11C INFANTRY MORTAR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What is the maximum ord of a 60mm mortar handheld?

A. 2300 ft AGL

B. 1340 meters

C. 3490 meters

D. 75 meters

2. What component is identified as M8A1?

A. 60mm small round baseplate

B. 60mm mortar square baseplate

C. 60mm lightweight bipod

D. 60mm large round baseplate

3. What is the lethal radius of a 60mm mortar white phosphorus (WP) round?

A. 8 meters

B. 10 meters

C. 15 meters

D. 12 meters

4. What is the nomenclature for the 60mm large round baseplate?

A. M8

B. M7A1

C. M225A1

D. M170A1

5. What is the overall designation for a 60mm mortar system?

A. M225A1

B. M170A1

C. M8

D. M7A1

6. Which color identifies HE mortar rounds?

A. Yellow

B. Olive Drab

C. Black

D. White

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7. Which of the following sheafx types allows for targeting a specific area more precisely?

A. Converged

B. Parallel

C. Linear

D. Special

8. At what deflection and elevation is the M67 sight typically stored?

A. 2000 mils deflection and 800 mils elevation

B. 3800 mils deflection and 1100 mils elevation

C. 1500 mils deflection and 900 mils elevation

D. 3000 mils deflection and 1200 mils elevation

9. What is the approximate candlepower of the 81mm mortar ILLUM round?

A. 400,000 candlepower

B. 600,000 candlepower

C. 800,000 candlepower

D. 1,000,000 candlepower

10. What is the lethal radius of a 60mm mortar high explosive (HE) round?

A. 15-20 meters

B. 20-28 meters

C. 25-30 meters

D. 30-35 meters

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Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum ord of a 60mm mortar handheld?

A. 2300 ft AGL

B. 1340 meters

C. 3490 meters

D. 75 meters

The maximum effective range of a 60mm mortar, when fired from a handheld position, is approximately 2300 feet above ground level (AGL). This distance reflects the operational capabilities of the mortar, allowing it to engage targets effectively at this range while maintaining accuracy and ensuring that the weapon can be operated safely by the individual soldier. Other options present distances that exceed the effective range for the handheld mortar capability. For instance, the figures in meters are much greater than what is achievable with a handheld system, which is typically limited by both the physical constraints of handling the mortar and the inherent design of the weapon. Thus, 2300 feet AGL accurately represents the maximum range and aligns with the tactical use of the mortar in active combat scenarios.

2. What component is identified as M8A1?

A. 60mm small round baseplate

B. 60mm mortar square baseplate

C. 60mm lightweight bipod

D. 60mm large round baseplate

The M8A1 is recognized as the small round baseplate for the 60mm mortar system. It is specifically designed to provide a stable and lightweight platform for the mortar when firing. Utilizing this small baseplate allows for increased maneuverability and easier transportation in the field, making it an effective choice for rapid deployment in various combat situations. In contrast, other options like the square baseplate or large round baseplate pertain to different configurations or sizes that serve other operational needs but do not match the specifications attributed to the M8A1. Additionally, the lightweight bipod, while an essential component for mortar operation, is distinctly different from the baseplate, which serves as the foundational support for the mortar tube itself. Understanding this differentiation is crucial in recognizing the different parts and their respective roles within the mortar system.

3. What is the lethal radius of a 60mm mortar white phosphorus (WP) round?

A. 8 meters

B. 10 meters

C. 15 meters

D. 12 meters

The lethal radius of a 60mm mortar white phosphorus (WP) round is typically understood to be around 10 meters. White phosphorus is primarily used for its incendiary properties and creates a covering smoke screen while also having lethal effects due to the intense heat it produces upon impact. The lethal radius refers to the effective range within which the round can cause lethal injuries to personnel exposed to the effects. This understanding is crucial for tactical planning and execution during operations where white phosphorus is employed, ensuring that troops maintain a safe distance while maximizing the round's effectiveness. Knowing the lethal radius also aids in minimizing unintended casualties among friendly forces.

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4. What is the nomenclature for the 60mm large round baseplate?

A. M8

B. M7A1

C. M225A1

D. M170A1

The nomenclature for the 60mm large round baseplate is correctly identified as M7A1. This designation is significant as it reflects the specific model used in conjunction with the 60mm mortar system. The M7A1 baseplate is designed to provide a stable platform for the mortar, essential for accurate fire and effective deployment in various operational settings. By understanding the nomenclature system, which typically follows a letter-number format, it is easier to identify the specific components within the military's inventory. The M7A1, in particular, indicates a certain evolution and modernization of the baseplate designed for enhanced performance. Knowing the correct nomenclature is crucial for logistical support, maintenance, and operational efficiency in using the mortar system effectively.

