

US Marine Corps Capabilities, Weapons, and Global Challenges Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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	16

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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. Which weapon delivers automatic, high-volume suppressive fire with a maximum range of 1,500 yards?**
 - A. M27 IAR**
 - B. M4 Carbine**
 - C. M32A1 MSGL**
 - D. MK-19 Mod 3 Automatic Grenade Launcher**

- 2. Which Marine component is primarily trained to engage in direct confrontation, seize and hold terrain, and win battles on the ground?**
 - A. Infantry (Combat Arms)**
 - B. Combat Support**
 - C. Non-Combat Arms**
 - D. Special Operations**

- 3. Which weapon is an automatic grenade launcher capable of sustained, high-volume fire with a maximum range of 1,829 meters?**
 - A. M27 IAR**
 - B. M32A1 MSGL**
 - C. MK-19 Mod 3 Automatic Grenade Launcher**
 - D. M4 Carbine**

- 4. Which craft is used for tactical transport, patrols, reconnaissance, and convoy operations, with a range of 320 miles, top speed of 65 mph, and payloads up to 4 SEALs plus the driver?**
 - A. Rotary Wing and Tilt Rotor Aircraft**
 - B. Combatant Craft (CCA / CCM / CCH)**
 - C. M-ATV**
 - D. LT-ATV**

- 5. Which unit type is primarily trained to engage in direct ground combat and seize terrain?**
 - A. Combat Support**
 - B. Non-Combat Arms**
 - C. Infantry (Combat Arms)**
 - D. Special Operations**

- 6. Which weapon is a lightweight 40mm six-shot grenade launcher capable of firing 6 rounds in 3 seconds, with an effective range Area 400m, Point 250m?**
- A. M32A1 MSGL**
 - B. M27 Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR)**
 - C. MK19 Mod 3 Automatic Grenade Launcher**
 - D. MK-153 SMAW**
- 7. Based in the Yellow Sea, headquartered at Qingdao Naval Base, which PLA Navy fleet is described?**
- A. PLA Navy**
 - B. North Sea Fleet**
 - C. East Sea Fleet**
 - D. South Sea Fleet**
- 8. Which threat in the Strait of Hormuz involves thousands of mines threatening international shipping and naval assets?**
- A. Threats in the Strait of Hormuz**
 - B. IRIN**
 - C. Iranian Ballistic Missile Force**
 - D. Chinese Cyber Operations**
- 9. Which bomb robot weighs 68 pounds with a 46 pound payload and uses four cameras?**
- A. MK-16 Mod 1 UBA**
 - B. MED-ENG EOD 10E Bomb Suit**
 - C. iRobot EOD Packbot**
 - D. Foster-Miller TALON Bomb Robot**
- 10. Which platform weighs 115-156 pounds, features a 100 pound payload capacity, and utilizes 3 infrared-illuminated cameras?**
- A. LT-ATV**
 - B. M-ATV**
 - C. iRobot EOD Packbot**
 - D. Foster-Miller TALON Bomb Robot**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which weapon delivers automatic, high-volume suppressive fire with a maximum range of 1,500 yards?

- A. M27 IAR**
- B. M4 Carbine**
- C. M32A1 MSGL**
- D. MK-19 Mod 3 Automatic Grenade Launcher**

High-volume, long-range suppressive fire is provided most effectively by an automatic grenade launcher. The MK-19 Mod 3 Automatic Grenade Launcher fits this role: it is belt-fed and designed for sustained automatic fire, delivering 40mm grenades in rapid bursts to saturate an area and pin down the enemy. Its reach goes well beyond 1,500 yards, allowing you to threaten and suppress targets at those extended distances while your squad maneuvers. The other options don't match that combination. A rifle-caliber weapon like the M27 IAR or M4 Carbine can fire automatically, but their effective suppressive capability diminishes at longer ranges and they aren't optimized for high-volume fire over extended distances. The M32A1 MSGL is a multi-shot grenade launcher, but it isn't a belt-fed automatic system and has a more limited fire duration before needing reload. That makes it less suitable for sustained, long-range suppression compared to the MK-19.

2. Which Marine component is primarily trained to engage in direct confrontation, seize and hold terrain, and win battles on the ground?

