

The Basic School (TBS) Phase 2 Practice Exam (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. In the Call for Fire, what is the first piece of information required?**
 - A. Target description**
 - B. Observer ID**
 - C. Target location**
 - D. Method of engagement**
- 2. Which element is crucial to understanding Enemy composition?**
 - A. Mission specifics**
 - B. Capabilities/Limitations**
 - C. Coordination between units**
 - D. Commander's Intent**
- 3. Name an essential component of risk analysis in operations.**
 - A. Conducting regular personnel evaluations**
 - B. Identifying potential threats**
 - C. Creating contingency plans**
 - D. Reviewing past operations**
- 4. What does the term "lead by example" entail?**
 - A. Encouraging others to share their opinions**
 - B. Demonstrating desirable behaviors for others to emulate**
 - C. Creating a competition among team members**
 - D. Setting strict rules for behavior**
- 5. What is the kill radius of the m203 grenade launcher?**
 - A. 5 meters**
 - B. 10 meters**
 - C. 15 meters**
 - D. 20 meters**

6. In fire and maneuver tactics, which is involved?

- A. One supporting element and one reconnaissance team**
- B. Two maneuver elements with no supporting fire**
- C. One maneuver element and two supporting elements**
- D. A single unit operating independently**

7. How does diversity impact team effectiveness?

- A. It reduces the potential for conflict**
- B. It standardizes problem-solving approaches**
- C. It brings varied perspectives and solutions to problems**
- D. It focuses solely on individual strengths**

8. Which type of ammunition is known for its incendiary properties?

- A. HE**
- B. WP (White Phosphorus)**
- C. RP (Red Phosphorus)**
- D. Illumination**

9. What is the expected outcome of effective delegation during Phase 2?

- A. Increased competition among team members**
- B. Enhanced team efficiency and empowerment**
- C. Reduction of team member responsibilities**
- D. Complete independence from supervision**

10. What is the range of the M252 81 mm Mortar?

- A. 4500m - 5500m**
- B. 4500m - 7500m**
- C. 5000m - 7500m**
- D. 6000m - 8000m**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the Call for Fire, what is the first piece of information required?

- A. Target description**
- B. Observer ID**
- C. Target location**
- D. Method of engagement**

In a Call for Fire, the first piece of information required is the Observer ID. This identification is crucial because it establishes who is requesting the fire support, allowing communication and accountability throughout the process. The Observer ID ensures that the fire support team knows whom they are working with, which is essential for coordinating efforts and verifying the request's legitimacy. Establishing the observer's identity first facilitates proper communication channels and confirms that the request for artillery or other indirect fire is made by a qualified individual. Other details, such as target description and location, follow but cannot effectively be processed without establishing who is making the request. The proper sequence in a Call for Fire emphasizes clarity and safety, which the Observer ID underpins.

2. Which element is crucial to understanding Enemy composition?

- A. Mission specifics**
- B. Capabilities/Limitations**
- C. Coordination between units**
- D. Commander's Intent**

The element that is crucial to understanding enemy composition is capabilities and limitations. This assessment provides insight into what the enemy can do, including their strengths in specific areas as well as their vulnerabilities. Analyzing capabilities allows a commander to anticipate potential threats and to strategize effectively against them, understanding how the enemy's assets can be employed in various scenarios. Capabilities and limitations also help in identifying the types of units the enemy may have, assessing their effectiveness in the operational environment, and determining the potential impact of these units on the mission. This understanding is essential for tactical planning and operational success as it informs decisions on how to shape engagements and allocate resources appropriately. The other elements, such as mission specifics, coordination between units, and commander's intent, while important for overall situational awareness and operational planning, do not focus directly on the composition of the enemy forces in the same way that understanding their capabilities and limitations does.

