

Training Circular (TC) 3-22.9 Board Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the physical aspect of the “body position” in marksmanship?**
 - A. The position of the feet and hands only**
 - B. The alignment and stability of the body during shooting**
 - C. The type of clothing worn during shooting**
 - D. The emotional state of the shooter during marksmanship**
- 2. What general mechanical failure does bolt override indicate?**
 - A. Improper chambering of a round**
 - B. A failure to eject**
 - C. A malfunction in the firing pin**
 - D. Problems with the trigger mechanism**
- 3. What does TC 3-22.9 recommend regarding documentation?**
 - A. Maintaining only minimal records for administrative purposes**
 - B. Keeping detailed records of training activities and performance reviews**
 - C. Documenting every personal achievement of the Soldiers**
 - D. Only recording attendance for legal compliance**
- 4. What is a critical disadvantage associated with the CCO?**
 - A. It is more complicated to use than iron sights**
 - B. It lacks a bullet drop compensator for distances beyond 200m**
 - C. It requires batteries for operation**
 - D. It is not suitable for night time operations**
- 5. What is involved in determining correct sight alignment?**
 - A. Consistent eye position and target focus**
 - B. Using various optics**
 - C. Individual comfort level**
 - D. Adjusting for environmental factors**

- 6. How does terrain affect firing position selection?**
- A. It has no effect on selection**
 - B. It influences cover and concealment**
 - C. It only matters during daylight**
 - D. It affects the type of weapon used**
- 7. What should be emphasized in marksmanship training according to best practices?**
- A. Proficiency competition among soldiers**
 - B. Incorporating advanced technology exclusively**
 - C. Consistent evaluation and improvement of techniques**
 - D. Avoiding repetition to minimize learning**
- 8. What are the four rules of firearms safety?**
- A. Always wear protective gear, follow chain of command, assess environmental conditions, and maintain equipment**
 - B. Check your weapon, communicate with your team, maintain a safe distance, and engage targets**
 - C. Treat every weapon as if it is loaded, never point at anything you do not intend to destroy, keep finger off the trigger, and ensure positive identification of the target**
 - D. Follow orders from superiors, practice regularly, ensure clarity in communication, and perform maintenance**
- 9. What are the four standard positions used in rifle marksmanship?**
- A. Prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing**
 - B. Prone, standing, crouched, and kneeling**
 - C. Sitting, kneeling, standing, and leaning**
 - D. Standing, prone, shooting from cover, and kneeling**
- 10. What is the primary purpose of a “Combat Marksmanship Test”?**
- A. To practice marksmanship in a controlled environment**
 - B. To assess the proficiency of Soldiers under simulated combat conditions**
 - C. To evaluate the effectiveness of training methods**
 - D. To prepare Soldiers for competitive shooting events**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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- 1. What is the physical aspect of the “body position” in marksmanship?**
- A. The position of the feet and hands only**
 - B. The alignment and stability of the body during shooting**
 - C. The type of clothing worn during shooting**
 - D. The emotional state of the shooter during marksmanship**

The physical aspect of "body position" in marksmanship refers specifically to the alignment and stability of the body during shooting. It encompasses how a shooter positions their entire body to ensure that they are balanced and able to control the weapon accurately. A stable body position is crucial for consistent and precise shooting, as it helps to minimize movement that could affect aim and accuracy. This concept includes how the shooter stands, sits, or kneels, the placement of their feet, and the way they hold their weapon. Proper body alignment with respect to the target enhances control and allows for a smoother trigger pull. Hence, understanding how to achieve a stable body position is fundamental for shooters looking to improve their marksmanship skills. The other choices, while related to various aspects of shooting, do not directly pertain to the physical aspect of body position as it applies to stability and alignment necessary for effective marksmanship.

- 2. What general mechanical failure does bolt override indicate?**

- A. Improper chambering of a round**
- B. A failure to eject**
- C. A malfunction in the firing pin**
- D. Problems with the trigger mechanism**

Bolt override indicates a specific mechanical failure where the bolt fails to fully close and secure a round in the chamber, which can occur when a round is not properly chambered. In this failure mode, the bolt's locking lugs are unable to engage with the corresponding surfaces in the receiver, leading to a situation where the bolt is either partially or completely off the round that is intended to be fired. This disruption affects the cycling of the firearm, resulting in the inability to fire or feed the round appropriately. Understanding bolt override is crucial because it highlights the importance of proper ammunition handling and the correct functioning of the chamber. Appropriate chambering ensures that the cartridge is seated correctly and allows for reliable operation. In this context, recognizing that improper chambering is the underlying cause of bolt override helps in troubleshooting and effectively addressing the issue at hand. The other choices describe different types of mechanical failures that do not correlate directly with the specific symptom of bolt override.

