What does the Gunner press after switching polarity on the MX-GCS sight from day to night?

A. IR LED

B. IR NUC

C. Night Vision

D. IR Illuminator

8. In a misfire, what outcome occurs during firing?

A. Complete failure to fire

B. Delay in function

C. Hang fire occurs

D. Self-destruct timer resets

9. Which gas is stored in the SVUL?

A. Neon

B. Krypton

C. Helium

D. Argon

10. What is the Basic Load of the M240C?

A. 200 rounds

B. 3725 meters

C. 22.8 lbs

D. 1000 rounds

Answers

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

Explanations

1. The XM914 cooling off time after firing is intended to prevent what?

A. Overheating

B. Depletion of fuel

C. Degradation of optics

D. Excessive recoil

Heat builds up in the barrel and action each time a firearm fires. If you keep shooting, the metal expands, which can distort the bore, affect accuracy, and even damage components or cause unsafe pressures. The cooling-off time gives the barrel and mechanisms a chance to shed heat and return to safer temperatures, helping prevent overheating. The other options don't fit as the primary reason: fuel depletion isn't part of the firing cycle, optics can suffer from heat but only as a consequence, and recoil is tied to momentum and gas flow rather than cooling time.

2. Which distance correctly describes how far the Height Management System can move the Stout up or down?

A. 9in

B. 11in

C. 12in

D. 13in

Vertical travel is the total distance the height adjustment system can move the Stout between its lowest and highest positions. The Height Management System is specified to move 13 inches in either direction, meaning you can raise or lower the Stout by up to 13 inches from its minimum height. This full range supports typical loading and clearance needs while staying within the system's safe operating limits. Distances like 9, 11, or 12 inches describe shorter travel and wouldn't meet the system's stated capability, which is why 13 inches is the correct figure.

3. How many AFES optical sensors are located in the troop compartment?

A. 4 in the troop compartment

B. 3 in the troop compartment

C. 5 in the troop compartment

D. 2 in the troop compartment

Fire detection in an enclosed troop space relies on coverage from multiple sensors, so the system can seeSmoke or flame from any direction and in spite of obstructions like seats and equipment. Placing four AFES optical sensors in the troop compartment ensures 360-degree surveillance of the area and adds redundancy if one sensor is momentarily blocked or fails. This arrangement helps trigger the extinguishing system quickly to protect occupants and equipment. Fewer sensors could create blind spots where a fire starts, while more would add unnecessary cost without substantial practical benefit for a typical layout.

4. What is the self-destruct time of the Stinger missile?

A. 17 seconds

B. 9 seconds

C. 30 seconds

D. 60 seconds

Self-destruct timers limit how long a missile can stay active after launch, reducing the risk of dangerous debris or capture if the weapon malfunctions. For the Stinger, the self-destruct triggers after 17 seconds. This creates a safe, predictable window for the missile to search for and engage a target; if it hasn't engaged within that period, it is disposed of. A much shorter timer would risk destroying the missile before it has a chance to engage, while a longer timer would keep it in the air longer, increasing safety concerns and potential misuses. The 17-second setting balances giving enough time for a typical engagement with a rapid, predictable disposal in case things go wrong.

5. Local Air Defense Warnings (LADWs) include which of the following?

A. Dynamite, Lookout, Thunder

B. Snowman, Dynamite, Lookout

C. Dynamite, Lookout, Snowman

D. Dynamite, Snowman, Lookout

Local Air Defense Warnings rely on a simple, standardized three-term sequence to communicate threat status quickly and uniformly across units. The three terms are Dynamite, Lookout, and Snowman, in that exact order. This fixed progression allows units to respond with predefined actions without confusion, since everyone recognizes the same escalation steps. Thunder is not part of LADWs, so anything with Thunder isn't aligned with the standard warning set. Reordering the three terms changes the meaning of the sequence, which is why the arrangement Dynamite, Lookout, Snowman is the correct one.

6. In a hang fire event, what is the immediate effect on the firing sequence?

A. The round fails to ignite and stops at the muzzle

B. Delay in function

C. Immediate detonation

D. Guidance lock failure

Hang fire is a delay between pulling the trigger and the round actually firing. After the firing pin strikes the primer, the primer may ignite, but the main propellant charge takes a moment to ignite, creating a brief pause before the shot goes off. This delay is the immediate effect on the firing sequence. It's not a total failure to ignite, nor an instant detonation, nor a separate mechanical failure; the defining feature is the pause between trigger actuation and firing.

7. What does the Gunner press after switching polarity on the MX-GCS sight from day to night?

A. IR LED

B. IR NUC

C. Night Vision

D. IR Illuminator

When you switch from day to night, the sensor's different thermal environment can introduce image nonuniformities. The action you take is to run an infrared Non-Uniformity Correction, commonly called IR NUC. This calibration step adjusts the infrared detector's pixel-to-pixel response and dark current so the night image stays clean and stable, reducing fixed-pattern noise that becomes noticeable in low-light conditions. IR LED and IR Illuminator are lighting elements used to illuminate a scene, not calibration actions, and Night Vision refers to the capability rather than a specific control you press.

8. In a misfire, what outcome occurs during firing?

A. Complete failure to fire

B. Delay in function

C. Hang fire occurs

D. Self-destruct timer resets

Misfire means the cartridge does not ignite when the trigger is pulled. The firing pin may strike, but the powder fails to ignite, so there's no pressure and the gun doesn't discharge—this is a complete failure to fire. A hang fire is a delay between the trigger pull and ignition, which is a different phenomenon where the round may still eventually fire; that distinction matters because misfire implies no ignition at all. The other option about a self-destruct timer resetting isn't related to what happens when a round fails to fire. Misfires can arise from faulty primers, moisture, or seating issues, and safety steps should be followed to handle the situation.

9. Which gas is stored in the SVUL?

A. Neon

B. Krypton

C. Helium

D. Argon

Argon is stored in SVUL because it's a stable, nonreactive gas that provides an inert atmosphere for many industrial and laboratory applications. The inertness makes it ideal for shielding welds and purging environments where reactions must be avoided, and it's available as a compressed gas in standard storage vessels, which makes handling practical and cost-effective. Neon and krypton are mostly used for specialized lighting and optics, so they aren't typical for general SVUL storage. Helium, while inert, is scarce and expensive and requires special care due to its low boiling point, so it's not the standard choice for routine SVUL storage. Argon strikes a balance of ready availability, reasonable cost, and reliable inertness, making it the best fit.

10. What is the Basic Load of the M240C?

A. 200 rounds

B. 3725 meters

C. 22.8 lbs

D. 1000 rounds

Basic Load is the standard amount of ammunition a weapon is issued to allow sustained fire without immediate resupply. For the M240C, that baseline quantity is 1,000 rounds of linked 7.62×51mm ammunition. This amount strikes a balance between enough ammo to handle typical missions or training cycles and the practical weight a gunner can carry. The other options don't describe ammo quantity: one is a distance, another is a different weight, and another is a far smaller ammo quantity that wouldn't support sustained fire. So, 1,000 rounds best represents the Basic Load.

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://stoutgenknowledge.examzify.com

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