

Sniper Table I, PMI&E Exam

Version 1

1. Which of the following is NOT a malfunction in the cycle of function of an M2010?
 - a. failure to feed
 - b. failure to chamber or lock
 - c. failure to fire
 - d. failure to load
2. True or False: The greatest distance at which a Soldier may be expected to deliver a target hit is known as maximum effective range?
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. What is the first thing you must do when handling a weapon?
 - a. Ensure your sling is present
 - b. Weapon is zeroed
 - c. Ensure weapon is cleared and on safe
 - d. None of the above
4. What are the four functional elements of the Shot Process?
 - a. Stability, aim, control, movement
 - b. Stamina, aim, comfort, maneuverability
 - c. Stability, aim, concurrent, movement
 - d. Stamina, accuracy, control, movement
5. To true for ranges beyond transonic, the sniper must ideally choose a location 200 meters past the subsonic range (200 meters past where the bullet passes 1121 feet per second)?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
6. _____ is a high risk patrol movement, requiring low signature mobility through various terrain.
 - a. Infiltration
 - b. Stalking
 - c. Ballistic Coefficient
 - d. None of the above
7. How should a Soldier conduct immediate action?
 - a. Tap, Rapidly (Rack), Reassert
 - b. Tap, Rack, Reengage
 - c. Tap, Rapidly (Rack), Reassess
 - d. None of the above
8. What are the eight cycles of function for the M110 sniper rifle?

- a. Feeding, Chambering, Locking, Firing, Unlocking, Extracting, Ejecting, Cocking
- b. Feeling, Chambering, Lacking, Firing, Unlacking, Extracting, Exporting, Cocking
- c. Feeding , Chambering, Locking, Firing, Unlocking, Extorting, Ejecting, Cocking
- d. None of the above

9. How many tenets of weapon safety are there?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 7
- d. 5

10. (This paragraph is describing the shot process). True or False: You should always treat every weapon as if it is loaded, never point your muzzle at anything you do not intend to shoot, keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to fire, be sure of your target and beyond (Backstop).

- a. True
- b. False

11. True or False: Negligent discharge occurs when someone unintentionally or accidentally fires a round and is caused by user error.

- a. True
- b. False

12. What are the seven components of visual perception?

- a. Shape, hue, sheen, color, rubbery, malleable, broken
- b. Shape, contrast or value, color, texture, light, movement, rhythm and flow
- c. Height, width, length, weight, volume, depth, breadth
- d. None of the Above

13. Snipers can accomplish preliminary sighting-in by bore-sighting at the firing range using a target from _____ to _____ meters away.

- a. 25, 100
- b. 100, 200
- c. 400, 450
- d. 300, 500

14. What is Range Overmatch?

- a. Holding the high ground in combat
- b. Having a larger caliber weapon than the enemy
- c. Being able to shoot farther than your enemy
- d. Having a larger strength force than your enemy

15. Weapons status is best described by one of three conditions. Which status best describes a weapon with a magazine inserted into the magazine well, bolt forward and no round chambered?

- a. Red
- b. Amber

- c. Black
 - d. Green
16. With regard to optics, what consideration(s) should the sniper keep in mind?
- a. Eye relief
 - b. Reticle focus
 - c. Stock weld
 - d. All of the above
17. Before a Soldier can begin to zero, they must first?
- a. Mechanically zero the weapon
 - b. Conduct a laser borelight
 - c. Demonstrate the ability to shoot acceptable shot groups
 - d. Adjust their body armor
18. The five elements of aim are: weapon orientation, _____, sight picture, point of aim, desired point of impact. Complete this sentence.
- a. Sight alignment
 - b. Sight accuracy
 - c. Center of angle
 - d. Precision of alignment
19. How far would one minute of angle (MOA) cause a bullet's point of impact to change at a range of 200 yards?
- a. 2 inches
 - b. 3 inches
 - c. 5 inches
 - d. 1 inches
20. How many Minutes of Angle are there in one Degree of Angle?
- a. 50
 - b. 100
 - c. 60
 - d. 120