3. What does TC 3-22.9 recommend regarding documentation?

- A. Maintaining only minimal records for administrative purposes
- B. Keeping detailed records of training activities and performance reviews**
- C. Documenting every personal achievement of the Soldiers
- D. Only recording attendance for legal compliance

The recommendation to keep detailed records of training activities and performance reviews in TC 3-22.9 is grounded in the importance of accountability and improvement in soldier performance as well as overall unit readiness. Documenting training activities allows for a comprehensive history of each soldier's progress and development, which is essential for evaluating their skills and competencies over time. This methodical approach supports not only accountability for soldiers' training but also helps to tailor future training programs to address identified weaknesses and enhance strengths. Moreover, detailed documentation can provide valuable data for leaders to make informed decisions regarding personnel evaluations, promotions, and further training needs. It plays a critical role in ensuring that soldiers receive the necessary support and resources to succeed in their roles. In contrast, minimal record-keeping or focusing solely on attendance would neglect critical insights needed for fostering a high-performance environment and undermines the effectiveness of the training programs put in place.

4. What is a critical disadvantage associated with the CCO?

- A. It is more complicated to use than iron sights
- B. It lacks a bullet drop compensator for distances beyond 200m**
- C. It requires batteries for operation
- D. It is not suitable for night time operations

The correct choice identifies a notable disadvantage of the CCO (Close Combat Optic) in terms of its lack of a bullet drop compensator for distances beyond 200 meters. This limitation is significant because, while the CCO provides quick target acquisition and is generally effective in combat scenarios, it may not account for the ballistic drop of a projectile over longer distances. In practical terms, most combat situations may involve engagements at ranges beyond 200 meters, where understanding bullet drop becomes crucial for accuracy. Without a bullet drop compensator, a user may struggle with precision aiming at these longer distances, which can lead to decreased effectiveness in those scenarios where distance and elevation changes come into play. Additionally, options related to complexity of use, dependency on batteries, or suitability for nighttime operations all represent valid concerns but do not specifically address the fundamental issue of range accuracy and ballistic calculation that is central to effective marksmanship at extended ranges. This makes the lack of a bullet drop compensator a critical disadvantage when using the CCO in diverse operational contexts.

5. What is involved in determining correct sight alignment?

A. Consistent eye position and target focus

B. Using various optics

C. Individual comfort level

D. Adjusting for environmental factors

Determining correct sight alignment is fundamentally about achieving a consistent and accurate relationship between the shooter's eye, the sights, and the target. This involves maintaining a consistent eye position, which ensures the shooter can consistently align the front sight with the rear sight while also keeping the target in focus. When a shooter has consistent eye positioning, it helps to minimize variations that can lead to inaccuracies in aiming. Having a clear focus on the target while ensuring that the front and rear sights are properly aligned is essential for effective shooting. If either the eye position or the target focus is inconsistent, it can cause misalignment, leading to poor shooting performance. This precision in sight alignment is crucial for effective marksmanship and aims to make sure that the shooter can reliably put rounds on target, particularly at varying distances. While other factors, like using various optics, individual comfort level, and adjusting for environmental factors, can influence overall shooting performance, they do not directly pertain to the fundamental concept of sight alignment. Each of these aspects may play a role in different contexts, but the core of sight alignment is about maintaining the proper relationship between the eye and the sights with a focus on the target.

6. How does terrain affect firing position selection?

A. It has no effect on selection

B. It influences cover and concealment

C. It only matters during daylight

D. It affects the type of weapon used

The selection of firing positions is significantly influenced by terrain, particularly regarding cover and concealment. Terrain features, such as hills, ditches, vegetation, and urban structures, can provide soldiers with the necessary protection from enemy observation and fire. The ability to hide from sight and provide some level of cover from incoming fire is critical for survival on the battlefield. Properly assessing the terrain allows for more strategic placement of forces, enabling effective engagement with the enemy while minimizing exposure and vulnerability. Effective use of terrain can significantly increase the chances of a successful operation. For instance, positioning on high ground can improve visibility and range, while using natural vegetation can obscure movements. This understanding of terrain's impact helps soldiers make informed decisions about where to establish their firing positions for maximum effectiveness while maintaining safety.

