

# USMC Infantry Rifleman (MOS 0311) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. C.A.R.S. stands for which set of terms?**
  - A. Contact, Ambush, Security, Raid**
  - B. Contact, Ambush, Raid, Security**
  - C. Ambush, Raid, Security, Contact**
  - D. Contact, Ambush, Raid, Security**
  
- 2. For the M32 grenade launcher, what is the area target range?**
  - A. 300 meters**
  - B. 450 meters**
  - C. 350 meters**
  - D. 600 meters**
  
- 3. Which statement is true about M240B target ranges?**
  - A. Tripod area target range is 1800m.**
  - B. Bipod area target range is 1800m.**
  - C. Tripod point target range is 600m.**
  - D. Max range is 800m.**
  
- 4. Which is a day method to mark a landing zone?**
  - A. Flight panel or Smoke**
  - B. Flare and Smoke**
  - C. Flight panel and Flare**
  - D. Smoke and Signals**
  
- 5. What is the M203 minimum safe firing range?**
  - A. 31 meters**
  - B. 50 meters**
  - C. 70 meters**
  - D. 100 meters**

- 6. Which statement describes the second method to occupy a Patrol Base (haunt patrol away from the AO and recon before moving in)?**
- A. It is the only method to occupy a Patrol Base**
  - B. It is not used in field operations**
  - C. It is one of the two methods to occupy a Patrol Base**
  - D. It is used only for amphibious operations**
- 7. In the ADDRAC acronym, what does the letter 'A' denote?**
- A. Description**
  - B. Alert**
  - C. Range**
  - D. Assignment**
- 8. TRP stands for which term?**
- A. Target Reference Point**
  - B. Tactical Reserve Point**
  - C. Terrain Reference Point**
  - D. Target Rating Point**
- 9. What are the three types of Recon Patrols commonly conducted?**
- A. Route, Area, Zone**
  - B. Point, Line, Zone**
  - C. Route, Sector, Field**
  - D. Patrol, Recon, Surveillance**
- 10. STRESS is an acronym used in post-blast or medical protocols. What does STRESS stand for?**
- A. Search, Tag, Report, Evacuate, Segregate, Safeguard**
  - B. Stop, Track, Relate, Evacuate, Safeguard**
  - C. Scan, Tag, Notify, Evacuate, Segregate**
  - D. Search, Tag, Report, Evacuate, Seize, Safeguard**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. C.A.R.S. stands for which set of terms?**

- A. Contact, Ambush, Security, Raid**
- B. Contact, Ambush, Raid, Security**
- C. Ambush, Raid, Security, Contact**
- D. Contact, Ambush, Raid, Security**

CARS is a mnemonic used to recall four basic patrol tasks in infantry operations: Contact, Ambush, Raid, Security. The best choice lists these four terms in the conventional order exactly as they're taught, reflecting the recognized expansion of the acronym. In practice, each term stands for a distinct type of operation a patrol might conduct or encounter: making contact with the enemy, executing a planned ambush to disrupt or delay, conducting a raid to seize or destroy a target quickly, and providing security to protect the force or a location. The other sequences mix up the order or swap terms, which doesn't match the standard expansion used in training.

**2. For the M32 grenade launcher, what is the area target range?**

- A. 300 meters**
- B. 450 meters**
- C. 350 meters**
- D. 600 meters**

The question tests understanding of the effective distance you can reliably cover an area target with the M32's grenade. An area target is a broad zone or grouping of targets, not a single point, so you need fragmentation that spreads across that space. For the M32, the standard area target range is about 350 meters. This distance balances the grenade's ballistic trajectory, fuse timing, and fragmentation pattern so the blast and shrapnel effectively cover the target area without sacrificing consistency. At shorter ranges, you still engage the area, but you're not maximizing the width of coverage; at much longer ranges, dispersion and timing reduce the hit density and overall effectiveness. The 350-meter figure is the widely taught value for planning area-target engagements.

### 3. Which statement is true about M240B target ranges?

- A. Tripod area target range is 1800m.**
- B. Bipod area target range is 1800m.**
- C. Tripod point target range is 600m.**
- D. Max range is 800m.**

Understanding how the M240B's targeting ranges work depends on the combination of target type (area vs point) and mounting (tripod vs bipod). An area target is a larger target you're trying to suppress or hit with a broader pattern, while a point target is a smaller, more precise hit. The tripod offers the highest stability, so it lets you extend effective fire out to the farthest distances for area targets. That stability is why the tripod-area range is listed as 1800 meters—the longest standard range for engaging area targets with the M240B. If you switch to a bipod, you lose some stability, so the effective range for area targets drops accordingly. The statement about a tripod point target range being 600 meters isn't aligned with typical M240B data, where the tripod point range is closer to 800 meters. Finally, the max range of the weapon is far beyond 800 meters—well over three thousand meters—so a choice claiming the max range is 800 meters isn't correct. So, the true statement reflects that using a tripod to engage an area target gives an effective range up to about 1800 meters, which is the longest standard range among the configurations.

### 4. Which is a day method to mark a landing zone?

- A. Flight panel or Smoke**
- B. Flare and Smoke**
- C. Flight panel and Flare**
- D. Smoke and Signals**

Marking the landing zone during daylight relies on clearly visible ground cues that aircraft can read from the air. A flight panel is a large, high-contrast orange panel placed on the ground to outline the LZ so helicopter pilots can spot it from altitude in daylight. If a flight panel isn't available, colored smoke can serve as a day-marking method because the dense, bright plume provides a prominent visual cue for pilots searching the area. Flares are primarily used at night due to their bright light and short visibility window, and signals by themselves don't provide the standardized, quick-read markings needed for a landing zone during the day. So the day-method options are flight panels or smoke, making that choice the correct one.

