US Army Sniper School Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Questions

1. **What type of targets are snipers primarily focused on according to their mission objectives?**
   - **A. General enemy combatants.**
   - **B. Key targets and targets of opportunity.**
   - **C. Logistical support vehicles only.**
   - **D. Enemy field commanders only.**

2. **What is the primary objective of reconnaissance conducted by snipers?**
   - **A. To engage targets directly**
   - **B. To gather intelligence on enemy positions**
   - **C. To train new recruits**
   - **D. To practice shooting skills**

3. **What are the characteristics of a good sniper hide?**
   - **A. Visibility and accessibility**
   - **B. Concealment, vantage point, and easy exit**
   - **C. Noise reduction and camouflage**
   - **D. Size and distance from enemy**

4. **What is the overall length of the M110 SASS without the suppressor and with the buttstock collapsed?**
   - **A. 39.5 inches**
   - **B. 40.5 inches**
   - **C. 41.5 inches**
   - **D. 42.5 inches**

5. **What does the term "follow-up shot" refer to in sniper operations?**
   - **A. A shot taken to scare off animals**
   - **B. A shot taken after the initial shot to ensure target neutralization**
   - **C. A shot before the first shot to prepare**
   - **D. A shot taken at a different target**

6. At 10 power, what is the field of view for the Leupold Mark 4 (3.5 x 10 DOS W/TMR)?

A. 11 feet at 100 yards

B. 29.9 feet at 100 yards

C. 20 feet at 100 yards

D. 15 feet at 100 yards

7. What are the four steps in the integrated act of firing?

A. Preparation, firing, after firing, and cleaning

B. Preparation, before firing, firing, and after firing

C. Setup, aim, fire, and assess

D. Determine, prepare, fire, and review

8. What tactical considerations must a sniper make before taking a shot?

A. Target distance

B. Wind conditions

C. Environmental terrain

D. All of the above

9. What type of calculations must snipers perform regarding moving targets?

A. Wind speed calculations

B. Time zone adjustments

C. Lead time based on target's speed and distance

D. Elevation adjustments for altitude

10. How many types of trackers are recognized in sniper training methodology?

A. 4 types

B. 6 types

C. 8 types

D. 10 types

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What type of targets are snipers primarily focused on according to their mission objectives?

A. General enemy combatants.

B. Key targets and targets of opportunity.

C. Logistical support vehicles only.

D. Enemy field commanders only.

Snipers are primarily focused on key targets and targets of opportunity because their mission objectives are centered around precision and strategic impact. Key targets are often high-value individuals, such as enemy commanders, or critical assets, including enemy equipment and installations that can disrupt the enemy's operational effectiveness. By prioritizing these targets, snipers help to shape the battlefield and provide a tactical advantage to their units. In addition, targets of opportunity may arise during a mission, where snipers can take advantage of unanticipated vulnerabilities in the enemy's disposition or actions. This flexibility allows snipers to adapt to the dynamics of combat and engage targets that may not have been part of the original plan, thereby maximizing their effectiveness in the field. Focusing solely on general enemy combatants or a narrow category of targets, such as logistical support vehicles or enemy field commanders alone, would not leverage the sniper's unique skills in identification, engagement, and planning for combat growth. Instead, the broader strategy encompasses a variety of critical targets that align with the overall objectives of their operations.

2. What is the primary objective of reconnaissance conducted by snipers?

A. To engage targets directly

B. To gather intelligence on enemy positions

C. To train new recruits

D. To practice shooting skills

The primary objective of reconnaissance conducted by snipers is to gather intelligence on enemy positions. This mission allows snipers to collect critical information about the enemy's capabilities, movements, and strategies, which is essential for planning military operations and ensuring the safety of friendly forces. By observing and reporting this data, snipers contribute to situational awareness and overall mission success. Their skill in remaining undetected while observing makes them invaluable in providing insights that can lead to decisive advantages in combat. While engaging targets might be a capability of snipers, it is not their primary mission during reconnaissance. Training new recruits and practicing shooting skills, although important aspects of a sniper's development, do not align with the immediate objective of reconnaissance missions.

