

US MARINE CORPS FMF CORE WEAPONS FUNDAMENTALS (109) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 of the following is NOT part of the Super Cobra's armament?**
 - A. 20mm Cannon
 - B. AGM-114 Hellfire
 - C. 2.75 inch Rockets
 - D. GAU-17 Minigun
- 2. What is the primary function of the Hornet?**
 - A. Intercept and destroy enemy aircraft
 - B. Conduct strategic bombing
 - C. Perform maritime patrol
 - D. Provide air-to-air refueling
- 3. Which principle focuses on operational objectives?**
 - A. Focuses on operational objectives
 - B. Using sea as a maneuver space
 - C. Generate overwhelming tempo
 - D. Integrates all combined assets
- 4. Name the three common rifle stoppage categories and the standard remedial action sequence.**
 - A. Type I (misfire) immediate action; Type II (failure to feed) immediate action; Type III (double feed) clear chamber, remove magazine, reinsert, rechamber.
 - B. Type I (misfire) disassembly; Type II (failure to feed) disassembly; Type III (double feed) disassembly.
 - C. Type I misfire: immediate action; Type II failure to feed: disassembly; Type III double feed: disassemble and inspect.
 - D. All stoppages require field stripping and immediate firing.
- 5. What is the designation of the Harrier II?**
 - A. AV-8B
 - B. F-16
 - C. A-10
 - D. F-35B

6. MOOTW Enforcement of Sanctions/Maritime Intercept Operations - Definition and example

- A. Employing coercive measures to interdict movement of designated items into and out of the nation. E.g: Operation SUPPORT DEMOCRACY - Haiti
- B. Conducting humanitarian relief missions.
- C. Engaging in air-to-air combat.
- D. Building multinational training centers.

7. Which immediate safety action before passing a rifle to another person?

- A. Ensure the weapon is unloaded and on safe; muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- B. Fire a test shot to confirm function.
- C. Remove the front sight.
- D. Attach a sling.

8. What is the maximum effective range of 9x19mm handgun rounds against a point target in practical terms?

- A. Approximately 75 meters
- B. Approximately 100 meters
- C. Approximately 50 meters
- D. Approximately 25 meters

9. Which sequence correctly describes the basic steps to clear the M9 pistol?

- A. Remove magazine; slide to rear and lock; visually inspect chamber; release slide forward; reinsert magazine; rack to ensure clear.
- B. Magazine out; slide to rear and lock; visually inspect chamber; release slide forward; reinsert magazine; rack to ensure clear.
- C. Engage safety; pull trigger; release magazine.
- D. Remove magazine; open action; spray solvent.

10. When is a hand grenade live versus safe?

- A. Live when pin is removed and lever released; safe when pin in place and lever secured.
- B. Live when lever is seated; safe when lever is released.
- C. Live when pin is in place and lever secured; safe when lever released.
- D. Live when magazine present.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT part of the Super Cobra's armament?

- A. 20mm Cannon
- B. AGM-114 Hellfire
- C. 2.75 inch Rockets
- D. GAU-17 Minigun**

The Super Cobra is equipped for both direct fire and guided/standoff strike: a nose-mounted 20mm cannon provides rapid-close support, it can carry AGM-114 Hellfire missiles for guided anti-armor or anti-structure strikes, and 2.75 inch rockets (hydra/unguided) for area suppression and versatile payloads. A GAU-17 Minigun isn't part of its standard armament; the gun used on this helicopter is the 20mm cannon, not a minigun. So the option that doesn't fit the Super Cobra's typical loadout is the GAU-17 Minigun.

2. What is the primary function of the Hornet?

- A. Intercept and destroy enemy aircraft**
- B. Conduct strategic bombing
- C. Perform maritime patrol
- D. Provide air-to-air refueling

Intercepting and destroying enemy aircraft is the Hornet's primary function because it is built as a fast, agile fighter whose main job is fleet air defense and achieving air superiority. With its radar and air-to-air missiles, the Hornet detects, tracks, and engages adversaries to keep air space clear for friendly aircraft and ships to operate. While it can also perform ground-attack missions, the core mission that defines its role is to contest the air and neutralize threats before they reach the fleet. The other options align with missions performed by different platforms: strategic bombing by bombers, maritime patrol by patrol aircraft, and aerial refueling by tanker aircraft.