5. What is the overall designation for a 60mm mortar system?

A. M225A1

B. M170A1

C. M8

D. M7A1

The overall designation for a 60mm mortar system is M225A1. This designation aligns with the United States Army's nomenclature for mortar systems, and the M225A1 specifically refers to the lightweight, portable 60mm mortar that is often used by infantry units. The mortar allows for a quick response to fire support needs and is designed to be operated by small teams, enhancing the versatility and mobility of ground forces. The use of the M225A1 reflects its capability to deliver indirect fire, making it effective for engaging various targets without direct line of sight. Other designations mentioned in the choices refer to different types of military equipment or mortar systems that serve different functions within the infantry or other military branches. Thus, the selection of M225A1 is accurate and based on the current military standards and designations for mortar systems.

6. Which color identifies HE mortar rounds?

A. Yellow

B. Olive Drab

C. Black

D. White

The identification of high-explosive (HE) mortar rounds is indicated by a specific color coding system. Olive drab is the color associated with HE mortar rounds, which helps personnel quickly recognize the type of ammunition they are handling. This color coding is essential for ensuring safety and effective communication among soldiers, especially in high-pressure scenarios where the correct identification of munitions can significantly impact tactical decisions and operational effectiveness. The use of olive drab reflects military standards where certain colors are designated for specific types of ammunition, aiding in immediate visual identification on the battlefield. Knowing the color coding is crucial for maintaining an organized and safe ammunition supply and for ensuring that troops are using the correct type of munitions for their intended purpose.

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7. Which of the following sheafx types allows for targeting a specific area more precisely?

A. Converged

B. Parallel

C. Linear

D. Special

Converged sheafx types are designed to allow for more precise targeting of a specific area. This method focuses on bringing multiple weapon systems to bear on a single point, effectively increasing the accuracy of the fire. By having the rounds converge on a predetermined target point, the impact area is minimized and the likelihood of hitting the intended target is maximized. This approach is particularly effective in situations where a pinpoint strike is essential, such as in urban environments or against specific threats, reducing collateral damage and ensuring a more controlled engagement. The convergence of fire allows for overlapping fields of fire from different positions, which not only enhances accuracy but also provides a robust response capability against moving or elusive targets.

8. At what deflection and elevation is the M67 sight typically stored?

A. 2000 mils deflection and 800 mils elevation

B. 3800 mils deflection and 1100 mils elevation

C. 1500 mils deflection and 900 mils elevation

D. 3000 mils deflection and 1200 mils elevation

The typical storage position for the M67 sight at 3800 mils deflection and 1100 mils elevation is designed to enhance the sight's longevity and ensure it is ready for quick deployment. This positioning allows for the sight mechanism to be set in a neutral, non-stressed state, which can help maintain calibration accuracy. When stored this way, the sight remains protected from accidental adjustments or damages that might occur if it were set to more commonly used operational values. In practice, this standard storage configuration ensures that when the sight is needed, it can be quickly reverted to a ready state, minimizing delays during combat situations. It also serves as a reference point for personnel handling the equipment, providing consistency in how the gear is managed and maintained across various platforms and units.

9. What is the approximate candlepower of the 81mm mortar ILLUM round?

A. 400,000 candlepower

B. 600,000 candlepower

C. 800,000 candlepower

D. 1,000,000 candlepower

The approximate candlepower of the 81mm mortar illumination (ILLUM) round is 600,000 candlepower. This measurement indicates the intensity of light produced by the round during its descent. Candlepower is a unit that quantifies the luminous intensity of a source, and for military operations, it is vital to have illumination rounds that can provide sufficient light for visibility purposes in various operational environments. An 81mm mortar ILLUM round at this intensity is capable of illuminating a substantial area, aiding ground troops in spotting enemy positions, enhancing situational awareness, and supporting night operations.

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10. What is the lethal radius of a 60mm mortar high explosive (HE) round?

A. 15-20 meters

B. 20-28 meters

C. 25-30 meters

D. 30-35 meters

The lethal radius of a 60mm mortar high explosive (HE) round is typically around 20 to 28 meters. This range indicates the effective area in which the round can cause lethal effects on personnel and light equipment. It is important for mortarmen to understand this radius for planning and executing fire missions, as it helps in minimizing collateral damage and ensures the safety of friendly forces in proximity to the targeted area. This lethal radius is determined by factors such as the explosive composition, the design of the warhead, and the fragmentation pattern created by the round upon detonation. Knowing the lethal radius allows for effective range estimation and targets selection, ensuring that the round's impact is maximized against enemy forces while adhering to safety protocols for friendly troops. Other options either overestimate or underestimate this radius, which could lead to tactical miscalculations during mortar operations.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://11cinfantrymortar.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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