RM QUIZ FIRING POSITIONS

1. The Soldier must stabilize their weapon,

2. What happens when a shooter assumes a stable firing position?

3. A stabilization failure occurs when a Soldier fails to:

4. How can a soldier maximize stability during the shot process?

5. Why should soldiers practice shooting in a variety of different positions?

6. What are the two different standing positions?

7. What are some characteristics of the Squatting shooting positions?

8. Kneeling - The kneeling position is very common and useful in most combat situations. What are the two kneeling positions?

9. Sitting - All positions are easy to assume, present a medium silhouette, provide some body contact with the ground, and form a stable firing position. These positions allow easy access to the sights for zeroing. What are the three sitting positions?

10. Prone - The prone position is the most stable firing position due to the amount of the Soldier's body is in contact with the ground. The majority of the firer's frame is behind the rifle to assist with recoil management.. What are the four prone firing positions?

11. Why must soldiers practice working in different firing positions before shooting?

RM QUIZ FIRING POSITIONS

12. When is the standing unsupported position used?

13. When is the standing supported position used?

14. The key focus area for the standing supported position are applied in what ways?

15. What does the squatting firing position allow soldiers to do?

16. What can you do to assume a good squatting firing position?

17. What does the kneeling unsupported position not use?

18. What are the key focus areas for kneeling, unsupported shooting positions?

19. What are the differences between supported and unsupported firing positions?

20. What are key focus areas for the kneeling supported position?

21. What are some key focus areas to assume a good crossed-ankle position?

22. How do you assume a good crossed-leg position?

23. When is the open-leg sitting position is the preferred sitting position?

24. What is reverse roll over prone shooting position and when should it be used?

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1. The Soldier must stabilize their weapon,
    a. Whether firing from a stationary position or while on the move. To create a stabilized platform, Soldiers must understand the physical relationship between the weapon system, the shooter's body, the ground, and any other objects touching the weapon or shooter's body. The more contact the shooter has to the ground will determine how stable and effective the position is. The situation and tactics will determine the actual position used.
2. What happens when a shooter assumes a stable firing position?
    a. Movement from muscle tension, breathing, and other natural activities within the body will be transferred to the weapon and must be compensated for by the shooter. Failing to create an effective platform to fire from is termed a stabilization failure.
3. A stabilization failure occurs when a Soldier fails to:
    a. Control the movement of the barrel during the arc of movement
    b. Adequately support the weapon system
    c. Achieve their natural point of aim.
4. How can a soldier maximize stability during the shot process?
    a. Which directly correlate to the accuracy of the shot taken. To maximize the Soldier's stability during the shot process, they correctly assume various firing positions when stationary, or offset the induced errors with other firing skills during tactical movement.
5. Why should soldiers practice shooting in a variety of different positions?
    a. The nature of combat will not always allow time for a Soldier to get into a particular position. Soldiers need to practice firing in a variety of positions, including appropriate variations. There are 12 firing positions with variations that are common to all Soldiers.
6. What are the two different standing positions?
    a. Standing, unsupported.
    b. Standing, supported.
7. What are some characteristics of the Squatting shooting positions?
    a. This position allows for rapid engagement of targets when an obstruction blocks the firer from using standard positions. It provides the firer a fairly well supported position by simply squatting down to engage, then returning to a standing position once the engagement is complete. The squatting position is generally unsupported.
8. Kneeling - The kneeling position is very common and useful in most combat situations. What are the two kneeling positions?
    a. Kneeling, unsupported.
    b. Kneeling, supported.
9. Sitting - All positions are easy to assume, present a medium silhouette, provide some body contact with the ground, and form a stable firing position. These positions allow easy access to the sights for zeroing. What are the three sitting positions?
    a. Sitting, crossed ankle.
    b. Sitting, crossed leg.

    c. Sitting, open leg.
10. Prone - The prone position is the most stable firing position due to the amount of the Soldier's body is in contact with the ground. The majority of the firer's frame is behind the rifle to assist with recoil management.. What are the four prone firing positions?
    a. Prone, unsupported.
    b. Prone, supported.
    c. Prone, roll-over.
    d. Prone, reverse roll-over.
11. Why must soldiers practice working in different firing positions before shooting?
    a. They helped develop a point of aim for each position, and develop an understanding of the restrictive nature of their equipment during execution. With each dry repetition, the Soldier's ability to change positions rapidly and correctly are developed, translating into efficient movement and consistent stable firing positions.
12. When is the standing unsupported position used?
    a. This position should be used for closer targets or when time is not available to assume a steadier position such as short range employment. The upper body should be leaned slightly forward to aid in recoil management..
13. When is the standing supported position used?
    a. Soldier should ensure it is the handguard of the weapon NOT the barrel that is in contact with the artificial support. Barrels being in direct contact with artificial support will result in erratic shots. The standing supported position uses artificial support to steady the position (see figure 6-10.) Forward pressure should be applied by the rear leg and upper body to aid in recoil management.
14. The key focus area for the standing supported position are applied in what ways?
    a. Nonfiring hand. The nonfiring hand will hold the hand guards firmly and push against the artificial support. Hand positioning will vary depending on the type of support used.
15. What does the squatting firing position allow soldiers to do?
    a. This position allows for rapid engagement of targets when an obstruction blocks the firer from using standard positions. It allows the firer a fairly stable position by simply squatting down to engage, then returning to a standing position after completing the engagement
16. What can you do to assume a good squatting firing position?
    a. Face the target.
    b. Place the feet shoulder-width apart.
    c. Squat down as far as possible.
    d. Place the back of triceps on the knees ensuring there is no bone on bone contact.
    e. Place the firing hand on the pistol grip and the nonfiring hand on the upper hand guards.
    f. Place the weapon's butt stock high in the firer's shoulder pocket.
17. What does the kneeling unsupported position not use?

