

# USMC Board Knowledge Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. What is the width of the finished scarlet stripe worn on the dress blue trousers for officers?**
  - A. 1- $\frac{1}{4}$  inches**
  - B. 1- $\frac{1}{2}$  inches**
  - C. 1 inch**
  - D. 2 inches**
- 2. What is the frequency range of the AN/PRC-77 radio?**
  - A. 25.00 to 50.00 MHz**
  - B. 30.00 to 75.95 MHz**
  - C. 35.00 to 80.00 MHz**
  - D. 40.00 to 90.00 MHz**
- 3. At what rate does one give breaths of air to a victim when performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation?**
  - A. 10 times per minute**
  - B. 12 times per minute**
  - C. 15 times per minute**
  - D. 20 times per minute**
- 4. How many lines of Latitude are shown on the Marine Corps Emblem?**
  - A. Five**
  - B. Seven**
  - C. Nine**
  - D. Ten**
- 5. Who was the first enlisted pilot in the Marine Corps?**
  - A. Warrant Officer Kenneth B. McKenzie**
  - B. Gunnery Sergeant Archie Paschel**
  - C. Sergeant Major USMC Charles E. McGee**
  - D. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Lejeune**

- 6. What are the two types of checkpoints in military operations?**
- A. Field and Tactical**
  - B. Line and Point**
  - C. Primary and Secondary**
  - D. Static and Dynamic**
- 7. What are four characteristics of the foxhole?**
- A. Parapet, Elbow Rest, Fire Step, and Grenade sump**
  - B. Camouflage, Depth, Shape, and Size**
  - C. Heat resistance, Stability, Concealment, and Mobility**
  - D. Elevation, Design, Adaptability, and Viewing angle**
- 8. Who was known as Manilla John?**
- A. John Basilone**
  - B. Charles W. Smith**
  - C. James M. Bowie**
  - D. Daniel J. Decker**
- 9. How many enlisted members is an officer entitled to have as part of the jury for a Special Court-Martial?**
- A. One**
  - B. None**
  - C. Two**
  - D. Three**
- 10. When should you loosen a Tourniquet?**
- A. When circulation returns**
  - B. Never**
  - C. When the bleeding has stopped**
  - D. Only if directed by medical personnel**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the width of the finished scarlet stripe worn on the dress blue trousers for officers?**

- A. 1-¼ inches**
- B. 1-½ inches**
- C. 1 inch**
- D. 2 inches**

The width of the finished scarlet stripe worn on the dress blue trousers for officers is indeed 1-½ inches. This particular measurement is standardized within the Marine Corps uniform regulations, reflecting the tradition and distinctiveness of the dress blue uniform. The scarlet stripe is a significant part of the Marine Corps' dress uniform and holds historical and ceremonial importance, symbolizing sacrifice and the blood shed by Marines. Ensuring that the stripe is precisely 1-½ inches maintains uniformity and adherence to the traditions of the Marine Corps, which emphasizes attention to detail and discipline in appearance. This specific width also creates a recognizable and distinguished look that represents the pride and heritage of the officers within the Marine Corps. Maintaining these standards in uniform specifications helps reinforce the identity and values of the Marines, making the correct measurement an essential aspect of military discipline and tradition.

**2. What is the frequency range of the AN/PRC-77 radio?**

- A. 25.00 to 50.00 MHz**
- B. 30.00 to 75.95 MHz**
- C. 35.00 to 80.00 MHz**
- D. 40.00 to 90.00 MHz**

The AN/PRC-77 radio operates within a frequency range of 30.00 to 75.95 MHz, making it suitable for various tactical communications needs in the field. This range allows the radio to support voice and data transmission over considerable distances, enabling effective coordination and communication among units. The specific frequency range is critical for ensuring the radio can function within the designated operational bands used by military forces. Other ranges provided in the choices either do not fall within the operational capabilities of the AN/PRC-77 or extend beyond what this model can effectively utilize, which has been specifically designed for its parameters within the VHF band. Understanding the correct frequency range is essential for effective radio operation and maintaining communication in diverse environments.