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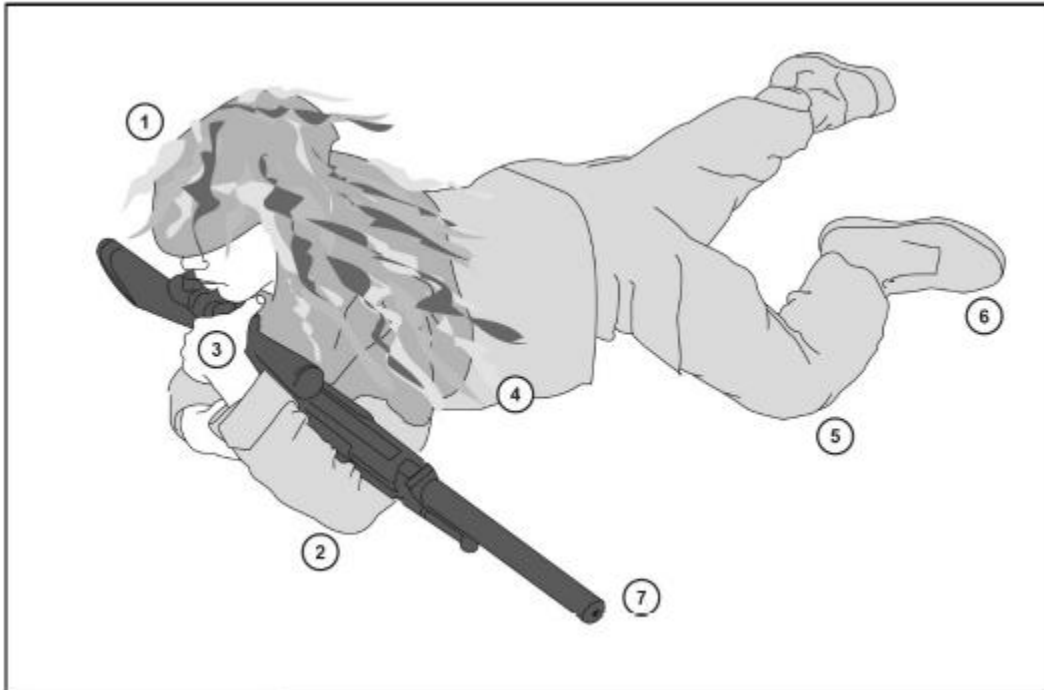
Version 2

1. The flight path the bullet takes from the rifle to the target is called?
 - a. Route
 - b. Pathway
 - c. Trajectory
 - d. Projection
2. How far would one minute of angle cause a bullet's point of impact to change at a range of 350 yards?
 - a. 3.05 inches
 - b. 3.5 inches
 - c. 0.35 inches
 - d. None of the above
3. Weapons status is described by one of three conditions. Which status best describes a weapon with a magazine inserted into the magazine well, bolt forward, and a round chambered?
 - a. Red
 - b. Amber
 - c. Black
 - d. Green
4. The highest point of the trajectory of a round over the line of sight is called?
 - a. Maximum effective range
 - b. Maximum ordinate
 - c. Maximum threshold
 - d. Maximum terminal velocity
5. Like water, forcing wind into a smaller space causes the wind value to _____.
 - a. Shift to the left
 - b. Drop
 - c. Rise
 - d. Become unstable
6. What is the standard for a Soldier to receive a GO when conducting dime/washer training?
 - a. 7 consecutive shots without falling
 - b. 6 consecutive shots without falling
 - c. 6 inconsistent shots without falling
 - d. 7 consecutive shots falling once
7. What occurs when the weapon fails to complete any phase of the Cycle of Function?

- a. Catastrophic error
 - b. Immediate action
 - c. Malfunction
 - d. None of the above
8. What are the 3 employment skills for Rifle Marksmanship?
- a. Accuracy, Consistency, Precision
 - b. Accuracy, Connectivity, Predictability
 - c. Availability, Consistency, Precision
 - d. Availability, Connectivity, Predictability
9. True or False: The rules of firearms safety, weapons safety status, and weapons control status are the 3 distinct weapons handling measures?
- a. True
 - b. False
10. What are the 3 colors that represent weapons safety status?
- a. Green, Amber, Black
 - b. Green, Yellow, Red
 - c. Green, Amber, Red
 - d. None of the above
11. The _____ mission is to rapidly collect, process and distribute unclassified high resolution and high accuracy color imagery and elevation data?
- a. BuckEye
 - b. Geospatial
 - c. Infiltration
 - d. Reconnaissance
12. True or False: The M107 rifle can only be fired from right hand and right eye dominant Soldiers?
- a. True
 - b. False
13. The M2010 is zeroed at what range?
- a. 25 meters
 - b. 100 meters
 - c. 200 meters
 - d. 500 meters
14. What does MOA stand for?
- a. Minute of Angle
 - b. Measurement of Alignment
 - c. Minute of Alignment
 - d. Minimum of Accuracy
15. True or False: Thermal optics do not have any difficulty seeing through rain, water, or glass?
- a. True
 - b. False
16. The sniper team plans for what two types of compromises?

