

## RM EXAM LITE 18 AND ANSWER KEY

1. There are six primary carry positions. What are they?
2. When is the hang carry used?
3. When is the safe hang used?
4. When is the collapsed low ready used?
5. What does the collapsed low ready allow you to do?
6. What does the low ready provide the highest level of?
7. What are characteristics of the low ready positions?
8. When is the high ready used?
9. What are some characteristics of the high ready?
10. Where does the firing hand remain in the high ready?
11. What are disadvantages of high ready?
12. When is the ready used?

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1. There are six primary carry positions. What are they?
  - a. Hang.
  - b. Safe hang.
  - c. Collapsed low ready.
  - d. Low ready.
  - e. High ready.
  - f. Ready (or ready-up).
2. When is the hang carry used?
  - a. Soldiers use the hang when they need their hands for other tasks and no threat is present or likely (see figure 6-2). The weapon is slung and the safety is engaged. The hang carry should not be used when the weapon control status is RED. The reduced security of the weapon may cause the mechanical safety select lever to unintentionally move to SEMI or BURST/AUTO.
3. When is the safe hang used?
  - a. When no immediate threat is present and the hands are not necessary. The weapon is slung, the safety is engaged, and the soldier has gripped the rifle's pistol grip. In this position, the Soldier can move in any direction while simultaneously maintaining his muzzle oriented at the ground by using his firing hand. This carry provides control of the weapon, flexibility in movement, and positive control of the weapon's fire controls.
4. When is the collapsed low ready used?
  - a. A greater degree of muzzle control and readiness to respond to threats or weapon retention is necessary (such as crowded environments). In the collapsed low ready, the firing hand is secure on the weapon's pistol grip. The non-firing hand is placed on the hand guards or vertical foregrip
5. What does the collapsed low ready allow you to do?
  - a. Crowded or restrictive environments while simultaneously minimizing or eliminating his muzzle covering (flagging) by maintaining positive control of the muzzle orientation.
6. What does the low ready provide the highest level of?
  - a. Readiness and with the maximum amount of observable area for target acquisition purposes
7. What are characteristics of the low ready positions?
  - a. The weapon is slung, the butt stock is in the Soldier's shoulder, and the muzzle is angled down at a 30- to 45-degree angle and oriented towards the Soldier's sector of fire. Firing hand is positioned on the pistol grip with the index finger straight and out of the trigger guard. The thumb is placed on the selector lever with the lever placed on safe. From this carry, the Soldier is ready to engage threats within a very short amount of time with minimal movement.
8. When is the high ready used?
  - a. The Soldier's sector of fire includes areas overhead or when an elevated muzzle orientation is appropriate for safety (see figure 6-6). The high ready carry is used when contact is likely.
9. What are some characteristics of the high ready?

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- a. The weapon is slung, butt stock is in the armpit, the muzzle angled up to at least a 45-degree angle and oriented toward the Soldier's sector of fire—ensuring no other Soldiers are flagged.
10. Where does the firing hand remain in the high ready?
- a. Hands remain in the same position as the low ready. The non-firing side hand can be free as the weapon is supported by the firing side hand and armpit.
11. What are disadvantages of high ready?
- a. It impedes the field of view, flags friendlies above the sector of fire, and typically takes longer to acquire the target.
12. When is the ready used?
- a. When enemy contact is imminent (see figure 6-7). This carry is used when the Soldier is preparing or prepared to engage a threat. In the ready, the weapon is slung, the toe of the butt stock is in the Soldier's shoulder, and muzzle is oriented toward a threat or most likely direction of enemy contact. The Soldier is looking through his optics or sights. His non-firing side hand remains on the hand guards or the vertical foregrip.