

11C Infantry Mortar Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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.

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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

- 1. What is the sustained rate of fire for the 120mm mortar?**
 - A. 2 rounds/min**
 - B. 4 rounds/min**
 - C. 8 rounds/min**
 - D. 10 rounds/min**
- 2. For targets in open fighting positions, which fuze setting is recommended?**
 - A. Impact fuze**
 - B. Delay fuze**
 - C. Proximity fuze**
 - D. Time fuze**
- 3. Which mortar round is typically not used during training because of cost?**
 - A. HE mortar rounds**
 - B. ILLUM mortar rounds**
 - C. Service ammunition**
 - D. TP/FRTR mortar rounds**
- 4. What is the nomenclature for the green aiming pole light?**
 - A. M14**
 - B. M58**
 - C. M67**
 - D. M12**
- 5. Which manual focuses on the Tactical Employment of Mortars?**
 - A. TC 3-21.90**
 - B. ATP 3-21.90**
 - C. FM 3-90.1**
 - D. ATP 3-90.1**

- 6. Which component of the 120mm mortar ensures the cannon is locked to the baseplate?**
- A. Elevation handwheel**
 - B. Cannon lock**
 - C. Baseplate slot**
 - D. Clamp handle assembly**
- 7. Which nomenclature corresponds to the 120mm bipod?**
- A. M120**
 - B. M191**
 - C. M298**
 - D. M121**
- 8. What is one primary offensive task of mortars?**
- A. To facilitate air support coordination**
 - B. To destroy or neutralize enemy units**
 - C. To secure supply routes**
 - D. To provide transportation for infantry**
- 9. Ammunition must be stored how many inches off the ground?**
- A. 4 Inches**
 - B. 6 Inches**
 - C. 8 Inches**
 - D. 10 Inches**
- 10. What does FPF stand for in mortar terminology?**
- A. Final Protective Fires**
 - B. Fully Protected Field**
 - C. Field Protective Fire**
 - D. Fixed Position Fire**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the sustained rate of fire for the 120mm mortar?

- A. 2 rounds/min
- B. 4 rounds/min**
- C. 8 rounds/min
- D. 10 rounds/min

The sustained rate of fire for the 120mm mortar is established to be 4 rounds per minute. This rate allows operators to maintain an effective firing capability for extended periods without compromising accuracy or causing excessive wear on the mortar system. The designation of 4 rounds per minute is based on the operational requirements and the physical limitations of the mortar crew. It balances the need to provide timely fire support with the need for effective ammunition management and barrel cooling, which is crucial in maintaining the mortar's operational readiness. This sustained rate is typically specified in military training manuals and is important for planning and conducting mortar operations in a tactical environment.

2. For targets in open fighting positions, which fuze setting is recommended?

- A. Impact fuze
- B. Delay fuze
- C. Proximity fuze**
- D. Time fuze

For targets in open fighting positions, the recommended fuze setting is the proximity fuze. This type of fuze is designed to detonate an explosive round when it comes within a certain distance of the target, rather than relying on direct impact. This is particularly effective against targets that are in open positions, as the proximity fuze allows for a higher probability of detonation near the target, maximizing the blast effect and increasing the likelihood of inflicting damage. Proximity fuzing is advantageous because it can engage targets that may be moving or taking cover, ensuring that the round detonates at an optimal distance, rather than potentially impacting the ground or another obstacle before reaching its intended target. The effectiveness of a proximity fuze in open engagements is one of the reasons it is recommended for such scenarios.

3. Which mortar round is typically not used during training because of cost?

- A. HE mortar rounds**
- B. ILLUM mortar rounds**
- C. Service ammunition**
- D. TP/FRTR mortar rounds**

The choice of service ammunition as the correct answer is based on the context of training operations in the military. Service ammunition refers to the live, combat-ready rounds that are used in actual field conditions. These rounds are typically costly and therefore are not allocated for routine training exercises, where the goal is to provide soldiers with the necessary practice and skills without incurring high expenses. In contrast, other types of mortar rounds such as high-explosive (HE) rounds and illuminating (ILLUM) rounds have their specific training uses, but they also have established training alternatives. Additionally, tube practice/fire training rounds (TP/FRTR) are specially designed for training purposes to simulate the firing of live rounds while being less expensive. Therefore, in a training environment, the goal is to balance cost with effective training, which is why service ammunition is generally reserved for combat operations rather than routine training scenarios.

4. What is the nomenclature for the green aiming pole light?

- A. M14**
- B. M58**
- C. M67**
- D. M12**

The green aiming pole light is known by the nomenclature M58. This designation is part of the standardized naming conventions used in the military to ensure that equipment is identified consistently across different units and among service members. The M58 serves a specific function related to mortar operations, where visibility and accurate targeting are crucial. The green light provides a means for forward observers to mark positions or targets in low-light conditions, enhancing communication and coordination during nighttime or reduced visibility operations. The other options represent different items or equipment that do not serve the same purpose as the M58. Understanding the nomenclature of tactical equipment like the M58 is important for effective operations and ensuring that all personnel can communicate efficiently using the correct terminology.