- A. Infantry (Combat Arms)**
- B. Combat Support**
- C. Non-Combat Arms**
- D. Special Operations**

Direct ground combat and seizing terrain is what the infantry trains for. Infantry units are prepared to engage the enemy directly, maneuver on the battlefield to seize and hold ground, and press the attack until the objective is secured and victory is achieved on land. This requires mastery of close-quarters fighting, maneuver warfare, and coordinating with supporting arms like artillery and air power to overwhelm the enemy and win battles on the ground. Other Marine components exist to support that effort—Combat Support provides enabling fire, mobility, and sustainment; Non-Combat Arms handle administrative, maintenance, and service tasks; Special Operations focus on specialized, often smaller-scale missions. But when the task is direct confrontation on the ground, seizing and holding terrain, the element best suited and trained for that role is the Infantry (Combat Arms).

3. Which weapon is an automatic grenade launcher capable of sustained, high-volume fire with a maximum range of 1,829 meters?

A. M27 IAR

B. M32A1 MSGL

C. MK-19 Mod 3 Automatic Grenade Launcher

D. M4 Carbine

Automatic grenade launchers are designed to deliver sustained, high-volume fire using 40mm grenades, giving both area suppression and long-range reach beyond rifles. The MK-19 Mod 3 fits this role precisely: it is a belt-fed, fully automatic 40mm grenade launcher optimized for rapid, continuous fire and capable of engaging targets out to roughly two kilometers depending on the round. That combination of sustained high rate of fire and long-range capability is what sets it apart from the others on the list. The M27 IAR is a 5.56mm automatic rifle, not a grenade launcher, so it delivers high-volume rifle fire at short to medium ranges rather than grenade rounds. The M32A1 MSGL is a multi-shot 40mm grenade launcher, but it is not belt-fed automatic and typically used as a semi-automatic launcher with limited rounds per trigger pull, so it cannot match the MK-19's sustained rate. The M4 Carbine is a standard rifle with no grenade-launch capability.

4. Which craft is used for tactical transport, patrols, reconnaissance, and convoy operations, with a range of 320 miles, top speed of 65 mph, and payloads up to 4 SEALs plus the driver?

A. Rotary Wing and Tilt Rotor Aircraft

B. Combatant Craft (CCA / CCM / CCH)

C. M-ATV

D. LT-ATV

Combatant Craft are the riverine and littoral workhorses of the Marine Corps, designed for tactical transport, patrols, reconnaissance, and convoy operations on water. This family—encompassing Combatant Craft Assault, Combatant Craft Medium, and Combatant Craft Heavy—provides fast, maneuverable platforms that can insert small teams, such as SEALs, along waterways and coastal routes while offering convoy protection and surveillance capabilities. The stated range of about 320 miles and top speed near 65 mph fit typical boundary conditions for rapid, short- to medium-range missions conducted along rivers or near shorelines. With a crew and passenger load of roughly four SEALs plus the driver, these crafts support quick insertion and extraction without needing larger ships or aircraft. The other options refer to air vehicles or land vehicles, which do not perform the same waterborne tactical transport and patrol roles.

5. Which unit type is primarily trained to engage in direct ground combat and seize terrain?

- A. Combat Support**
- B. Non-Combat Arms**
- C. Infantry (Combat Arms)**
- D. Special Operations**

Infantry are the Marines' ground combat specialists, trained to engage directly with the enemy on the ground and seize terrain. Their core mission is to move, assault, and hold objectives, which means they practice close-quarters tactics, maneuver warfare, and overpowering enemy positions to capture key ground features. The other options provide support or specialized roles that enable combat operations but are not primarily tasked with the direct ground assault to seize terrain. Combat Support, Non-Combat Arms, and Special Operations each have different primary focuses, whereas Infantry (Combat Arms) is defined by the direct ground assault and terrain seizure role.

6. Which weapon is a lightweight 40mm six-shot grenade launcher capable of firing 6 rounds in 3 seconds, with an effective range Area 400m, Point 250m?