**5. What is the M203 minimum safe firing range?**

- A. 31 meters**
- B. 50 meters**
- C. 70 meters**
- D. 100 meters**

Minimum safe firing range is the closest distance you can safely fire an M203 grenade so that blast and fragmentation won't injure you or nearby personnel. For standard 40mm high-explosive rounds, that distance is 31 meters. If you're closer than that, the blast and flying fragments pose a serious risk to you and your teammates, because the grenade's fragmentation pattern and overpressure effects are still hazardous at shorter ranges. The fuse timing and arming of these grenades are designed around that safety threshold, ensuring you're outside the most dangerous zone before detonation. The other distances are larger than the minimum, but the question asks for the closest safe range, which is 31 meters.

**6. Which statement describes the second method to occupy a Patrol Base (haunt patrol away from the AO and recon before moving in)?**

- A. It is the only method to occupy a Patrol Base**
- B. It is not used in field operations**
- C. It is one of the two methods to occupy a Patrol Base**
- D. It is used only for amphibious operations**

There are two established ways to occupy a Patrol Base, and the second method is simply one of those two. This matches how Marine doctrine lays out flexibility in how units establish a base while maintaining security. The second method describes using a patrol to approach or "haunt" away from the main area of operations and then conduct reconnaissance before moving in, which fits a deliberate, security-focused approach. It's not the only method, so saying it's the sole method would be incorrect. It's also not restricted to amphibious operations, and it is indeed used in field operations to ensure reconnaissance and caution before base occupation.

**7. In the ADDRAC acronym, what does the letter 'A' denote?**

- A. Description**
- B. Alert**
- C. Range**
- D. Assignment**

The A in ADDRAC stands for Alert. In a quick report, you start by alerting your team to the developing situation so everyone is immediately aware and ready to respond. This immediate warning sets the tone for urgency and prevents confusion, making sure that the rest of the details you provide are acted on right away. The remaining letters then guide you through describing what you're seeing and establishing the specifics (what it is, where it is, what actions are needed, etc.), but nothing should delay that initial alert. The other terms are about conveying the specifics after awareness is established, not about initiating the report.

## 8. TRP stands for which term?

- A. Target Reference Point**
- B. Tactical Reserve Point**
- C. Terrain Reference Point**
- D. Target Rating Point**

The main idea here is an identified aiming point used for directing fire and measuring shot placement. A Target Reference Point is that defined spot on the target that shooters reference when aligning sights, adjusting elevation and windage, and communicating where to engage. It provides a consistent, repeatable target to aim at during drills, range cards, and fire control discussions, so everyone knows exactly where shots should impact or be aimed toward. That's why Target Reference Point is the best choice. The other terms don't fit the rifleman's marksmanship context: Tactical Reserve Point sounds like a maneuver or resupply concept rather than an aiming cue; Terrain Reference Point is a navigation or map-reading term; Target Rating Point isn't a standard term used to designate where to aim on a target.

## 9. What are the three types of Recon Patrols commonly conducted?

- A. Route, Area, Zone**
- B. Point, Line, Zone**
- C. Route, Sector, Field**
- D. Patrol, Recon, Surveillance**

Reconnaissance patrols are categorized by how much area they cover and the purpose of the patrol. The three commonly conducted types are Route, Area, and Zone patrols. Route patrols travel along a specific path to determine escorts, obstacles, enemy presence, and security along that corridor, so movement can be planned with least risk. Area patrols sweep a larger section of terrain to identify enemy forces, dispositions, terrain features, and likely avenues of approach, building a broader picture of the situation. Zone patrols cover an even larger defined sector, monitoring activity and changes across that area to support higher-level decision making and coordination with adjacent units. This multi-scale approach ensures information is gathered from a narrow, critical line of travel up to a wide area, giving a complete picture for planning and safety. Other groupings use terms that don't align with the standard three patrol types used in Marine reconnaissance planning.

**10. STRESS is an acronym used in post-blast or medical protocols. What does STRESS stand for?**

- A. Search, Tag, Report, Evacuate, Segregate, Safeguard**
- B. Stop, Track, Relate, Evacuate, Safeguard**
- C. Scan, Tag, Notify, Evacuate, Segregate**
- D. Search, Tag, Report, Evacuate, Seize, Safeguard**

The main idea here is rapid, organized casualty management after a blast. STRESS guides responders through a quick sequence to locate victims, flag their status, and move them to care while keeping the scene safe and controlled. The expansion that matches this protocol is: Search, Tag, Report, Evacuate, Segregate, Safeguard. Searching first ensures no casualty or hazard is missed. Tagging provides a visible, quick reference to a person's treatment category or status so responders can prioritize care at a glance. Reporting communicates the situation to command and medical support so resources can be allocated. Evacuating moves casualties to a treatment area where they can receive care without bottlenecks on the scene. Segregating helps separate patients or materials by risk of contamination or by priority, preventing cross-contamination and confusion. Safeguarding finishes the sequence by securing the area and maintaining safety for responders and others, while preserving the scene for command oversight and after-action purposes. The other options alter key terms or the order, and don't align with the standard sequence used in post-blast protocols.

## 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://usmcinfantryrifleman.examzify.com>**

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

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