3. Name an essential component of risk analysis in operations.

- A. Conducting regular personnel evaluations**
- B. Identifying potential threats**
- C. Creating contingency plans**
- D. Reviewing past operations**

Identifying potential threats is a fundamental aspect of risk analysis in operations. This process involves systematically evaluating the environment in which an organization operates to uncover any risks that could negatively impact its objectives. By recognizing threats early on, organizations can proactively address potential challenges and develop strategies to mitigate them. This is crucial not only for ensuring the continuity of operations but also for safeguarding assets, personnel, and overall organizational success. The ability to identify threats lays the groundwork for all subsequent stages of risk management. Once potential threats are recognized, organizations can prioritize them based on their severity and likelihood, leading to more informed decision-making when it comes to risk mitigation. This proactive approach is essential for creating a resilient operational environment.

4. What does the term "lead by example" entail?

- A. Encouraging others to share their opinions**
- B. Demonstrating desirable behaviors for others to emulate**
- C. Creating a competition among team members**
- D. Setting strict rules for behavior**

The term "lead by example" refers to the practice of modeling the behaviors, attitudes, and values that you expect from others. When a leader demonstrates desirable behaviors, it encourages team members to imitate those actions, fostering a culture of integrity, professionalism, and accountability. This approach is effective because it relies on the authenticity of the leader's actions rather than just verbal instructions. By showing how to act through their own conduct, leaders can inspire others to follow suit, creating a positive and productive environment. The other options do not accurately capture the essence of leading by example. Encouraging opinions fosters openness but does not necessarily lead to emulation of behaviors. Creating competition can be motivating in certain contexts, but it often detracts from teamwork and collaborative ethics. Setting strict rules can help establish boundaries, but it does not inherently inspire individuals to adopt desirable behaviors—they may comply out of obligation rather than genuine respect or understanding.

5. What is the kill radius of the m203 grenade launcher?

- A. 5 meters**
- B. 10 meters**
- C. 15 meters**
- D. 20 meters**

The kill radius of the M203 grenade launcher is generally recognized as being approximately 5 meters. This means that within this distance from the point of detonation, the grenade is capable of inflicting lethal effects on personnel. It's essential to understand this concept in the context of both tactics and safety, as understanding the effective range of a weapon is critical for both its application in combat and the protection of troops, particularly in environments where friendly forces may be present. The other options provided, while they may refer to other types of explosive effects or serve as general ranges for safety or wounding, do not accurately reflect the documented kill radius specifically associated with the M203 grenade launcher.

6. In fire and maneuver tactics, which is involved?

- A. One supporting element and one reconnaissance team**
- B. Two maneuver elements with no supporting fire**
- C. One maneuver element and two supporting elements**
- D. A single unit operating independently**

In fire and maneuver tactics, the correct choice involves one maneuver element and two supporting elements. This structure is crucial for effectively executing tactical operations during combat situations. The maneuver element is responsible for moving into position to engage the enemy, while the supporting elements provide fire support, which can suppress or neutralize the enemy's capabilities. This combination allows the maneuver element to advance or reposition with reduced risk, as the supporting fire creates a barrier between them and the enemy, preventing the enemy from effectively retaliating. The use of two supporting elements enhances flexibility and ensures that the maneuvering force can maintain momentum in the attack. This also allows for coordinated efforts, where the supporting elements can provide covering fire from different angles, thus increasing the overall effectiveness of the operation and providing better safety for the maneuver element. In contrast, the other options do not provide the necessary support structure. For instance, two maneuver elements with no supporting fire would lack the protective covering necessary for success, while a single unit operating independently would not benefit from the advantageous coordination between maneuver and supporting actions, making it vulnerable to enemy fire. Lastly, having one supporting element and one reconnaissance team lacks the necessary firepower integration to successfully execute fire and maneuver tactics.