3. Which principle focuses on operational objectives?

- A. Focuses on operational objectives**
- B. Using sea as a maneuver space
- C. Generate overwhelming tempo
- D. Integrates all combined assets

The main idea here is keeping all actions tied to the defined operational ends. Focusing on operational objectives means every task, decision, and allocation of resources is guided by the end state you're trying to achieve at the operational level. This ensures that plans aren't just fast or flashy, but they are purposeful and coherent, driving toward a clear end condition. The other concepts describe how operations can be conducted or paced, but they don't center the principle on the objective itself. Using sea as a maneuver space talks about where you fight, not what you're trying to accomplish. Generating overwhelming tempo is about the speed and rhythm of operations, which can support a goal but isn't the core guiding focus. Integrating all combined assets highlights joint effort and coordination, but again, it's about how you fight rather than the central aim you're pursuing. So the principle that centers on the actual operational ends—what you're trying to achieve at the operational level—is the best choice.

4. Name the three common rifle stoppage categories and the standard remedial action sequence.

A. Type I (misfire) immediate action; Type II (failure to feed) immediate action; Type III (double feed) clear chamber, remove magazine, reinsert, rechamber.

B. Type I (misfire) disassembly; Type II (failure to feed) disassembly; Type III (double feed) disassembly.

C. Type I misfire: immediate action; Type II failure to feed: disassembly; Type III double feed: disassemble and inspect.

D. All stoppages require field stripping and immediate firing.

The idea being tested is how to identify the three common rifle stoppages and the quick, standard steps to try first. A misfire means the round didn't ignite after the trigger pull. The quickest fix is immediate action—tap or bump the rifle, rack the charging handle, and try to fire again. This quick cycle seeks to reseal the round and clear a simple ignition issue without taking the weapon apart. A failure to feed happens when the next round doesn't move from the magazine into the chamber as the bolt cycles. The same quick approach applies: perform immediate action to try reseating and advancing a round, then try firing again. This handles common feed issues that can be cleared by a quick cycling of the action. A double feed is when two rounds try to enter the chamber at once, causing a jam. The proper remedy here is to fully clear the chamber and magazine: remove the magazine if needed, clear any jams, reinsert the magazine, and rechamber a round. This ensures only one round is in position to fire and resolves the jam safely. That sequence—immediate action for misfires and fails-to-feed, and the clear-chamber-with-reinsert-and-rechamber for double feeds—matches the standard approach described. Disassembly or field stripping isn't the first step for the typical misfire or failure to feed, but may be needed if the improvised quick fixes don't restore function.

5. What is the designation of the Harrier II?

A. AV-8B

B. F-16

C. A-10

D. F-35B

The Harrier II carries the designation AV-8B. In this system, the letters spell out the aircraft's role and capabilities: A for Attack, V for vertical/short takeoff and landing, and the 8 indicates the model series within that family, with B signifying a specific variant. The Harrier II is the upgraded version of the original Harrier, designed to meet Marine Corps needs with a larger airframe, a redesigned wing, and a more powerful engine for true V/STOL close air support. For context, this designation distinguishes it from other aircraft listed: the F-16 is a conventional fighter, the A-10 Thunderbolt II is a dedicated close air support aircraft with a different designation, and the F-35B is a newer stealth STOVL fighter.

