USMC MOS 0352 ANTI-TANK MISSILEMAN KNOWLEDGE 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. Which statement about SASR range relationships is true?

A. Maximum range is greater than maximum effective range.

B. Maximum range equals maximum effective range.

C. Maximum range is greater than maximum effective range, and the maximum effective range is 1830 meters.

D. Maximum range is less than maximum effective range.

2. How long does it take a TOW missile to travel 3,750 meters?

A. 12.5 seconds

B. 18.7 seconds

C. 23.2 seconds

D. 30.1 seconds

3. How long does it take for the seeker to activate?

A. 5-8 seconds

B. 20-30 seconds

C. 10-15 seconds

D. 1 minute

4. What is the saber backblast area for combat and training?

A. Combat - 75 meters x 90 degrees; Training - 100 meters x 90 degrees

B. Combat - 100 meters x 90 degrees; Training - 75 meters x 90 degrees

C. Combat - 60 meters x 60 degrees; Training - 90 meters x 90 degrees

D. Combat - 75 meters x 90 degrees; Training - 100 meters x 90 degrees

5. HAW-MAW-LAW is described as a concept in which anti-armor weapons engage near their maximum ranges as the distance between enemy and friendly forces closes.

A. A concept in which anti-armor weapons engage near their maximum ranges as the distance between enemy and friendly forces closes. Heavy anti-armor weapon, medium anti-armor weapon, light anti-armor weapon

B. A doctrine that anti-armor weapons should engage at minimum ranges as the enemy closes.

C. A plan to mass all anti-armor weapons at the front line.

D. A technique for air-to-ground targeting.

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6. Which fundamental focuses on analyzing terrain and its effect on firing positions?

A. Terrain evaluation

B. Reconnaissance

C. Fire planning

D. Saturate the battlefield

7. What are the magnifications of the DVO in WFOV and NFOV modes?

A. WFOV 4x; NFOV 12x

B. WFOV 2x; NFOV 6x

C. WFOV 4x; NFOV 8x

D. WFOV 3x; NFOV 9x

8. If the missile won't fire, what action should you take with the CLU?

A. Disconnect and reconnect CLU

B. Power cycle the FCS only

C. Call for a new launcher

D. Ignore and attempt another shot

9. Which characteristic is essential to an MBT?

A. Multirole drone

B. Heavily armored tracked vehicle

C. Solar-powered

D. High-speed wheeled

10. In the missile system, what is the M98A2 primarily used as?

A. A targeting device

B. A propulsion module

C. A sensing unit

D. Command Launch Unit

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about SASR range relationships is true?

A. Maximum range is greater than maximum effective range.

B. Maximum range equals maximum effective range.

C. Maximum range is greater than maximum effective range, and the maximum effective range is 1830 meters.

D. Maximum range is less than maximum effective range.

Understanding SASR range relationships means separating how far the system can fire from how far it can reliably defeat a target. The maximum range is the furthest distance the round can travel, but reliability isn't guaranteed at that extreme. The maximum effective range is the distance at which you can expect a valid, reliable effect against standard targets under typical conditions. For SASR, the maximum effective range is 1830 meters, so you plan engagements within that distance to ensure effectiveness. The weapon can shoot farther than that, but with diminishing probability of a successful hit or defeat beyond 1830 meters. That makes the statement true: the maximum range is greater than the maximum effective range, and the maximum effective range is 1830 meters. The other options conflict with how range and effectiveness relate in practice, since you don't have equal or inverted relationships between these two distances.

2. How long does it take a TOW missile to travel 3,750 meters?

A. 12.5 seconds

B. 18.7 seconds

C. 23.2 seconds

D. 30.1 seconds

The main concept here is that time equals distance divided by speed. A TOW missile travels at about 160 meters per second once powered. To estimate how long it takes to cover 3,750 meters, divide the distance by the speed: 3,750 ÷ 160 ≈ 23.4 seconds. That's very close to 23.2 seconds, making it the best match among the options. In reality, the missile accelerates during the boost phase and then flies at a more steady speed, so the exact time can vary a bit, but the straight line calculation using the typical flight speed gives the correct order of magnitude. The other numbers would require speeds that don't align with the missile's usual performance.

3. How long does it take for the seeker to activate?

A. 5-8 seconds

B. 20-30 seconds

C. 10-15 seconds

D. 1 minute

After powering up the seeker on the anti-armor missile system, it needs a brief warm-up and stabilization before it can reliably detect and track a heat signature. That warm-up is about ten to fifteen seconds. During this time the infrared sensor reaches its operating temperature, calibration settles, and the guidance system can lock onto a target. Rushing ahead before the seeker is ready can lead to poor tracking or a failed lock, while taking too long wastes valuable time in a real engagement. So the ten-to-fifteen second window is the standard, reliable activation period for proper target acquisition.

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4. What is the saber backblast area for combat and training?

A. Combat - 75 meters x 90 degrees; Training - 100 meters x 90 degrees

B. Combat - 100 meters x 90 degrees; Training - 75 meters x 90 degrees

C. Combat - 60 meters x 60 degrees; Training - 90 meters x 90 degrees

D. Combat - 75 meters x 90 degrees; Training - 100 meters x 90 degrees

Backblast safety is about the area behind the saber launcher that must be kept clear when firing, because exhaust, debris, and a potential misfire can travel rearward. The specification uses a 90-degree sector behind the shooter, meaning a wide cone to the rear that personnel must not enter. In combat you use a shorter backblast distance of 75 meters within that 90-degree sector, while in training you extend it to 100 meters within the same 90-degree sector to provide additional safety margin for trainees, observers, and potential mishaps. So the configuration that matches this standard is combat 75 meters by 90 degrees and training 100 meters by 90 degrees.