7. What should be emphasized in marksmanship training according to best practices?

- A. Proficiency competition among soldiers**
- B. Incorporating advanced technology exclusively**
- C. Consistent evaluation and improvement of techniques**
- D. Avoiding repetition to minimize learning**

Marksmanship training should prioritize the consistent evaluation and improvement of techniques. This emphasis is crucial because it ensures that soldiers continually refine their skills and adapt to various shooting scenarios. Regular assessments help identify areas that require enhancement and provide structured feedback, allowing trainees to understand their strengths and weaknesses, which is essential for developing proficient marksmanship. Incorporating practices such as drills and regular evaluations fosters an environment where soldiers can practice repetitively, which is a key aspect of mastering any skill. This approach contrasts with the notion of avoiding repetition, as repetition is fundamental to developing muscle memory and achieving a high level of accuracy and confidence when shooting. While competition among soldiers might promote engagement and foster camaraderie, it does not replace the necessity of ongoing skill evaluation. Advanced technology can be beneficial in training, but it should complement traditional methods rather than be the sole focus. Therefore, consistent evaluation and improvement are vital to ensure that soldiers are not just practicing but are also evolving and adapting their techniques based on feedback and performance metrics.

8. What are the four rules of firearms safety?

- A. Always wear protective gear, follow chain of command, assess environmental conditions, and maintain equipment**
- B. Check your weapon, communicate with your team, maintain a safe distance, and engage targets**
- C. Treat every weapon as if it is loaded, never point at anything you do not intend to destroy, keep finger off the trigger, and ensure positive identification of the target**
- D. Follow orders from superiors, practice regularly, ensure clarity in communication, and perform maintenance**

The four rules of firearms safety are critical principles that help ensure the safe handling and usage of firearms. The correct answer encapsulates these fundamentals: treating every weapon as if it is loaded reinforces the idea that complacency can lead to accidents, while never pointing a firearm at anything you do not intend to destroy minimizes the risk of injury to others. Keeping your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot helps prevent unintentional discharges, and ensuring positive identification of the target is crucial to avoid harming unintended targets. These rules serve as a foundational framework for safe firearm practices, instilling a mindset of responsibility and caution among users. Understanding and applying these rules is essential for anyone who handles firearms, whether in training, law enforcement, or other contexts.

9. What are the four standard positions used in rifle marksmanship?

- A. Prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing**
- B. Prone, standing, crouched, and kneeling**
- C. Sitting, kneeling, standing, and leaning**
- D. Standing, prone, shooting from cover, and kneeling**

The four standard positions used in rifle marksmanship are prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing. This answer is correct because it encompasses the foundational shooting stances recognized in military and marksmanship training. Each position has its own advantages in terms of stability, mobility, and field of view, making them essential for shooting accurately under different conditions. The prone position offers the greatest stability and is typically used for long-range shots, while the sitting and kneeling positions provide a balance between stability and mobility, suited for various scenarios on the battlefield. The standing position, although less stable, is crucial for engaging targets at close ranges and requires proficiency to maintain control of the weapon during engagement. Understanding these standard positions is vital for developing effective marksmanship skills.

10. What is the primary purpose of a “Combat Marksmanship Test”?

- A. To practice marksmanship in a controlled environment**
- B. To assess the proficiency of Soldiers under simulated combat conditions**
- C. To evaluate the effectiveness of training methods**
- D. To prepare Soldiers for competitive shooting events**

The primary purpose of a “Combat Marksmanship Test” is to assess the proficiency of Soldiers under simulated combat conditions. This testing is critical because it evaluates how well Soldiers can apply their marksmanship skills in scenarios that closely replicate actual combat situations. Unlike traditional marksmanship tests, which may occur in controlled, static environments, the Combat Marksmanship Test emphasizes the ability to engage targets under stress, while moving, and with time constraints that reflect real-life combat. This focus on realistic engagement is essential for determining a Soldier's readiness and effectiveness in combat, ensuring they can perform successfully when it matters most. The simulated conditions challenge Soldiers to maintain accuracy and tactical decision-making, showcasing their training and ability to operate in high-pressure environments. In contrast to other options, such as practicing in a controlled environment, evaluating the effectiveness of training methods, or preparing for competitive shooting, the Combat Marksmanship Test specifically prioritizes performance in a combat-like atmosphere, making it vital for operational readiness.