- a. Near and far
- b. Hard and soft
- c. Known and unknown
- d. None of the above

17. In reference to the image shown, what does #3 represent?



- a. Hands
- b. Chin to sight weld
- c. Low crawl
- d. Sand sock

18. What are the 3 threat levels of target prioritization?

- a. Most dangerous, dangerous, least dangerous
- b. Most dangerous, moderately dangerous, non-lethal
- c. Most disposable, disposable, no-hostile
- d. None of the above

19. Target indicators are grouped into what four categories?

- a. Large, small, bright, indiscernible
- b. Olfactory, tactile, auditory, visual
- c. Visual, audible, kinesthetic, intangible
- d. None of the above

20. With regard to concealment, sniper teams need to consider the following: sound; movement; improper camouflage; _____; and odors.

- a. Stalking
- b. Noise discipline
- c. React to contact
- d. Disturbance of wildlife

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Version 3

1. _____ is a determination whether a target is friend, foe, or noncombatant (neutral).
 - a. Target Discrimination
 - b. Location of hidden fires
 - c. Evaluation of aiming points
 - d. Target prioritization
2. What does POA stand for?
 - a. Position of attention
 - b. Point of aim
 - c. Primary official area
 - d. Point of alignment
3. What does POI stand for?
 - a. Position of interest
 - b. Point of interest
 - c. Point of impact
 - d. Period of instruction
4. True or False: The aim of the weapon is typically applied to the largest, most lethal area of any target presented?
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. The 5 elements of aim are weapon orientation, sight picture, _____, point of aim, and _____.
 - a. Sight alignment and point of influence
 - b. Sight alignment and point of impact
 - c. Sight accuracy and point of interest
 - d. Sight accuracy and point of impact
6. What are the 3 types of ballistics?
 - a. Internal, external, terminal
 - b. Informal, external, terminal
 - c. Internal, exiting, terminal
 - d. None of the above
7. What Training Circular or TC covers Sniper?
 - a. TC 3-22.8
 - b. TC 3-21.9
 - c. TC 3-21.8
 - d. TC 3-22.10
8. Common causes for aiming errors include:
 - a. Location, reference, uncertainty, deflection

