

11C Infantry Mortar Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What ensures rapid engagement of targets while protecting friendly forces?**
 - A. Battlefield Coordination Measures**
 - B. Fire Support Coordinating Measures**
 - C. Indirect Fire Control Procedures**
 - D. Combat Engagement Techniques**
- 2. What is the nomenclature for the aiming circle?**
 - A. M1A1**
 - B. M2A1**
 - C. M2A2**
 - D. M2A3**
- 3. Which phase of a quick smoke mission focuses on sustaining the smoke effects?**
 - A. Deployment Phase**
 - B. Maintenance Phase**
 - C. Closure Phase**
 - D. Preparation Phase**
- 4. In which two positions can 120mm white phosphorus rounds be stored?**
 - A. Horizontal and Fuse End Down**
 - B. Vertical with the Fuse End Up or Horizontal**
 - C. Nose End Up or Nose End Down**
 - D. Vertical and Fuse End Down**
- 5. What is a cookoff in relation to mortars?**
 - A. A functioning of one or more of the explosive components of a round chambered in a hot weapon, initiated by the heat of the weapon**
 - B. An accidental firing of the mortar due to operator error**
 - C. A scheduled maintenance check of the mortar system**
 - D. A test fire to assess the accuracy of the mortar**

- 6. What does FLOT represent in military operations?**
- A. Front Line Operational Tactics**
 - B. Forward Line Of Troops**
 - C. Field Logistics Of Troops**
 - D. Fixed Line Of Targets**
- 7. What color is typically associated with the ILLUM round for the 81mm mortar?**
- A. Red**
 - B. Yellow**
 - C. White**
 - D. Green**
- 8. What is one of the main features of a Deliberate occupation?**
- A. Requires immediate action and minimal planning.**
 - B. Involves detailed planning and recon.**
 - C. Focuses solely on defense strategies.**
 - D. Is less flexible compared to other occupations.**
- 9. How tight should the locking nut be during the pre-fire safety check for the cannon?**
- A. Finger-tight only**
 - B. Hand-tight**
 - C. Completely tightened**
 - D. Loosely fitted**
- 10. What is the maximum tolerance for a mortar to be considered laid?**
- A. 1 mil**
 - B. 2 mils**
 - C. 3 mils**
 - D. 5 mils**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What ensures rapid engagement of targets while protecting friendly forces?

A. Battlefield Coordination Measures

B. Fire Support Coordinating Measures

C. Indirect Fire Control Procedures

D. Combat Engagement Techniques

The selection of Fire Support Coordinating Measures is pivotal in ensuring that artillery, including mortars, can engage targets swiftly while simultaneously minimizing the risk to friendly forces. These measures encompass various protocols, practices, and frameworks that facilitate effective communication and coordination among different units involved in fire support. By establishing clear guidelines on how and when to call for support, these measures ensure that units can request and receive fire support without delay. They also incorporate essential safety considerations, detailing how to avoid targeting friendly positions and ensuring that the fire support is calculated to hit enemy forces effectively while considering the positions of allied troops. These measures include procedures such as the use of no-fire areas and restricted fire lines, which help delineate safe zones for friendly forces. This prevents incidents of friendly fire and allows units to operate with confidence in their positions. Additionally, Fire Support Coordinating Measures typically outline the priority of fires and the types of munitions appropriate for different scenarios, optimizing the effectiveness of fire support in various combat situations. This structured approach is essential for balancing the urgent need to engage enemy targets with the paramount necessity of safeguarding friendly troops.

2. What is the nomenclature for the aiming circle?

A. M1A1

B. M2A1

C. M2A2

D. M2A3

The nomenclature for the aiming circle is indeed M2A2. This designation reflects its specific developmental iteration within the family of aiming circles used by the military. The M2A2 features improvements and enhancements over earlier models, ensuring better accuracy and functionality for mortar and artillery operations. Each version of the aiming circle has been specifically designed to meet the evolving requirements of the military for accuracy in targeting and adjustments during firing missions. The M2A2 is particularly noted for its usability in various terrains and conditions, which is essential for infantry operations. This allows operators to effectively determine and adjust firing data for mortars, enhancing overall mission success rates.

3. Which phase of a quick smoke mission focuses on sustaining the smoke effects?

- A. Deployment Phase**
- B. Maintenance Phase**
- C. Closure Phase**
- D. Preparation Phase**

The correct choice centers on the Maintenance Phase, which is crucial for sustaining the smoke effects produced during a quick smoke mission. During this phase, the artillery and mortar units ensure that the smoke screen remains continuous and effective for the required duration. This involves consistent evaluation and adjustment of the smoke-producing assets to counteract environmental factors such as wind or changes in target area requirements. Sustaining the smoke effects is vital for operational effectiveness, as it provides ongoing concealment for troops, shields movement, and helps facilitate maneuvering in the battlefield. Therefore, this phase focuses not only on maintaining the initial smoke output but also managing and adapting the smoke deployment to ensure it meets the mission objectives over time. The importance of this phase cannot be overstated, as it directly impacts the safety and strategic advantage of the forces relying on the smoke cover.