**3. At what rate does one give breaths of air to a victim when performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation?**

**A. 10 times per minute**

**B. 12 times per minute**

**C. 15 times per minute**

**D. 20 times per minute**

When performing mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, the recommended rate is 12 breaths per minute. This rate reflects the need to provide adequate oxygenation to the victim while still allowing for effective chest compressions, especially in cases of adult cardiac arrest. By administering breaths at this pace—about one breath every 5 seconds—it ensures that the breaths are not too rapid, which could lead to ineffective ventilation or increase the risk of air entering the stomach. This practice is aligned with guidelines established by organizations such as the American Heart Association, emphasizing the importance of a balance between ventilation and chest compressions to optimize the chances of survival for a victim experiencing respiratory arrest or cardiac arrest. In comparison, other rates may not provide the same level of effectiveness or safety for the victim. Lower or higher rates could either under-ventilate the patient or cause complications from over-ventilation. Hence, 12 breaths per minute is the most appropriate and widely accepted rate for this critical life-saving procedure.

**4. How many lines of Latitude are shown on the Marine Corps Emblem?**

**A. Five**

**B. Seven**

**C. Nine**

**D. Ten**

The Marine Corps Emblem features a distinctive globe that incorporates various elements symbolizing the Corps' global reach and amphibious capabilities. The globe is marked with lines of latitude, which represent the equatorial and meridian references that are essential in navigation and cartography. Specifically, there are seven lines of latitude depicted on the emblem. These lines serve to signify the global presence and operational versatility of the Marine Corps, emphasizing their ability to operate across different regions of the world, from pole to pole. The accurate representation of these lines in the emblem reflects the seriousness and importance of geographical awareness, as it is crucial for strategic movements and deployments. Understanding this representation reinforces the Marine Corps' core values of mission readiness and adaptability in various environments, which are vital attributes for any Marine serving in diverse situations around the globe.

**5. Who was the first enlisted pilot in the Marine Corps?**

- A. Warrant Officer Kenneth B. McKenzie**
- B. Gunnery Sergeant Archie Paschel**
- C. Sergeant Major USMC Charles E. McGee**
- D. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Lejeune**

The first enlisted pilot in the Marine Corps was Gunnery Sergeant Archie Paschel. His achievement was significant as it opened the doors for enlisted personnel to pursue aviation roles within the Marine Corps, a path that had previously been reserved primarily for commissioned officers. Paschel's successful transition from an enlisted rank to being a pilot in the Marines exemplifies the evolving opportunities for enlisted Marines in aviation, paving the way for future enlisted aviation candidates. His contribution to the Marine Corps is recognized as laying the groundwork for an important aspect of aviation history within the service.

**6. What are the two types of checkpoints in military operations?**

- A. Field and Tactical**
- B. Line and Point**
- C. Primary and Secondary**
- D. Static and Dynamic**

The concept of checkpoints in military operations is integral to maintaining situational awareness and facilitating the movement of forces. The correct option identifies the two recognized types of checkpoints: line and point. Line checkpoints serve as designated linear areas that provide a point of reference along a defined route. They are useful for monitoring movement and ensuring that units are following their intended paths within the operational area. In contrast, point checkpoints are specific locations marked in the operational landscape. They can be vital for control points where units may need to halt, conduct inspections, or regroup. Understanding the difference between line and point checkpoints is crucial for effective mission planning and execution, as each type serves distinct roles in maintaining operational effectiveness. They help in navigating terrain, coordinating movements, and ensuring the security of the area, which is essential in both offensive and defensive operations. This classification system helps forces to establish procedures that enhance safety and efficiency during various phases of military operations.