7. How does diversity impact team effectiveness?

- A. It reduces the potential for conflict
- B. It standardizes problem-solving approaches
- C. It brings varied perspectives and solutions to problems**
- D. It focuses solely on individual strengths

Diversity significantly enhances team effectiveness primarily because it brings varied perspectives and solutions to problems. When team members come from diverse backgrounds—encompassing different cultures, experiences, and viewpoints—they contribute unique ideas and approaches. This range of perspectives fosters creative problem-solving, as team members can draw from a wider array of knowledge and experience. In a team environment, diverse viewpoints challenge the status quo and encourage innovative thinking. This collective intelligence can lead to more comprehensive solutions to complex problems, as individuals can identify potential pitfalls, think critically, and propose alternative strategies that may not have been considered in a more homogeneous group. The synergistic effect of combining different ideas often results in better decision-making and improved outcomes. While it may be assumed that diversity could reduce potential for conflict, in reality, it may sometimes introduce differing opinions that need to be managed. Standardizing problem-solving approaches is counterproductive in a diverse setting, as the strength lies in leveraging differences rather than conforming to a single method. Additionally, focusing solely on individual strengths neglects the collaborative advantage that diversity brings to team dynamics.

8. Which type of ammunition is known for its incendiary properties?

- A. HE
- B. WP (White Phosphorus)**
- C. RP (Red Phosphorus)
- D. Illumination

White Phosphorus (WP) is known for its incendiary properties due to its ability to ignite and burn upon contact with air. When WP is exposed to oxygen, it produces a bright white flame and emits dense white smoke. Its incendiary characteristics make it effective not only for creating smoke screens but also for inflicting thermal burns and igniting fires, which is a critical functionality in certain military operations. In contrast, High Explosive (HE) ammunition is designed primarily for explosive power rather than incendiary effects. Red Phosphorus (RP) has different applications and does not have the same incendiary characteristics as WP. Illumination rounds are focused on producing light rather than incendiary effects. Thus, WP stands out as the type of ammunition specifically recognized for its incendiary properties.

9. What is the expected outcome of effective delegation during Phase 2?

- A. Increased competition among team members
- B. Enhanced team efficiency and empowerment**
- C. Reduction of team member responsibilities
- D. Complete independence from supervision

Effective delegation during Phase 2 is primarily aimed at enhancing team efficiency and empowerment. By distributing tasks and responsibilities appropriately, leaders can leverage the strengths and skills of individual team members, allowing each person to take ownership of their assigned duties. This not only improves the overall productivity of the team but also fosters a sense of accountability and motivation among team members. When individuals feel empowered to make decisions and contribute meaningfully to the team's objectives, they are more likely to engage fully with their work, leading to greater collaboration and innovation. Furthermore, effective delegation encourages skill development, as team members take on new challenges and responsibilities, ultimately benefiting both their personal growth and the team's performance. In contrast, options such as increased competition among team members, reduction of responsibilities, or complete independence from supervision do not align with the fundamental goals of effective delegation. Instead of fostering a collaborative and empowering environment, those outcomes could potentially hinder cooperation, diminish accountability, or create gaps in necessary oversight and support.

10. What is the range of the M252 81 mm Mortar?

- A. 4500m - 5500m
- B. 4500m - 7500m**
- C. 5000m - 7500m
- D. 6000m - 8000m

The M252 81 mm Mortar has an effective range of 4500 meters to 7500 meters. This range is critical for military operations, as it allows for indirect fire support at varying distances from the target, depending on mission requirements and terrain. The ability to engage targets from a safe distance enhances the survivability of the weapon system and the personnel operating it. Understanding the nuances of mortar ranges is essential for tactical planning. The lower limit of 4500 meters indicates the minimum distance the mortar can effectively engage targets, while the upper limit of 7500 meters showcases its capacity to reach further away threats and provide support for ground troops. Other ranges provided in the options either do not consider the accurate capabilities of the M252 or are misrepresentations of its operational limits. Hence, the choice reflecting the correct operational range is significant for effective training and application in real-world scenarios.

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://tbsphase2.examzify.com>

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

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