3. What are the characteristics of a good sniper hide?

A. Visibility and accessibility

B. Concealment, vantage point, and easy exit

C. Noise reduction and camouflage

D. Size and distance from enemy

A good sniper hide is essential for successful operations as it allows the sniper to remain undetected while observing or engaging targets. Concealment is crucial; it ensures that the sniper is hidden from enemy sight, making it difficult for opponents to locate and counter sniper positions. A vantage point is equally important, as it allows the sniper to gain a strategic perspective on the battlefield, enhancing target acquisition and engagement capabilities. Additionally, having an easy exit from the hide is vital for the sniper's safety. In combat scenarios, situations can quickly change, and being able to retreat efficiently and safely is critical to ensuring survival. This combination of concealment, advantageous positioning, and an efficient escape route makes option B the most comprehensive choice regarding the characteristics of an effective sniper hide. The other options lack one or more critical aspects that would make a sniper hide effective. For instance, visibility and accessibility could compromise concealment; noise reduction and camouflage are important, but without vantage point and an exit plan, a sniper may still be at risk. Size and distance from the enemy are considerations, but they don't encapsulate the functionalities necessary for a successful and effective hide in all scenarios.

4. What is the overall length of the M110 SASS without the suppressor and with the buttstock collapsed?

A. 39.5 inches

B. 40.5 inches

C. 41.5 inches

D. 42.5 inches

The overall length of the M110 Semi-Automatic Sniper System (SASS) without the suppressor and with the buttstock collapsed measures 40.5 inches. This dimension is crucial for snipers as it affects the rifle's handling and mobility in various tactical situations. Understanding the specifics of weapon dimensions helps snipers make informed decisions about transport and deployment in the field, ensuring they can operate effectively in different environments. Knowing the length aids in assessing the rifle's feasibility for specific missions, particularly when space is restricted, such as in confined vehicles or tight urban settings.

5. What does the term "follow-up shot" refer to in sniper operations?

A. A shot taken to scare off animals

B. A shot taken after the initial shot to ensure target neutralization

C. A shot before the first shot to prepare

D. A shot taken at a different target

The term "follow-up shot" in sniper operations specifically refers to a shot taken after the initial shot in order to ensure that the target is neutralized. This concept is crucial in sniper engagements because the effectiveness of the first shot may not always guarantee the target's incapacitation, especially if the nature of the engagement requires precision and the potential for immediate follow-up action. Snipers are trained to assess the results of their first shots and, based on the situation, decide whether a subsequent shot is necessary to confirm the kill or to address any changes in target behavior. The ability to quickly and accurately take follow-up shots can be critical, particularly in dynamic combat situations where multiple factors, such as movement or cover, can affect the outcome. The other options do not align with the traditional definition of a follow-up shot. For instance, a shot taken to scare off animals does not serve the tactical purpose of neutralizing a threat. Similarly, a shot taken before the first shot would not be considered a follow-up at all, as it precedes the initial action. Lastly, targeting a different target entirely moves away from the primary purpose of ensuring the neutralization of the original threat.

6. At 10 power, what is the field of view for the Leupold Mark 4 (3.5 x 10 DOS W/TMR)?

A. 11 feet at 100 yards

B. 29.9 feet at 100 yards

C. 20 feet at 100 yards

D. 15 feet at 100 yards

The correct field of view at 10 power for the Leupold Mark 4 (3.5 x 10 DOS W/TMR) is 11 feet at 100 yards. When a scope is set to a higher magnification, like 10 power, the field of view generally decreases, which means the user is looking at a smaller area but in greater detail. For the Leupold Mark 4, the specific design and optical properties allow it to maintain a narrower field of view while still providing excellent clarity and detail at that magnification. This measurement of 11 feet at 100 yards indicates that at 10 power, the shooter can see an area that spans 11 feet wide when focusing on a target at a distance of 100 yards. This is crucial for snipers who must identify and engage targets accurately while being aware of their surroundings. Other options provide different field of view measurements that do not align with the specified characteristics of this scope, reinforcing the accuracy and utility of the correct answer in practical sniper use.