## 7. What are four characteristics of the foxhole?

- A. Parapet, Elbow Rest, Fire Step, and Grenade sump**
- B. Camouflage, Depth, Shape, and Size**
- C. Heat resistance, Stability, Concealment, and Mobility**
- D. Elevation, Design, Adaptability, and Viewing angle**

The correct choice highlights critical structural features that define a foxhole, which is a defensive fighting position used by Marines and soldiers. A parapet refers to the earthen wall built around the foxhole to provide protection and concealment for the occupants. It serves as a barrier against enemy fire while allowing personnel to observe the battlefield. The elbow rest is designed for comfort and support while aiming and firing a weapon, allowing the Marine to maintain a stable shooting position over extended periods. The fire step is a raised area within the foxhole that allows for a better vantage point while providing an additional layer of protection, enabling soldiers to engage targets effectively. Finally, the grenade sump is a depression at the bottom of the foxhole designed to catch grenades, minimizing danger to the occupants in case of an explosive threat. Together, these characteristics contribute to the overall effectiveness of a foxhole in combat, making it a well-thought-out design for maximizing both defense and operational effectiveness.

## 8. Who was known as Manila John?

- A. John Basilone**
- B. Charles W. Smith**
- C. James M. Bowe**
- D. Daniel J. Decker**

Manila John refers to John Basilone, a renowned United States Marine Corps veteran who became famous for his heroic actions during World War II, particularly during the Battle of Guadalcanal. He earned the Medal of Honor for his bravery, where he single-handedly held off a Japanese attack, showcasing remarkable courage and combat skill. His nickname, "Manila John," is derived from his time spent in the Philippines before the war. Basilone's legacy as a Marine and his significant contributions to the war effort made him an iconic figure in Marine Corps history. His story has inspired numerous accounts of valor and sacrifice, solidifying his place in both military and American history.

**9. How many enlisted members is an officer entitled to have as part of the jury for a Special Court-Martial?**

- A. One**
- B. None**
- C. Two**
- D. Three**

In a Special Court-Martial, an officer is not entitled to have any enlisted members as part of the jury. This is rooted in the structure and composition of court-martials within the military legal system. A Special Court-Martial typically consists of a panel made up of commissioned officers only, aligning with the principle of military justice that officers are judged by their peers, who hold a similar rank or higher. The rationale for this policy is to maintain a standard of military discipline and professionalism, ensuring that those who are deciding on court-martial cases have the requisite experience and understanding of military law and the responsibilities of command. This approach also underscores the organizational hierarchy and the distinctive nature of military justice, where rank and professional conduct are central to the proceedings. In contrast, enlisted members can be a part of a Summary Court-Martial, which is designed to handle less severe offenses and typically involves a single officer presiding over the case. The distinction in the composition of the panels for different types of courts-martial reflects the varying degrees of the severity of charges and the formality of the proceedings.

**10. When should you loosen a Tourniquet?**

- A. When circulation returns**
- B. Never**
- C. When the bleeding has stopped**
- D. Only if directed by medical personnel**

Loosening a tourniquet is a critical decision in emergency care, especially in traumatic situations where severe bleeding is involved. The reason "never" is the most appropriate answer is that once a tourniquet is applied, it should remain in place until a medical professional can evaluate the situation. Loosening a tourniquet prematurely can lead to a resurgence of bleeding, which could jeopardize the patient's life. Tourniquets are designed to completely occlude blood flow to the extremity where they are applied, creating a controlled environment where bleeding is halted and tissues are preserved until further treatment can be administered. Medical personnel are trained to safely manage the release of a tourniquet when appropriate. At that point, they can monitor for any complications and decide on further interventions based on the patient's condition. In the context of the other options, circulation returning or bleeding stopping are not reliable indicators that it is safe to loosen a tourniquet, as these could lead to critical misjudgments in managing hemorrhage. Only medical personnel should make the final decision on tourniquet management to ensure patient safety and optimal outcomes.