

# US ARMY SNIPER SCHOOL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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<https://usarmysniperschool.examzify.com>



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# Table of Contents

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Copyright .....             | 1  |
| Table of Contents .....     | 2  |
| Introduction .....          | 3  |
| How to Use This Guide ..... | 4  |
| Questions .....             | 5  |
| Answers .....               | 8  |
| Explanations .....          | 10 |
| Next Steps .....            | 15 |

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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 sniper terms, what is 'stride' typically associated with?**
  - A. The range of motion during breathing
  - B. The method of adjusting the rifle
  - C. The physical approach to the target
  - D. The role of wind in bullet trajectory
- 2. Who is Maj Patrick Ferguson known for?**
  - A. His role in the American Revolution
  - B. Developing modern sniping techniques
  - C. A famous shot that was not taken on Washington
  - D. His writings on military strategy
- 3. Which element can vary depending on the individual shooter according to the specifications of the Leupold Mark 4?**
  - A. Magnification level
  - B. Field of view
  - C. Eye relief
  - D. Windage adjustment
- 4. What is the power of the M110 scope?**
  - A. 2.5 x 8 power
  - B. 3.5 x 10 power
  - C. 4 x 12 power
  - D. 5 x 15 power
- 5. How does a sniper establish a clear line of sight?**
  - A. By shooting from cover
  - B. By removing visual obstructions while maintaining cover
  - C. By moving closer to the target
  - D. By using a spotting scope
- 6. What is the barrel length of the M110 SASS?**
  - A. 16 inches
  - B. 18 inches
  - C. 20 inches
  - D. 22 inches



**7. What defines a "lethal engagement zone" for a sniper?**

- A. An area with multiple targets present
- B. A distance range for best bullet performance
- C. The specific area for high probability targeting
- D. A zone where casualties are unavoidable

**8. What standard optics are commonly used on sniper rifles?**

- A. Iron sights and holographic sights
- B. Variable power scopes such as Unertl
- C. Red dot sights for close range
- D. Telescopic sights with fixed power

**9. In military terms, what does SASS stand for?**

- A. Sniper Advanced System Security
- B. Specialized Armament Support System
- C. Squad Anti-Aircraft Support System
- D. Sniper Assault System Set

**10. What distinguishes a "cold bore shot"?**

- A. It is fired from a warm barrel
- B. It is the first shot fired from a clean barrel
- C. It is fired during adverse weather conditions
- D. It is a shot taken after multiple practice rounds



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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### 1. In sniper terms, what is 'stride' typically associated with?

- A. The range of motion during breathing
- B. The method of adjusting the rifle
- C. The physical approach to the target**
- D. The role of wind in bullet trajectory

The term 'stride' in sniper terminology is associated with the physical approach to the target. This concept encompasses the careful and calculated movement that a sniper employs when maneuvering through the terrain to reach a vantage point or set up for an shot. Managing one's stride is crucial for minimizing noise and visual detection, ensuring that the sniper can position themselves effectively while maintaining stealth and maximizing their chances of a successful engagement. The physical approach involves considerations like terrain navigation and distance. Snipers must assess the environment carefully and adapt their movement to avoid detection by both their target and potential threats. Thus, 'stride' reflects the tactical considerations involved in the sniper's journey toward their intended position rather than aspects related to breathing techniques, rifle adjustments, or the influence of wind on the bullet's path.

### 2. Who is Maj Patrick Ferguson known for?

- A. His role in the American Revolution
- B. Developing modern sniping techniques
- C. A famous shot that was not taken on Washington**
- D. His writings on military strategy

Maj Patrick Ferguson is primarily recognized for his significant contributions during the American Revolution, most notably as the creator of the Ferguson rifle, an innovative breech-loading firearm. His military tactics and engagements, particularly at the Battle of Kings Mountain, played a crucial role in illustrating the effectiveness of fast-moving light infantry that utilized rifled weapons—an advancement that would influence sniping techniques in the years to come. While option C mentions a famous shot not taken on Washington, it does not capture Ferguson's legacy as accurately as the correct option, which would highlight his role in the American Revolution. This context emphasizes Ferguson's importance in the history of military engagements rather than just a singular event or anecdote. His innovations and actions significantly shaped military strategy and the development of sniper tactics, showcasing his lasting impact on the field of warfare.