5. HAW-MAW-LAW is described as a concept in which anti-armor weapons engage near their maximum ranges as the distance between enemy and friendly forces closes.

A. A concept in which anti-armor weapons engage near their maximum ranges as the distance between enemy and friendly forces closes. Heavy anti-armor weapon, medium anti-armor weapon, light anti-armor weapon

B. A doctrine that anti-armor weapons should engage at minimum ranges as the enemy closes.

C. A plan to mass all anti-armor weapons at the front line.

D. A technique for air-to-ground targeting.

The concept being tested is using maximum-range engagement with anti-armor weapons as friendly forces close the distance. This approach leverages the reach and stand-off of the weapons to stay out of the enemy's effective short-range fire while still delivering effective fire as contact nears. The correct choice fits this idea exactly by describing anti-armor weapons engaging near their maximum ranges and highlighting the different weapon classes—heavy, medium, and light anti-armor weapons—that can employ this stand-off tactic. It reflects a doctrine of preserving range capability across weapon types as the fight closes. The other options describe approaches that contradict this concept: engaging at minimum ranges as the enemy closes, massing all weapons at the front line, or targeting air-to-ground targets. None of these align with maintaining or exploiting maximum-range stand-off for anti-armor fire.

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6. Which fundamental focuses on analyzing terrain and its effect on firing positions?

A. Terrain evaluation

B. Reconnaissance

C. Fire planning

D. Saturate the battlefield

Understanding how terrain shapes your firing positions is essential. Terrain evaluation is the process of analyzing the ground you'll operate on and determining how features like elevation, slopes, lines of sight, cover and concealment, vegetation, and obstacles will affect where you can place an anti-tank system to maximize effectiveness and protection. You assess how the terrain will influence your firing arc, range to target, and the crew's exposure to enemy fire, as well as identify defilade from observation and possible counter-fire. You also consider how the terrain supports stable firing and safe emplacing and withdrawal, including routes for ammunition and personnel. This focus is why terrain evaluation is the best answer: it directly links the landscape to optimal firing positions. Reconnaissance covers gathering information more broadly, fire planning deals with coordinating and sequencing fires, and "saturate the battlefield" isn't a standard, applicable term for this concept.

7. What are the magnifications of the DVO in WFOV and NFOV modes?

A. WFOV 4x; NFOV 12x

B. WFOV 2x; NFOV 6x

C. WFOV 4x; NFOV 8x

D. WFOV 3x; NFOV 9x

Understanding how the DVO uses two viewing modes shows how it balances a broad view for scanning with a zoomed-in view for precise aiming. In the wide-field mode you want to sweep the area and spot targets quickly, so a moderate magnification is used—4x provides enough detail without narrowing the scene too much. When you switch to the narrow-field mode, you zoom in to gain sharper detail for target identification, range estimation, and accurate firing, which requires higher magnification; 12x gives the level of detail needed for precise alignment. This pairing—4x in wide-field and 12x in narrow-field—is the standard specification. Other options either don't match the documented magnifications or don't provide the same level of zoom between modes, which is crucial for effective target engagement.

8. If the missile won't fire, what action should you take with the CLU?

A. Disconnect and reconnect CLU

B. Power cycle the FCS only

C. Call for a new launcher

D. Ignore and attempt another shot

When a missile won't fire, the first corrective step with the CLU is to disconnect and reconnect the CLU. This action re-seats the control unit and re-establishes all electrical connections, which clears common transient faults or loose contacts that can block arming or safe-fire interlocks. The CLU manages the firing sequence and safety checks, so resetting its connection often restores proper communication and the ability to arm for the next attempt. Power cycling the FCS alone might not refresh the CLU's internal state or interlocks, and calling for a new launcher or ignoring the fault doesn't address the underlying wiring or handshake issue. After reseating, verify the system returns to a normal armed state and attempt the shot again.

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9. Which characteristic is essential to an MBT?

A. Multirole drone

B. Heavily armored tracked vehicle

C. Solar-powered

D. High-speed wheeled

Main battle tanks are built to survive frontline combat while delivering heavy fire and moving across varied terrain. The essential characteristic is a heavily armored, tracked platform. Heavy armor protects the crew and allows it to take hits in high-threat environments, and tracks provide the stability and off-road capability needed to traverse mud, rubble, and slopes while supporting the tank's weight. Together, these features underpin the MBT's survivability and maneuver range on the battlefield, enabling it to engage and breach fortified positions. The other options don't fit because a multirole drone lacks the crewed protection and direct frontline firepower of a manned tank, solar-powered systems can't meet the energy and endurance demands of heavy armor and long-range engagements, and a high-speed wheeled design sacrifices the off-road stability and protection features that tracked armor provides.

10. In the missile system, what is the M98A2 primarily used as?

A. A targeting device

B. A propulsion module

C. A sensing unit

D. Command Launch Unit

The M98A2 functions as the Command Launch Unit, serving as the fire-control brain and launch interface of the missile system. It takes targeting data from the sight, computes the firing solution (ballistic trajectory, lead, range, wind effects, etc.), and then issues the launch command to the missile. It isn't a propulsion module—the motor is inside the missile itself—nor is it merely a sensing or targeting device. Those roles belong to the missile's propulsion and sensors, while the M98A2 coordinates, computes, and initiates the shot.

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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:

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

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