7. What are the four steps in the integrated act of firing?

A. Preparation, firing, after firing, and cleaning

B. Preparation, before firing, firing, and after firing

C. Setup, aim, fire, and assess

D. Determine, prepare, fire, and review

The four steps in the integrated act of firing, outlined in option B, are significant because they encapsulate the entire process a sniper undertakes to ensure accurate and successful shooting. Preparation involves gathering intelligence, evaluating environmental conditions, and ensuring that the sniper is mentally and physically ready for the task at hand. This foundational step sets the stage for everything that follows. Before firing refers to the phase where the shooter sets up their position, selects the appropriate ammunition, and performs the necessary equipment checks. This step is essential to ensure that everything is functioning correctly and that the sniper is in a stable environment before engaging a target. Firing is the actual act of shooting, where all the previous preparations culminate. At this stage, the sniper applies the fundamental principles of marksmanship to accurately engage the target. After firing is critical for assessing the outcome of the shot, considering factors such as impact location and immediate feedback on the effectiveness of the shot. This step also involves gathering observations about the surrounding environment and making adjustments for future engagements, if necessary. The other options do not encapsulate the comprehensive cycle that encompasses not only the act of firing but also the preparatory and review stages that are integral to a sniper's success. Each element in option B reflects the complete

8. What tactical considerations must a sniper make before taking a shot?

A. Target distance

B. Wind conditions

C. Environmental terrain

D. All of the above

A sniper must integrate various tactical considerations before taking a shot to ensure accuracy and mission success. Target distance is critical because it directly affects the bullet's trajectory and the necessary adjustments for factors such as gravity drop and wind drift. Understanding wind conditions is vital as wind can significantly impact the bullet's path, requiring the sniper to compensate for any deviations caused by crosswinds or gusts. Additionally, environmental terrain plays a crucial role in a sniper's decision-making process. The terrain can influence visibility and concealment options, as well as affect the sound of the shot and the potential for bullet deflection. Factors such as elevation changes, obstacles, and weather conditions present within the terrain must all be taken into account. Therefore, each of these considerations—target distance, wind conditions, and environmental terrain—contributes to a comprehensive understanding that guides the sniper's shooting strategy, making option "All of the above" the correct choice. This holistic approach ensures that the sniper prepares appropriately for the challenges that may arise during the engagement, increasing the likelihood of a successful shot.

9. What type of calculations must snipers perform regarding moving targets?

A. Wind speed calculations

B. Time zone adjustments

C. Lead time based on target's speed and distance

D. Elevation adjustments for altitude

Snipers must perform lead time calculations regarding moving targets to accurately hit them. This involves determining how far in advance a sniper needs to aim based on the target's speed, direction, and distance from the shooter. When a target is in motion, the bullet will take a certain amount of time to reach the target after being fired. Therefore, a sniper must predict where the target will be when the bullet arrives, which requires a precise understanding of both the target's speed and the distance the bullet will travel. Calculating lead time is a critical skill, especially in field conditions where targets may be moving unpredictably. By mastering this calculation, snipers can effectively engage moving targets, greatly enhancing their ability to perform their mission. In contrast, other options might involve important aspects of marksmanship or operational planning, but they do not directly pertain to the immediate calculations required for engaging moving targets in real-time situations.

10. How many types of trackers are recognized in sniper training methodology?

A. 4 types

B. 6 types

C. 8 types

D. 10 types

In sniper training methodology, the recognition of eight types of trackers is significant because each type represents a unique approach or specialized skill set necessary for effective reconnaissance and target acquisition in diverse environments. Understanding these types enables snipers to employ the most effective tracking technique based on the situation they face. These categories often encompass aspects such as terrain awareness, understanding animal behavior, human tracking techniques, and the use of various technologies or methods in tracking. Each type plays a crucial role in developing a sniper's ability to assess and engage the battlefield efficiently while remaining undetected. By studying and mastering these eight types, snipers are equipped to handle a wide range of operational scenarios, enhancing their overall effectiveness in reconnaissance and combat. This comprehensive approach to tracking is essential for mission success and contributes to a sniper’s proficiency in gathering essential intelligence.