4. In which two positions can 120mm white phosphorus rounds be stored?

- A. Horizontal and Fuse End Down**
- B. Vertical with the Fuse End Up or Horizontal**
- C. Nose End Up or Nose End Down**
- D. Vertical and Fuse End Down**

The storage of 120mm white phosphorus rounds must adhere to specific safety and operational guidelines to ensure both accessibility for their use and safety during handling. Storing these rounds in a vertical position with the fuse end up is significant because it minimizes any potential risk of accidental ignition. The configuration also allows for better weight distribution and stability of the rounds while stored. Horizontal storage is another permitted option as it is a conventional method that can effectively prevent damage or deformation to the rounds. Storing munitions horizontally makes them easier to transport and access, reducing the risk of impact or mishandling when retrieving them. This combination—vertical with the fuse end up or horizontal—provides effective methods for safe and practical storage, ensuring that the rounds remain intact and ready for use when necessary.

5. What is a cookoff in relation to mortars?

- A. A functioning of one or more of the explosive components of a round chambered in a hot weapon, initiated by the heat of the weapon**
- B. An accidental firing of the mortar due to operator error**
- C. A scheduled maintenance check of the mortar system**
- D. A test fire to assess the accuracy of the mortar**

A cookoff refers to a situation where one or more explosive components of a round that is chambered in a hot weapon initiate due to the heat of the weapon itself. In the context of mortars, this phenomenon occurs when the temperature reaches a critical point, often due to prolonged firing or inadequate cooling, causing the propellant within a round to ignite without a trigger being pulled. This can pose significant safety risks, as it can lead to unintended discharge of the weapon and potentially injure personnel nearby. Understanding this concept is critical for operators to ensure safety procedures are followed, particularly in managing the cooldown periods and handling of rounds in high-temperature environments.

6. What does FLOT represent in military operations?

- A. Front Line Operational Tactics**
- B. Forward Line Of Troops**
- C. Field Logistics Of Troops**
- D. Fixed Line Of Targets**

FLOT represents the Forward Line of Troops, which is a critical concept in military operations. It denotes the location of the most advanced elements of friendly forces in relation to enemy forces in a particular area of operations. This line helps commanders visually assess the positioning of their units and the effective coordination of their movements in relation to the enemy. Understanding FLOT is essential for maintaining situational awareness on the battlefield. It enables commanders to execute maneuvers effectively, allocate resources, and manage support elements, such as artillery or air support, based on where friendly forces are located. Establishing a clear FLOT assists in enhancing communication and ensuring that all units are aware of their proximity to enemy forces, which is crucial for operational planning and risk assessment during engagements.

7. What color is typically associated with the ILLUM round for the 81mm mortar?

- A. Red**
- B. Yellow**
- C. White**
- D. Green**

The ILLUM round for the 81mm mortar is typically associated with the color white. This designation is crucial for quick identification during operations, as each type of mortar round is color-coded to prevent confusion on the battlefield. The white color signifies that the round is intended for illumination purposes, helping to enhance visibility during nighttime operations or in low-light conditions. This clear visual cue is important for soldiers to ensure they are using the correct ammunition type under various combat scenarios. Other colors are used for different types of rounds, which contributes to effective coordination and safety in artillery operations.

8. What is one of the main features of a Deliberate occupation?

- A. Requires immediate action and minimal planning.**
- B. Involves detailed planning and recon.**
- C. Focuses solely on defense strategies.**
- D. Is less flexible compared to other occupations.**

A deliberate occupation is characterized by its emphasis on thorough planning and reconnaissance activities before execution. This meticulous preparation is crucial as it helps to ensure that all aspects of the operation are carefully considered, enabling forces to maximize their effectiveness and coordination when occupying an area. Detailed planning entails assessing the terrain, identifying potential enemy positions, and organizing logistics and support, which collectively enhance operational success and reduce risks. In contrast, other types of occupations might emphasize speed or adaptability, often for immediate response to a situation without the extensive pre-planning that a deliberate occupation requires. This distinction underscores how the deliberate approach is essential for missions that demand a higher level of control and strategic discipline.

9. How tight should the locking nut be during the pre-fire safety check for the cannon?

- A. Finger-tight only**
- B. Hand-tight**
- C. Completely tightened**
- D. Loosely fitted**

During the pre-fire safety check for the cannon, the locking nut should be hand-tight. This ensures that the locking mechanism is secure enough to maintain the integrity of the system without being so tight that it could damage components or become stuck, which could complicate operations during subsequent firing or maintenance. Achieving the correct tightness allows the mechanism to function properly and ensures the safety of the crew, particularly in preventing accidental discharges or equipment failure during use. Hand-tight provides a balance between security and maintainability, allowing for adjustments if necessary without risking over-tightening that could potentially impair performance.

10. What is the maximum tolerance for a mortar to be considered laid?

- A. 1 mil**
- B. 2 mils**
- C. 3 mils**
- D. 5 mils**

The maximum tolerance for a mortar to be considered laid is 2 mils. This measurement is critical in ensuring accuracy, as mortars are designed to deliver indirect fire against targets with precision. A tolerance of 2 mils allows for slight adjustments based on environmental factors and the nature of the target, while still maintaining effective firing capabilities. In mortar operations, exceeding this tolerance can lead to significant deviations from the intended point of impact, which could compromise mission objectives and potentially endanger friendly forces or non-combatants. Therefore, achieving a 2 mil tolerance reflects a balance between operational readiness and the need for accuracy in fire missions.