

RM EXAM LITE 13 AND ANSWER KEY

1. What tasks are directly influenced by the Soldier's ability to hit the target under conditions of extreme stress?
2. Regardless of the weapon system, what the goal of shooting is to make well-aimed shots. What must soldiers do to achieve this end state?
3. To make well aimed shots, Soldiers must master what fundamentals of marksmanship?
4. The shot process is the basic outline of an individual engagement sequence all firers consider during an engagement, regardless of the weapon employed. Why is the shot process so important?
5. The shot process has three distinct phases. What are they?
6. The Soldier physically maintains positive control of the shot process by managing what factors?
7. The shot process allows the Soldier to focus on one cognitive task at a time. How can soldiers use the shot process to make effective hits?
8. What must soldiers do to make well aimed shots?
9. What are the functional elements of the shot process?
10. How is stability demonstrated throughout the shot process?

11. What is the process of aiming?
12. How is control demonstrated in the shot process?
13. How is movement demonstrated during the shot process?
14. How do movement, stability, control, and the aiming process affect the soldiers ability to hit their targets?
15. What do time, target size, target distance, and the Soldier's skills and capabilities determine?
16. How do soldiers develop their marksmanship capabilities?

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1. What tasks are directly influenced by the Soldier's ability to hit the target under conditions of extreme stress?
 - a. Accurately interpret and act upon perceptual cues related to the target, front and rear sights, rifle movement, and body movement. Execute minute movements of the hands, elbows, legs, feet, and cheek. Coordinate gross-motor control of their body positioning with fine-motor control of the trigger finger.
2. Regardless of the weapon system, what the goal of shooting is to make well-aimed shots. What must soldiers do to achieve this end state?
 - a. Properly point the weapon (sight alignment and sight picture).
 - b. Fire the weapon without disturbing the aim.
3. To make well aimed shots, Soldiers must master what fundamentals of marksmanship?
 - a. Sight alignment - sight alignment is the relationship between the aiming device and the firer's eye. To achieve proper and effective aim, the focus of the firer's eye needs to be on the front sight post or reticle. The Soldier must maintain sight alignment throughout the aiming process.
 - b. Sight picture - the sight picture is the placement of the aligned sights on the target.
 - c. Trigger control - the skillful manipulation of the trigger that causes the rifle to fire without disturbing the aim.
4. The shot process is the basic outline of an individual engagement sequence all firers consider during an engagement, regardless of the weapon employed. Why is the shot process so important?
 - a. The shot process formulates all decisions, calculations, and actions that lead to taking the shot. The shot process may be interrupted at any point before the sear disengaging and firing the weapon should the situation change.
5. The shot process has three distinct phases. What are they?
 - a. Pre-shot.
 - b. Shot.
 - c. Post-shot.
6. The Soldier physically maintains positive control of the shot process by managing what factors?
 - a. Trigger control.
 - b. Breathing control.
 - c. Workspace.
 - d. Calling the shot (firing or shot execution).
 - e. Follow-through
7. The shot process allows the Soldier to focus on one cognitive task at a time. How can soldiers use the shot process to make effective hits?
 - a. The Soldier must maintain the ability to mentally organize the shot process's tasks and actions into a disciplined mental checklist, and focus their attention on activities which produce the desired outcome; a well-aimed shot.
8. What must soldiers do to make well aimed shots?

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- a. Soldiers must understand and correctly apply the shot process. The sequence of the shot process does not change, however, the application of each element vary based on the conditions of the engagement.
- 9. What are the functional elements of the shot process?
 - a. The linkage between the Soldier, the weapon system, the environment, and the target that directly impact the shot process and ultimately the consistency, accuracy, and precision of the shot. When used appropriately, they build a greater understanding of any engagement.
- 10. How is stability demonstrated throughout the shot process?
 - a. The Soldier stabilizes the weapon to provide a consistent base to fire from and maintain through the shot process until the recoil pulse has ceased. This process includes how the Soldier holds the weapon, uses structures or objects to provide stability, and the Soldier's posture on the ground during an engagement.
- 11. What is the process of aiming?
 - a. The continuous process of orienting the weapon correctly, aligning the sights, aligning on the target, and the appropriate lead and elevation (hold) during a target engagement.
- 12. How is control demonstrated in the shot process?
 - a. All the conscious actions of the Soldier before, during, and after the shot process that the Soldier specifically is in control of. The first of which is trigger control. This includes whether, when, and how to engage. It incorporates the Soldier as a function of safety, as well as the ultimate responsibility of firing the weapon.
- 13. How is movement demonstrated during the shot process?
 - a. The process of the Soldier moving during the engagement process. It includes the Soldier's ability to move laterally, forward, diagonally, and in a retrograde manner while maintaining stabilization, appropriate aim, and control of the weapon.
- 14. How do movement, stability, control, and the aiming process affect the soldiers ability to hit their targets?
 - a. Make adjustments to determine appropriate actions, and compensate for external influences on their shot process. When all elements are applied to the fullest extent, Soldiers will be able to rapidly engage targets with the highest level of precision.
- 15. What do time, target size, target distance, and the Soldier's skills and capabilities determine?
 - a. The amount of effort required of each of the functional elements to minimize induced errors of the shot. Each weapon, tactical situation, and sight system will have preferred techniques for each step in the shot process and within the functional elements to produce precision and accuracy in a timely manner. How fast or slow the shooter progresses through the process is based on target size, target distance, and shooter capability.
- 16. How do soldiers develop their marksmanship capabilities?
 - a. Soldiers and leaders must continue to refine skills and move training from the simplest shot to the most complex. Applying the functional elements during the

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shot process builds a firer's speed while maintaining consistency, accuracy, and precision during complex engagements.

Intellectual Infantryman