6. MOOTW Enforcement of Sanctions/Maritime Intercept Operations - Definition and example

A. Employing coercive measures to interdict movement of designated items into and out of the nation. E.g: Operation SUPPORT DEMOCRACY - Haiti

B. Conducting humanitarian relief missions.

C. Engaging in air-to-air combat.

D. Building multinational training centers.

The main idea being tested is enforcing economic or political sanctions at sea by using coercive measures to stop the movement of designated items into or out of a country. This is the essence of maritime interdiction operations within MOOTW, where military forces act to compel compliance with sanctions without engaging in full-scale war. The best choice mirrors that by describing the use of coercive actions to interdict targeted shipments, restricting what can enter or leave the nation to pressure a political outcome or enforce an embargo. The Haiti example illustrates a real-world application where naval forces intervene to prevent sanctioned material from moving, demonstrating how interdiction supports sanctions enforcement. The other options don't fit this concept: humanitarian relief is about aid and stabilization rather than enforcing sanctions; air-to-air combat is a different domain of warfare; and building multinational training centers focuses on capacity-building rather than coercive interdiction or sanctions enforcement.

7. Which immediate safety action before passing a rifle to another person?

A. Ensure the weapon is unloaded and on safe; muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

B. Fire a test shot to confirm function.

C. Remove the front sight.

D. Attach a sling.

Before passing a rifle, you must ensure it is unloaded and on safe, with the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. This immediate condition removes the risk of an accidental discharge during transfer and clearly signals to the other person that the weapon is in a verified safe state. You should visually and physically verify the chamber and magazine are empty, engage the safety, and maintain control of the muzzle direction while handing it over. Firing a test shot is dangerous and unnecessary, removing the front sight doesn't affect safety status, and attaching a sling doesn't ensure the weapon is safe to transfer, so those options don't meet the immediate safety goal.

8. What is the maximum effective range of 9x19mm handgun rounds against a point target in practical terms?

A. Approximately 75 meters

B. Approximately 100 meters

C. Approximately 50 meters

D. Approximately 25 meters

The main idea is how far a trained shooter can reliably place a precise hit on a small, specific target with a 9x19mm pistol. A 9mm round does its damage at close range, but as distance increases the bullet slows and drops, and the pistol's sight picture and recoil control limit how accurately you can align your aim. Handguns are typically optimized for closer engagement; hits on a small point target become increasingly unlikely as range grows due to ballistic drop, wind drift, and sight limitations. Under practical training and conditions, around 50 meters is the farthest range where a practiced shooter can consistently deliver a precise hit on a point target with a 9mm pistol. Beyond that, achieving reliable precision on a small target becomes impractical.

9. Which sequence correctly describes the basic steps to clear the M9 pistol?

- A. Remove magazine; slide to rear and lock; visually inspect chamber; release slide forward; reinsert magazine; rack to ensure clear.
- B. Magazine out; slide to rear and lock; visually inspect chamber; release slide forward; reinsert magazine; rack to ensure clear.**
- C. Engage safety; pull trigger; release magazine.
- D. Remove magazine; open action; spray solvent.

Clearing the M9 safely starts with making the weapon incapable of feeding a round and then verifying the chamber is empty. The proper sequence is to remove the magazine so no new rounds can be chambered, lock the slide to the rear so you can see into the chamber, visually inspect the chamber to confirm it's empty, release the slide forward so the action closes, reinsert the magazine, and finally rack the slide to ensure there is no cartridge remaining in the chamber. This order guarantees you clearly verify the chamber is clear before you put the pistol away or handle it further. The other actions don't provide a reliable chamber check: engaging a safety and pulling the trigger could still present a hazard if there's a round in the chamber, and spraying solvent or opening the action is maintenance rather than clearing.

10. When is a hand grenade live versus safe?

- A. Live when pin is removed and lever released; safe when pin in place and lever secured.**
- B. Live when lever is seated; safe when lever is released.
- C. Live when pin is in place and lever secured; safe when lever released.
- D. Live when magazine present.

A hand grenade remains safe as long as the safety pin stays in place and the lever (spoon) is held in, which keeps the striker from firing. The grenade becomes live when the safety pin is removed and the lever is released, allowing the striker to ignite the delay fuse and start the arming sequence. Once the lever is released after the pin is out, the fuse begins burning and the grenade will detonate after a short delay. The other options don't match how the arming mechanism works: the lever's release triggers arming, not when it's still seated or when a magazine is involved, and a grenade isn't armed simply by the lever being seated or by any magazine presence.

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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