

RM QUIZ RANGE DETERMINATION

1. What three things determine how targets present themselves to shooters?
2. Rapidly determining an accurate range to target is critical to the success of the Soldier at mid and extended ranges. What methods can be used to determine target range?
3. The immediate methods include:
4. When are short-range engagements probable?
5. What is critical for the accurate engagement of targets at close range?
6. How can Laser Range Finders be used for range determination?
7. The area of the target that is covered by the front sight post of the rifle can be used to estimate range to the target. How can you use the front sight post to determine engagement distance?
8. How should you use the front sight post for range determination when the target is less Than 300 Meters?
9. How should you use the front sight post for range determination when the target is greater than 300 Meters?
10. When observing a target, does the amount of detail seen at various ranges gives the shooter a solid indication of the range to target?

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1. What three things determine how targets present themselves to shooters?
 - a. Range to target.
 - b. Nature of the target.
 - c. Nature of the terrain (surrounding the target).
2. Rapidly determining an accurate range to target is critical to the success of the Soldier at mid and extended ranges. What methods can be used to determine target range?
 - a. There are several range determination methods shooters should be confident in applying to determine the proper hold-off for pending engagements. There are two types of range determination methods, immediate and deliberate.
3. The immediate methods include:
 - a. Close quarters engagements. Laser range finder. Front sight post method. Recognition method. 100-meter unit-of-measure method.
4. When are short-range engagements probable?
 - a. In engagement ranges typically less than 50 meters. Soldiers must be confident in their equipment, zero, and capabilities to defeat the threats encountered.
5. What is critical for the accurate engagement of targets at close range?
 - a. At close ranges, perfect sight alignment is not as critical to the accurate engagement of targets. The weapon is presented rapidly and the shot is fired with the front sight post placed roughly center mass on the desired target area. The front sight post must be in the rear sight aperture.
6. How can Laser Range Finders be used for range determination?
 - a. Equipment like the AN/PSQ-23, STORM have an on-board laser range finder that is accurate to within +/- 5 meters. Soldiers with the STORM attached can rapidly determine the most accurate range to target and apply the necessary hold-offs to ensure the highest probability of incapacitation, particularly at extended ranges.
7. The area of the target that is covered by the front sight post of the rifle can be used to estimate range to the target. How can you use the front sight post to determine engagement distance?
 - a. By comparing the appearance of the rifle front sight post on a target at known distances, your shooters can establish a mental reference point for determining range at unknown distances. Because the apparent size of the target changes as the distance to the target changes, the amount of the target that is covered by the front sight post will vary depending upon its range. In addition, your shooter's eye relief and perception of the front sight post will also affect the amount of the target that is visible
8. How should you use the front sight post for range determination when the target is less Than 300 Meters?
 - a. If the target is wider than the front sight post, you can assume that the target is less than 300 meters and can be engaged point of aim/point of impact using your battle sight zero.
9. How should you use the front sight post for range determination when the target is greater than 300 Meters?
 - a. The service rifle front sight post covers the width of a man's chest or body at approximately 300 meters. If the target is less than the width of the front sight

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post, you should assume the target is in excess of 300 meters. Therefore, your BZO cannot be used effectively.

10. When observing a target, does the amount of detail seen at various ranges gives the shooter a solid indication of the range to target?
 - a. Yes. Shooters should study and remember the appearance of a person when they are standing at 100 meters increments. During training, Soldiers should note the details of size and the characteristics of uniform and equipment for targets at those increments.

Intellectual Infantryman