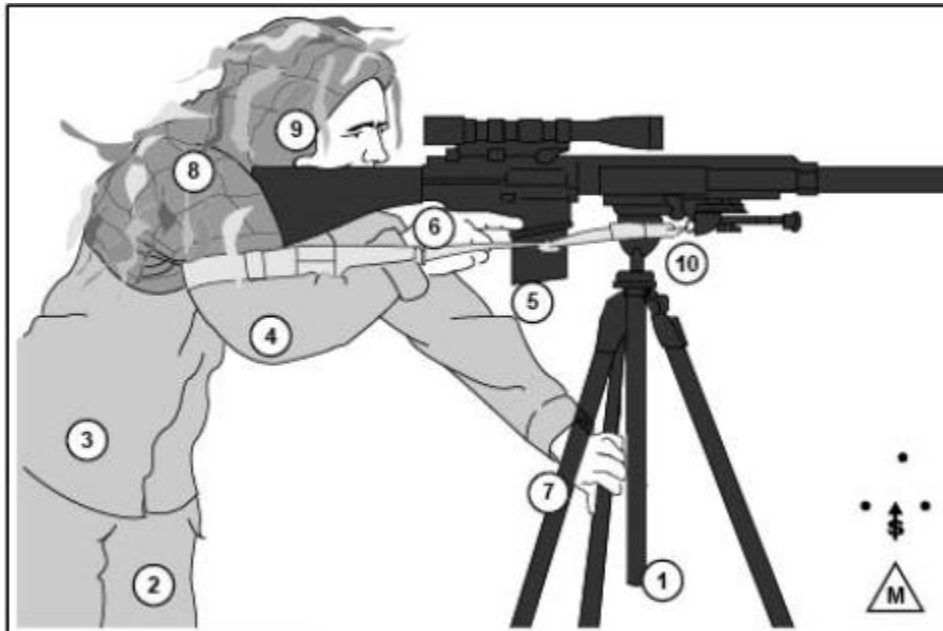
- b. Shadow effects, cant, parallax
 - c. Light, parallax, range, mirage
 - d. None of the above
9. What is the diameter of workspace management?
- a. 12-24 inches
 - b. 14-20 inches
 - c. 12-18 inches
 - d. 2-8 inches
10. What are the 2 general types of corrective actions?
- a. Immediate and remedial
 - b. Intermediate and residual
 - c. Immanent and reactive
 - d. Integral and reductive
11. True or False: the flight path that the bullet takes from the target to the area past the target is known as the Trajectory?
- a. True
 - b. False
12. What type of round does the M2010 rifle fire?
- a. .300 WinMag
 - b. 7.62 mm
 - c. 5.56 cm
 - d. 5.56 mm
13. True or False: Follow-through is the continued mental and physical application of the functional elements of the shot process after the shot has been fired.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. The _____ inputs are used to determine the air density through which the bullet is flying through.
- a. Common
 - b. Atmospheric
 - c. Ballistic program
 - d. Lead
15. True or False: The zero process includes mechanical zero, laser borelight, 10-m grouping and zeroing, and zero confirmation out to 200 meters.
- a. True
 - b. False
16. True or False: Using a peer coach is more effective and conducive to zeroing than an experienced coach.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. Density altitude and ballistic coefficient have a _____ ratio.
- a. 2:1
 - b. 1:2

- c. 3:1
 - d. 1:1
18. The sniper should always calibrate the muzzle velocity first, since this is the variable with the _____ uncertainty.
- a. Least
 - b. Absolute
 - c. Greater
 - d. None of the above
19. Establishing proper leads for engagement of a moving target depends on the following variables: projectile time of flight based on target range; target speed; _____; wind speed and direction.
- a. Flank or oblique
 - b. Target direction of movement
 - c. Relative humidity
 - d. Barometric pressure
20. What technique has the sniper placing the weapon's point of aim ahead of the target and holding in a stationary position?
- a. Parallax
 - b. Ambush
 - c. Tracking
 - d. Calling the shot

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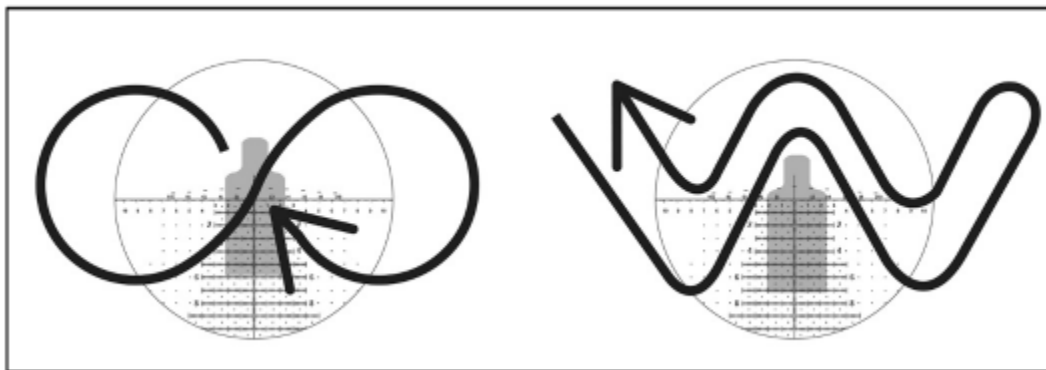
Version 4

1. In reference to Stability, what is #9 representing this picture representing?



- a. Firm stock weld
- b. Shoulder pocket posture and sight alignment
- c. Rifle buttstock position and sight alignment
- d. Shoulder pocket posture and cheek-to-stock weld