   a. Artificial support. The firer should be leaning slightly forward into the position to allow for recoil management and quicker follow-up shots. The primary goal of this firing position is to establish the smallest wobble area possible.

18. What are the key focus areas for kneeling, unsupported shooting positions?
   a. Nonfiring elbow. Place the non-firing elbow directly underneath the rifle as much as possible. The elbow should be placed either in front of or behind the kneecap. Placing the elbow directly on the kneecap will cause it to roll and increases the wobble area.
   b. Leg position. The non-firing leg should be bent approximately 90 degrees at the knee and be directly under the rifle. The firing-side leg should be perpendicular to the nonfiring leg. The firer may rest their body weight on the heel. Some firers lack the flexibility to do this and may have a gap between their buttocks and the heel.
19. What are the differences between supported and unsupported firing positions?
   a. Contact by the nonfiring hand and elbow with the artificial support is the primary difference between the kneeling supported and unsupported positions since it assists in the stability of the weapon. Body contact is good, but the barrel of the rifle must not touch the artificial support. Forward pressure is applied to aid in recoil management.
20. What are key focus areas for the kneeling supported position?
   a. Nonfiring hand. The nonfiring hand will hold the hand guards firmly and will also be pushed against the artificial support. Hand positioning will vary depending on the type of support used.
   b. Nonfiring elbow. The nonfiring elbow and forearm may be used to assist with the weapon's stability by pushing against the artificial support. The contact of the nonfiring elbow and forearm with the structure will vary depending on the support used and the angle to the target.
21. What are some key focus areas to assume a good crossed-ankle position?
   a. Face the target at a 10- to 30-degree angle.
   b. Place the nonfiring hand under the hand guard.
   c. Bend at knees and break fall with the firing hand.
   d. Push backward with feet to extend legs and place the buttocks to ground.
   e. Cross the non-firing ankle over the firing ankle.
   f. Bend forward at the waist.
   g. Place the non-firing elbow on the nonfiring leg below knee.
   h. Grasp the rifle butt with the firing hand and place into the firing shoulder pocket.
   i. Grasp the pistol grip with the firing hand.
   j. Lower the firing elbow to the inside of the firing knee.
   k. Place the cheek firmly against the stock to obtain a firm stock weld.
   l. Move the nonfiring hand to a location under the hand guard that provides the maximum bone support and stability for the weapon.
   m. What does the crossed-leg sitting position provide? A base of support and places most of the body weight behind the weapon for quick shot recovery

n. Soldiers may experience a strong pulse beat in this position due to restricted blood flow in the legs
o. and abdomen. An increased pulse causes a larger wobble area.

22. How do you assume a good crossed-leg position?
    a. Place the nonfiring hand under the hand guard.
    b. Cross the nonfiring leg over the firing leg.
    c. Bend at the knees and break the fall with the firing hand.
    d. Place the buttocks to the ground close to the crossed legs.
    e. Bend forward at the waist.
    f. Place the nonfiring elbow on the nonfiring leg at the bend of the knee.
    g. Establish solid butt stock position in the firing shoulder pocket.
    h. Grasp the pistol grip with the firing hand.
    i. Lower the firing elbow to the inside of the firing knee.
    j. Place the cheek firmly against the stock to obtain a firm stock weld.
    k. Place the non-firing hand under the hand guard to provide support.
23. When is the open-leg sitting position is the preferred sitting position?
    a. Shooting with combat equipment (see figure 6-16). It places less of the body weight behind the weapon than the other sitting positions.
24. What is reverse roll over prone shooting position and when should it be used?
    a. This position is primarily used when the firer needs to keep behind cover that is too low to use while in a traditional prone position (see figure 6-20). The bullet's trajectory will be off considerably at long distances while in this position. This position is the most effective way to support the weapon when the traditional prone is too low to be effective and where a kneeling position is too high to gain cover or a solid base for support.