### 3. Which element can vary depending on the individual shooter according to the specifications of the Leupold Mark 4?

- A. Magnification level
- B. Field of view
- C. Eye relief**
- D. Windage adjustment

The eye relief of a scope, such as the Leupold Mark 4, is the distance from the rear lens of the scope to the shooter's eye where the full image can be seen without vignetting (darkening of the edges) or the risk of recoil impacting the shooter's face. This element can vary significantly depending on the individual shooter because it is influenced by factors such as the shooter's head position, facial structure, and the specific shooting style employed. Each shooter may find a slightly different position that is comfortable and provides the best view through the scope. In contrast, magnification level and windage adjustment are set by the design of the scope and the specific settings chosen by the shooter prior to taking a shot. These do not vary by individual and are controlled parameters. The field of view, while it can be somewhat affected by the scope's design specifications, is also largely determined by the scope's magnification settings and objective lens size, rather than the unique characteristics of the individual shooter.

#### 4. What is the power of the M110 scope?

- A. 2.5 x 8 power
- B. 3.5 x 10 power**
- C. 4 x 12 power
- D. 5 x 15 power

*The M110 sniper system is equipped with a specific scope that features a magnification of 3.5 to 10 times. This power range allows for versatile engagement capabilities, providing sufficient magnification for both close-quarters and longer-range target identification and engagement. The lower magnification of 3.5x is suitable for situations where field-of-view and quick target acquisition are necessary, while the higher magnification of 10x offers greater detail for identifying targets at extended distances. This adaptability makes it an essential component of the M110 system, catering to various operational scenarios effectively.*

#### 5. How does a sniper establish a clear line of sight?

- A. By shooting from cover
- B. By removing visual obstructions while maintaining cover**
- C. By moving closer to the target
- D. By using a spotting scope

*Establishing a clear line of sight is crucial for a sniper to effectively engage their target while maintaining operational security. The correct approach involves removing any visual obstructions that may hinder the sniper's ability to see their target clearly. This may include positioning themselves in a way that allows for a direct view by adjusting their surroundings, such as moving branches or other debris, or selecting a better vantage point that does not compromise their concealment. Maintaining cover is a fundamental principle for snipers, as it protects them from detection while allowing them to observe and engage a target. Thus, while other strategies might improve visibility or positioning, the essential aim is to achieve a clear line of sight without exposing oneself unnecessarily.*

#### 6. What is the barrel length of the M110 SASS?

- A. 16 inches
- B. 18 inches
- C. 20 inches**
- D. 22 inches

*The M110 Semi-Automatic Sniper System (SASS) features a barrel length of 20 inches, which is critical for achieving optimal accuracy and velocity with the 7.62x51mm NATO cartridge. The 20-inch barrel strikes a balance between portability and ballistic performance, enabling snipers to engage targets effectively at various ranges while maintaining a manageable weight for mobility. This barrel length allows for higher muzzle velocities compared to shorter barrels, which is essential for maintaining accuracy over distance. The design of the M110 SASS also incorporates a free-floating handguard that enhances barrel stability and minimizes the impact of external factors on precision shooting. Consequently, the selection of a 20-inch barrel in the M110 SASS is an integral component that supports the system's intended operational effectiveness.*

## 7. What defines a "lethal engagement zone" for a sniper?

- A. An area with multiple targets present
- B. A distance range for best bullet performance
- C. The specific area for high probability targeting**
- D. A zone where casualties are unavoidable