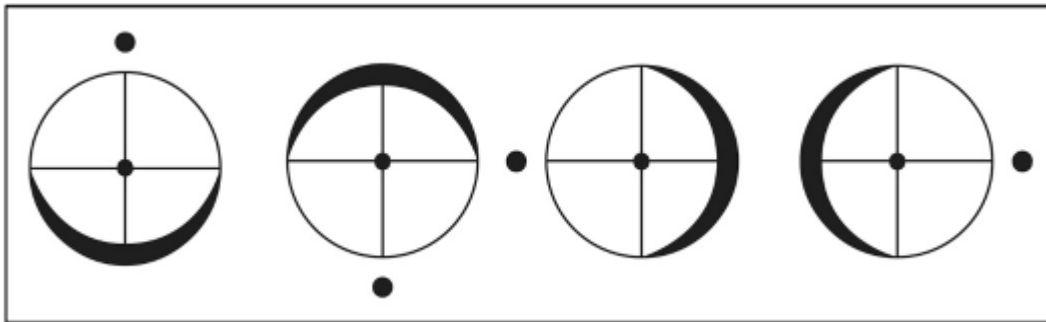
2. In reference to Control, what does this picture representing?



- a. Serpentine pattern

- b. Arc of movement
- c. Lazy W
- d. Natural respiratory pause

3. In reference to Aim, what does this picture represent?



- a. Ambient illumination during lunar cycles
 - b. Work space management
 - c. Effects of scope shadow on the fall of the shot
 - d. None of the above
4. _____ describes a part of the trajectory where the projectile is traveling below the height of the target.
- a. Dead space
 - b. Maximum ordinate
 - c. Danger Range
 - d. Yaw
5. _____ is a mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area
- a. Reconnaissance
 - b. Observation
 - c. Dead reckoning
 - d. Surveillance
6. What are the three methods of land insertion?
- a. Crawl, walk, run
 - b. Air assault, airborne, sling load
 - c. Mechanized, foot mobile, leave behind
 - d. None of the above

7. True or False: A joint terminal attack controller is a qualified (certified) service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations.
- True
 - False
8. _____ are directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which U.S. forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered
- Laws of land warfare
 - Rules of engagement
 - Code of conduct
 - None of the above
9. The _____ is the subject matter expert on all sniper-related issues to include training, equipment, weapons, and employment.
- Team leader
 - Shooter
 - Spotter
 - Squad leader
10. How many tables are there in sniper Tier 4 individual marksmanship?
- 4
 - 7
 - 6
 - 11
11. In TC 3-22.10, *Sniper*, where would I find information about setting up a sniper weapon system?
- Appendix A
 - Appendix B
 - Chapter 2
 - None of the above
12. Drills are designed to build a Soldiers proficiency in marksmanship through which of the following principals?
- Mindset, efficiency, fundamentals, repetition
 - Stability, aiming, control, movement
 - Breathing, trigger squeeze, steady position, sight picture
 - Mindset, efficiency, individual tactics, flexibility
13. In the lethal zone, what are the two different types of shots?
- Circuitry and switch
 - Circuitry and hydraulic
 - Switch and delayed
 - None of the above
14. What are two techniques for defeating moving targets?
- Tracking and holding
 - Tracking and ambush

- c. Dime and washer
 - d. Reticle relationship method
15. What four functions provide stability?
- a. Stability, aim, control, movement
 - b. Switch, timer, lethal, precision
 - c. Muscular strength, muscular endurance, free-float rails, bi-pods
 - d. support, muscle relaxation, natural point of aim, recoil management
16. The placement of the firer's head on the stock of the weapon is known as?
- a. Eye relief
 - b. Stock weld
 - c. Stability
 - d. Range estimation
17. With regard to marksmanship, what does the acronym NPA mean?
- a. Naso Pharyngeal Airway
 - b. Non Proprietary Attachment
 - c. Natural Point of Aim
 - d. Numbered Parts Assembly
18. As the center of gravity increases, the level of stability _____?
- a. Remains constant
 - b. Increases
 - c. Becomes irrelevant
 - d. Decreases
19. A threat that is moving diagonally toward or away from a shooter is known as what type of target?
- a. Oblique target
 - b. Fast mover
 - c. Cant angle
 - d. Lead line
20. _____ effects are a factor because the aerodynamics and stability of a bullet are less predictable at this speed.
- a. Transonic
 - b. Ballistic program
 - c. Lead
 - d. Supersonic