

US Marine Corps FMF CORE Weapons Fundamentals (109) 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	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. Which statement best describes a key capability of the Harrier II compared to the Hercules?**
 - A. Harrier II is a short takeoff and vertical landing aircraft**
 - B. Hercules is specialized for air superiority**
 - C. Harrier II only transports troops**
 - D. Hercules cannot refuel aircraft**

- 2. How many aircraft are included in an RQ-21A system?**
 - A. 4**
 - B. 5**
 - C. 6**
 - D. 7**

- 3. Which of the following is NOT a mission of the Hornet?**
 - A. Close and deep air support**
 - B. Suppression of enemy air defense**
 - C. Deploy from aircraft carriers**
 - D. Air-to-air refueling**

- 4. Strikes and Raids are best described as which of the following?**
 - A. Small-scale offensive operations to inflict damage on or seize an objective.**
 - B. Large-scale occupation and governance.**
 - C. Diplomatic negotiations.**
 - D. Naval blockade enforcement.**

- 5. Which ship sustains sea operations for seven days?**
 - A. LCU - Landing Craft Utility.**
 - B. LCAC - Landing Craft Air Cushion.**
 - C. T-AH - Hospital Ship.**
 - D. MPF Ship.**

- 6. What is the armament of the King Stallion?**
- A. Three GAU-21 .50 cal**
 - B. Two GAU-21 .50 cal**
 - C. One GAU-21 .50 cal**
 - D. Four GAU-21 .50 cal**
- 7. Which organization operates T-AH hospital ships?**
- A. MSC - Military Sealift Command.**
 - B. US Navy Fleet.**
 - C. Coast Guard.**
 - D. MARFORPAC.**
- 8. What is LCAC and its capability?**
- A. Landing Craft Air Cushion - transports weapons systems, equipment and personnel of MAGTF assault elements.**
 - B. Landing Craft Assault Carrier - transports infantry only.**
 - C. Liquid Cargo Underwater Carrier - supports water purification.**
 - D. Landing Craft Air Cushion - only used for reconnaissance.**
- 9. Protection of Shipping involves which activity?**
- A. Protection of vessels and their property against unlawful violence in international waters.**
 - B. Assisting in counterinsurgency operations.**
 - C. Relocating civilians from a conflict zone.**
 - D. Providing humanitarian aid teams.**
- 10. What is an LCU and its primary capability?**
- A. Landing Craft Utility - used to land/retrieve personnel and equipment from ship to shore.**
 - B. Landing Craft Utility - primarily used for air evacuation of personnel.**
 - C. Light Carrier Unit - designed for fast attack landings.**
 - D. Landing Craft Utility - used for submarine rescue operations.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes a key capability of the Harrier II compared to the Hercules?

- A. Harrier II is a short takeoff and vertical landing aircraft**
- B. Hercules is specialized for air superiority**
- C. Harrier II only transports troops**
- D. Hercules cannot refuel aircraft**

STOVL capability is what sets the Harrier II apart from the Hercules. The AV-8B Harrier II can take off from very short runways and even land vertically, thanks to its vectored-thrust propulsion. That lets it operate from small fields or ship decks near the battlefield, providing rapid close air support with minimal setup. The Hercules is a cargo/transport aircraft designed to move troops and equipment; it does not perform vertical landings and is not built for air-to-air combat or battlefield interdiction. The other statements misstate the Harrier II's role or the Hercules' capabilities, whereas the Harrier II's ability to operate from short runways and ships is its defining advantage over the Hercules.

2. How many aircraft are included in an RQ-21A system?

- A. 4**
- B. 5**
- C. 6**
- D. 7**

Five air vehicles are included in an RQ-21A system. This setup provides enough aircraft to sustain missions while keeping spares available for rotation and maintenance, so operations can continue with minimal downtime. In practice, one vehicle is typically in flight or queued for launch, another is ready on the launch/recovery line, and the remaining ones serve as ready spares or rotate through maintenance. The rest of the system—ground control station, launcher/recovery equipment, and data-link components—supports those aircraft, but the key point is that the standard package includes five air vehicles. Fewer than five would limit the ability to sustain flights and replacements, while more than five would go beyond the typical issued configuration for this system.

3. Which of the following is NOT a mission of the Hornet?

- A. Close and deep air support**
- B. Suppression of enemy air defense**
- C. Deploy from aircraft carriers**
- D. Air-to-air refueling**

The Hornet is a carrier-based multirole aircraft, built to execute missions that directly support combat operations: providing close air support for ground troops and deep strike, and defeating or suppressing enemy air defenses when needed. Operating from aircraft carriers is a core part of its role, allowing naval forces to project air power from the sea. Air-to-air refueling, while it increases range and endurance, is a support capability rather than a mission. It's typically performed by tanker aircraft, and while the Hornet can be refueled in flight (and in some configurations may even carry a buddy store to aid others), refueling itself is not a mission the Hornet is designed to execute independently.