A "lethal engagement zone" for a sniper is defined as the specific area where the probability of successfully engaging a target is maximized. This zone is critical for effective sniper operations as it allows the sniper to operate with the highest degree of accuracy and lethality. Factors such as terrain, distance, wind conditions, and the visibility of targets all contribute to determining this zone. By focusing on a defined area where they can reliably hit targets, snipers can take their shots with confidence, ensuring they contribute to their mission effectively. The concept of a lethal engagement zone emphasizes precision in selecting targets and maximizing the impact of the sniper's engagement, which is essential for mission success. Understanding this zone allows a sniper to assess the battlefield effectively and make informed decisions on when and where to engage.

## 8. What standard optics are commonly used on sniper rifles?

- A. Iron sights and holographic sights
- B. Variable power scopes such as Unertl**
- C. Red dot sights for close range
- D. Telescopic sights with fixed power

Variable power scopes, such as those made by Unertl, are commonly used on sniper rifles due to their versatility and precision. These optics allow snipers to adjust the magnification based on the distance to the target, which is critical for effective engagement across various ranges. The ability to change the magnification helps snipers achieve better target acquisition and accuracy, especially at long distances where conditions may vary. Other optics, while useful in certain contexts, may not provide the same level of flexibility. Iron sights and holographic sights are often used for close-range engagements and may not offer the necessary magnification for sniping at longer ranges. Red dot sights are similarly suited for close-quarters scenarios and do not provide the magnification needed for precision shooting at greater distances. While telescopic sights with fixed power can be beneficial, they lack the adaptability of variable power scopes, limiting their effectiveness in diverse engagement scenarios. The advanced capabilities of variable power scopes make them the preferred choice for trained snipers.

## 9. In military terms, what does SASS stand for?

- A. Sniper Advanced System Security
- B. Specialized Armament Support System**
- C. Squad Anti-Aircraft Support System
- D. Sniper Assault System Set

*The term SASS stands for Specialized Armament Support System. This designation is used within military contexts to refer to specific equipment or systems designed to enhance the operational capabilities of snipers. The SASS includes various components that allow for improved accuracy and effectiveness in sniper operations, addressing the need for specialized armaments tailored to the unique requirements of reconnaissance and precision shooting. In the context of military operations, having specialized equipment is crucial for snipers who often work in high-stakes environments where precision and adaptability are essential. This system aids snipers in their missions by providing them with the necessary tools to effectively engage targets at varying distances while maintaining a high level of operational security and efficiency. The other choices provided do not accurately represent the SASS terminology used in military sniper training and operations. Options like Sniper Advanced System Security and Squad Anti-Aircraft Support System relate to different functions and roles within the military and do not pertain to sniper capabilities directly. Thus, B accurately reflects the intended meaning in the context of military sniper operations.*

## 10. What distinguishes a "cold bore shot"?

- A. It is fired from a warm barrel
- B. It is the first shot fired from a clean barrel**
- C. It is fired during adverse weather conditions
- D. It is a shot taken after multiple practice rounds

*A "cold bore shot" is defined as the first shot fired from a clean, unshot barrel. This shot is particularly critical because it can demonstrate the true ballistic performance of the rifle and ammunition since the barrel has not yet been heated by previous firings. Factors such as barrel harmonics and zeroing can behave differently when the barrel is cold compared to when it has warmed up from multiple shots. In practice, understanding the significance of a cold bore shot is crucial for snipers, as it helps in establishing zero and accuracy in various conditions. Such a shot typically shows how the rifle and ammunition perform unfettered by the thermal effects of prior shots, providing a baseline for further shooting. The other options, though related to shooting context, do not accurately define what a cold bore shot is. Firing from a warm barrel implies multiple shots have been taken, adverse weather conditions affect the overall shooting environment but do not define the bore temperature, and practice rounds pertain to familiarization and not the specific characteristics of a cold bore shot.*



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://usarmysniperschool.examzify.com>

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

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