- A. M32A1 MSGL**
- B. M27 Infantry Automatic Rifle (IAR)**
- C. MK19 Mod 3 Automatic Grenade Launcher**
- D. MK-153 SMAW**

This question is about recognizing a lightweight, six-shot 40mm grenade launcher and its firing capabilities. The weapon in question is the M32A1 MSGL, which uses a six-round revolving cylinder to fire 40mm grenades. It's designed to be carried and operated quickly, capable of delivering six rounds in about three seconds. The stated effective ranges—about 400 meters for area targets and 250 meters for point targets—match the M32A1's typical performance, making it the best fit for the description. The other options don't fit because they serve different roles or use different ammunition. The M27 Infantry Automatic Rifle is a 5.56mm automatic rifle, not a grenade launcher. The MK19 Mod 3 is a larger, belt-fed 40mm automatic grenade launcher designed for sustained fire and much longer ranges, not a lightweight six-shot system. The MK-153 SMAW is an 83mm rocket launcher used against fortified or armored targets, not a 40mm grenade launcher.

7. Based in the Yellow Sea, headquartered at Qingdao Naval Base, which PLA Navy fleet is described?

- A. PLA Navy
- B. North Sea Fleet**
- C. East Sea Fleet
- D. South Sea Fleet

Regional organization of the PLA Navy is structured around fleets tied to specific sea areas and basing. Qingdao Naval Base on the Yellow Sea serves as the headquarters of the North Sea Fleet, which operates primarily in the Yellow Sea and northern approaches. The East Sea Fleet is centered on the East China Sea near Shanghai, and the South Sea Fleet covers the South China Sea with bases around Zhanjiang and Hainan. So the description of being based in the Yellow Sea and headquartered at Qingdao fits the North Sea Fleet.

8. Which threat in the Strait of Hormuz involves thousands of mines threatening international shipping and naval assets?

- A. Threats in the Strait of Hormuz**
- B. IRIN
- C. Iranian Ballistic Missile Force
- D. Chinese Cyber Operations

The key idea here is recognizing a mine threat in a maritime chokepoint. The Strait of Hormuz is a critical channel for international shipping, and a scenario with thousands of mines describes a mine-laying threat that could blanket the area, endangering ships and naval forces and requiring extensive mine-countermeasure operations. That specific situation is what defines the “threats in the Strait of Hormuz” option. The other options refer to different kinds of threats that don’t involve naval mines. Iranian Ballistic Missile Force concerns missiles rather than mine warfare. IRIN, while related to Iran’s naval capabilities, does not specifically describe a mine-threat scenario. Chinese Cyber Operations involve cyber effects, not physical mine threats.

9. Which bomb robot weighs 68 pounds with a 46 pound payload and uses four cameras?

- A. MK-16 Mod 1 UBA
- B. MED-ENG EOD 10E Bomb Suit
- C. iRobot EOD Packbot
- D. Foster-Miller TALON Bomb Robot**

Think about what a bomb-disposal robot needs: a solid chassis that can carry tools, enough strength for handling devices, and multiple viewpoints to inspect hazards from a safe distance. The Foster-Miller TALON fits this combination precisely. Its configuration around 68 pounds with a 46-pound payload indicates a robust platform able to carry tooling and manipulators used in ordnance tasks, while the four-camera setup gives operators comprehensive situational awareness from different angles, which is essential for delicate EOD operations. The other options don’t match this precise mix of weight, payload, and sensor count. One is a bomb suit worn by the technician, not a robot; another is a different robot platform with a different camera array and payload characteristics; and the remaining option is a robot or system that doesn’t align with the four-camera, 46-pound payload specification.

10. Which platform weighs 115-156 pounds, features a 100 pound payload capacity, and utilizes 3 infrared-illuminated cameras?

A. LT-ATV

B. M-ATV

C. iRobot EOD Packbot

D. Foster-Miller TALON Bomb Robot

Understanding platform specifications—weight, payload, and sensors—lets you identify the system that fits a given description. The combination of a weight range of 115-156 pounds, a payload capacity of 100 pounds, and three infrared-illuminated cameras points to a mid-weight, sensor-rich robot designed for EOD and reconnaissance tasks. The LT-ATV fits this exact profile: it's light enough to be carried and deployed quickly, robust enough to carry meaningful payload in support of operations, and outfitted with multiple infrared cameras to maintain situational awareness in darkness or low-visibility environments. Other platforms don't match this specific mix. The M-ATV is a large MRAP vehicle, far heavier and not a compact robotic platform. The PackBot variants are typically lighter and use a different sensor package, not three infrared cameras. The TALON bomb robot has a different weight, payload, and camera configuration, so it doesn't align with all three characteristics described.

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://usmcweaponsglobalchallenges.examzify.com>

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

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