4. Strikes and Raids are best described as which of the following?

- A. Small-scale offensive operations to inflict damage on or seize an objective.**
- B. Large-scale occupation and governance.**
- C. Diplomatic negotiations.**
- D. Naval blockade enforcement.**

Strikes and raids are small-scale offensive actions designed to quickly damage or seize a specific objective. They rely on speed, surprise, and concentrated force to achieve a defined target with limited exposure and duration, rather than trying to hold or occupy territory. The goal is to degrade the enemy's capabilities or seize a critical asset, then withdraw or redeploy. They're not about occupying land or governing, not about diplomatic talks, and not about enforcing a blockade at sea. In practice, a strike targets a particular asset to disrupt or destroy it, while a raid may include similar actions plus intelligence gathering or limited seizure, all with a short mission time and confined area.

5. Which ship sustains sea operations for seven days?

- A. LCU - Landing Craft Utility.**
- B. LCAC - Landing Craft Air Cushion.**
- C. T-AH - Hospital Ship.**
- D. MPF Ship.**

Endurance at sea is about how long a vessel can operate between resupply while carrying out its mission. The Landing Craft Utility is designed to sustain operations for about a week at sea when supporting amphibious tasks from a mother ship. It carries its own crew accommodations, fuel, and basic provisions to keep lifting and transferring equipment and personnel for the duration of a seven-day period, making it the best fit for this requirement. The other vessels have different primary roles and operating envelopes: landing craft air cushions are built for fast, short-range shuttle work with limited on-board endurance; hospital ships focus on medical capability and patient care rather than sustaining seven days of general sea operations; MPF ships are oriented toward prepositioned support and long-range logistics, with endurance framed by their specific deployment concepts rather than a seven-day operational window.

6. What is the armament of the King Stallion?

- A. Three GAU-21 .50 cal**
- B. Two GAU-21 .50 cal**
- C. One GAU-21 .50 cal**
- D. Four GAU-21 .50 cal**

The King Stallion is equipped with three GAU-21 .50 caliber machine guns mounted for defensive fire. The GAU-21 is the aircraft variant of the .50 caliber gun and is designed for helicopter use, providing reliable, high-rate-fire protection during heavy-lift missions. Having one gun at each door position plus a third gun in a forward/central position gives the helicopter overlapping fields of fire to defend the aircraft from threats approaching from multiple directions while it performs its lift tasks. This setup supports the King Stallion's role as a heavily loaded transport that often operates in potentially hostile environments.

7. Which organization operates T-AH hospital ships?

- A. MSC - Military Sealift Command.**
- B. US Navy Fleet.**
- C. Coast Guard.**
- D. MARFORPAC.**

The Military Sealift Command operates T-AH hospital ships. These ships are civilian-crewed, noncombatant support vessels managed by MSC, with Navy medical personnel typically aboard for missions. The other organizations listed don't operate these hospital ships—the Navy Fleet is an organizational element, the Coast Guard runs its own cutters and missions, and MARFORPAC is a Marine Corps component. So MSC is the correct operator.

8. What is LCAC and its capability?

- A. Landing Craft Air Cushion - transports weapons systems, equipment and personnel of MAGTF assault elements.**
- B. Landing Craft Assault Carrier - transports infantry only.**
- C. Liquid Cargo Underwater Carrier - supports water purification.**
- D. Landing Craft Air Cushion - only used for reconnaissance.**

LCAC stands for Landing Craft Air Cushion. Its main job is to rapidly move heavy loads from Navy ships to shore during amphibious assaults. It's designed to carry weapons systems, equipment, and personnel of the MAGTF assault elements, including armored vehicles and other gear, not just infantry. The air-cushion design lets it hover on a cushion of air, letting it operate in open water and in the surf zone, delivering these assets directly onto the beach with speed and without needing a dedicated port or dock. The other ideas don't fit because they imply a different type or role—there isn't a "Landing Craft Assault Carrier" as a standard term, and LCACs aren't for underwater cargo, water purification, or solely reconnaissance.

9. Protection of Shipping involves which activity?

- A. Protection of vessels and their property against unlawful violence in international waters.**
- B. Assisting in counterinsurgency operations.**
- C. Relocating civilians from a conflict zone.**
- D. Providing humanitarian aid teams.**

Protection of Shipping is about safeguarding vessels and their property from unlawful violence on the high seas and in international waters. This involves deterrence, presence patrols, and rapid response to threats such as piracy or armed attacks to keep sea lines of communication open and protect the crew, cargo, and ship itself. It often requires coordination with naval forces and international partners to maintain secure navigation and lawful transit for commercial and humanitarian movements. The other activities fall under different missions: counterinsurgency operations focus on fighting irregular forces on land, civilian evacuation is about relocating people from danger zones, and providing humanitarian aid teams centers on relief efforts rather than protecting ships at sea.

10. What is an LCU and its primary capability?

A. Landing Craft Utility - used to land/retrieve personnel and equipment from ship to shore.

B. Landing Craft Utility - primarily used for air evacuation of personnel.

C. Light Carrier Unit - designed for fast attack landings.

D. Landing Craft Utility - used for submarine rescue operations.

Landing Craft Utility stands for LCU, and its primary capability is to transport and land personnel and equipment from ship to shore during amphibious operations, then retrieve them back to the ship. It has a bow ramp and shallow draft to drive vehicles and troops directly onto a beach and back out to sea, enabling ship-to-shore movements when ports aren't available. It's not designed for air evacuation, it's not a light carrier unit, and it isn't used for submarine rescue.

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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://usmarinecorpsfmfcore109.examzify.com>

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

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