5. Which manual focuses on the Tactical Employment of Mortars?

- A. TC 3-21.90
- B. ATP 3-21.90**
- C. FM 3-90.1
- D. ATP 3-90.1

The focus on the Tactical Employment of Mortars is specifically addressed in ATP 3-21.90. This manual provides comprehensive guidelines and strategies for integrating mortars into infantry operations and emphasizes their tactical use on the battlefield. It covers various aspects of mortar operations, such as fire support coordination, deployment tactics, and the roles mortars play in combined arms operations. In contrast, the other manuals mentioned may cover different aspects of military tactics, training, or procedures, but they do not focus specifically on the tactical employment of mortars. For instance, TC 3-21.90 primarily deals with training and tactics for infantry formations, while FM 3-90.1 and ATP 3-90.1 focus more broadly on maneuver operations rather than the specialized tactical applications of mortars. Thus, ATP 3-21.90 is the definitive resource for understanding how to effectively employ mortars in tactical situations.

6. Which component of the 120mm mortar ensures the cannon is locked to the baseplate?

- A. Elevation handwheel
- B. Cannon lock
- C. Baseplate slot
- D. Clamp handle assembly**

The component that ensures the cannon is locked to the baseplate is the clamp handle assembly. This assembly plays a critical role in securing the cannon to the baseplate, preventing any movement during firing and ensuring the stability of the mortar system. When properly engaged, the clamp handle assembly locks the cannon in place, allowing for accurate and repeatable firing. This is vital for maintaining the integrity of the mortar's aiming and firing capabilities. In a functional mortar system, the other components, while essential for different operations, do not specifically serve the purpose of locking the cannon to the baseplate. For instance, the elevation handwheel is used to adjust the angle of elevation for targeting, and the cannon lock is involved in securing parts of the cannon during transport rather than linking it to the baseplate. The baseplate slot is a feature that facilitates the alignment of the cannon but does not itself secure the connection. Thus, the clamp handle assembly stands out as the key element for locking the cannon to the baseplate.

7. Which nomenclature corresponds to the 120mm bipod?

- A. M120
- B. M191**
- C. M298
- D. M121

The nomenclature that corresponds to the 120mm bipod is M191. This designation is specifically assigned to the bipod used with the 120mm mortar system, which allows for enhanced stability and accuracy when firing. The naming conventions in military equipment often reflect design modifications, compatibility, and operational specifics, and M191 accurately fits within this context as the specific model for the bipod in question. The other options do not refer to the 120mm bipod and might represent different components or systems within military nomenclature but are not tied to the 120mm mortar's bipod functionality. Understanding these designations helps in identifying and utilizing the correct equipment during operations and training.

8. What is one primary offensive task of mortars?

- A. To facilitate air support coordination
- B. To destroy or neutralize enemy units**
- C. To secure supply routes
- D. To provide transportation for infantry

The primary offensive task of mortars is to destroy or neutralize enemy units. Mortars are indirect fire weapons that are particularly effective in delivering explosive ordnance onto enemy positions. They enable ground forces to engage targets that may be out of direct line of sight, allowing for effective suppression, disruption, or destruction of enemy forces, fortifications, and equipment. Mortars can create a significant psychological impact on the enemy while also providing support for maneuvering units by targeting concentrations of troops or vehicles. Their ability to fire high-explosive, smoke, and illumination rounds makes them versatile tools in offensive operations. Consequently, when "destroy or neutralize enemy units" is used as a task, it encapsulates the mortar's role in supporting infantry operations through firepower aimed directly at defeating the adversary. The alternative options do not focus on this primary function of mortars. Facilitating air support coordination pertains to different tactical operations involving aircraft. Securing supply routes falls under logistical operations, and providing transportation for infantry is related to movement and mobility rather than direct combat engagement.

9. Ammunition must be stored how many inches off the ground?

- A. 4 Inches**
- B. 6 Inches**
- C. 8 Inches**
- D. 10 Inches**

Ammunition must be stored at least 6 inches off the ground to prevent moisture from seeping into the containers. Storing ammunition at this height helps to protect it from water damage, which can lead to deterioration or compromised performance. This practice ensures the longevity and safety of the ammunition, as moisture can cause rust or corrosion on the cartridges and other components. Additionally, elevating the ammo helps to maintain good air circulation, further reducing the likelihood of mold or mildew forming. Following this guideline is critical for maintaining the reliability and effectiveness of the ammunition for operational use.

10. What does FPF stand for in mortar terminology?

- A. Final Protective Fires**
- B. Fully Protected Field**
- C. Field Protective Fire**
- D. Fixed Position Fire**

FPF stands for Final Protective Fires in mortar terminology. This term refers to a prearranged and coordinated series of artillery or mortar fire designed to be delivered immediately in response to an enemy attack or to protect a specific position. Final Protective Fires are typically used to create a last line of defense to prevent enemy forces from overrunning friendly positions. The concept of FPF is crucial in combat operations, as it provides commanders with a means to safeguard troops and critical assets during moments of intense enemy engagement. It is pre-planned and established based on intelligence and the tactical situation, ensuring that the fires can be effectively executed when needed. Understanding the significance of FPF helps mortarmen and infantry leaders coordinate fire support, ensuring that they are prepared to respond quickly and decisively in situations where friendly forces are under threat.

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!