

11C Infantry Mortar Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. What color and markings identify WP mortar rounds?**
 - A. Light Green with Yellow Markings**
 - B. Light Green with Red Markings**
 - C. Green with White Markings**
 - D. Dark Green with Black Markings**

- 2. What is the primary function of the M2 Compass reading technique?**
 - A. Determining north direction**
 - B. Measuring height**
 - C. Indicating wind direction**
 - D. Calculating distances**

- 3. What characterizes a Hasty occupation?**
 - A. It is highly planned with extensive recon.**
 - B. A quick decision made without prior recon.**
 - C. It requires a prolonged setup time.**
 - D. It emphasizes safety above all.**

- 4. 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**

- 5. What is one of the benefits of using smoke missions in military operations?**
 - A. Enhances visibility**
 - B. Reduces enemy morale**
 - C. Obscures units during movement**
 - D. Provides cover from artillery fire**

6. How is a Deliberate occupation defined?

- A. Random and improvised with no recon.**
- B. Planned and prepared well in advance.**
- C. Conducted under heavy fire.**
- D. Focused solely on speed.**

7. Which type of fire is NOT typically employed by mortars?

- A. Close Support Fires**
- B. Marketing Fires**
- C. Counterfires**
- D. Interdiction Fires**

8. What is the primary mission of a mortar platoon?

- A. To conduct reconnaissance for the battalion**
- B. To provide close and immediate indirect fire support**
- C. To manage logistics for maneuver companies**
- D. To train infantry units in close combat**

9. What distinguishes a quick smoke mission from other types of smoke missions?

- A. It has only one phase**
- B. It can be executed rapidly**
- C. It requires less coordination**
- D. It is only used in training**

10. How many mils are in a circle?

- A. 3600 mils**
- B. 6400 mils**
- C. 7200 mils**
- D. 8000 mils**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What color and markings identify WP mortar rounds?

- A. Light Green with Yellow Markings
- B. Light Green with Red Markings**
- C. Green with White Markings
- D. Dark Green with Black Markings

WP mortar rounds, which contain White Phosphorus, are identified by a specific color coding that aids in the quick identification of the type of round. The correct identification is light green with red markings. This distinct coloring serves not only to differentiate WP rounds from other types of munitions but also to alert personnel to the hazardous nature of the contents. White phosphorus is used for its incendiary properties and to create smoke, so being able to quickly recognize these rounds is crucial for safety and operational effectiveness in the field. The combination of light green and red is standardized across military training to ensure that soldiers can readily spot and handle this type of munition without confusion.

2. What is the primary function of the M2 Compass reading technique?

- A. Determining north direction**
- B. Measuring height
- C. Indicating wind direction
- D. Calculating distances

The primary function of the M2 Compass reading technique is to determine the north direction. This technique is essential for navigation and orientation in various terrain situations. By establishing north, soldiers can effectively orient maps, set up equipment, and ensure strategic positioning on the battlefield. Knowing the cardinal directions aids in accurately planning movements, coordinating with other units, and executing fire missions. The other choices—measuring height, indicating wind direction, and calculating distances—do not pertain to the core purpose of the M2 Compass. Each of those tasks requires different tools or methods, such as altimeters for height measurement or anemometers for wind direction. Thus, the M2 Compass reading technique is specifically designed for establishing north, making it a fundamental skill for tactical maneuvering and operational effectiveness.

3. What characterizes a Hasty occupation?

- A. It is highly planned with extensive recon.
- B. A quick decision made without prior recon.**
- C. It requires a prolonged setup time.
- D. It emphasizes safety above all.

A hasty occupation is characterized by the need for a rapid response to a situation where a unit must occupy a position quickly, often in reaction to immediate tactical changes on the battlefield. The emphasis is on speed and the ability to seize an opportunity or react to threats, which means that extensive reconnaissance or detailed planning is typically not possible. This approach prioritizes the immediate need to gain or hold a position, sometimes even based on limited information. The urgency of the situation often dictates that decisions are made quickly, without the benefit of thorough reconnaissance, which is why this response accurately describes a hasty occupation. Other characteristics of a hasty occupation may include the use of available cover and concealment and establishing a defensive posture as soon as feasible, but these elements are secondary to the fundamental need for rapid action in response to dynamic battlefield conditions.

4. 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.

5. What is one of the benefits of using smoke missions in military operations?

- A. Enhances visibility**
- B. Reduces enemy morale**
- C. Obscures units during movement**
- D. Provides cover from artillery fire**

Using smoke missions in military operations primarily serves to obscure units during movement, making option C the most accurate choice. Smoke is effectively deployed to create a visual barrier, hindering an enemy's ability to see friendly forces as they maneuver. This obstruction allows for safer troop movement and positioning, particularly in areas where the enemy has a clear line of sight. The use of smoke can also create confusion and disorientation among enemy forces, contributing to tactical advantages in various combat scenarios. It is important to understand that while smoke may have secondary effects—such as affecting enemy morale or creating a sense of uncertainty—the primary tactical application is to provide concealment for friendly units. This is why deploying smoke effectively can be a decisive factor in achieving operational objectives during engagements.

6. How is a Deliberate occupation defined?

- A. Random and improvised with no recon.**
- B. Planned and prepared well in advance.**
- C. Conducted under heavy fire.**
- D. Focused solely on speed.**

A deliberate occupation is characterized by being meticulously planned and prepared well in advance. This type of occupation ensures that all necessary intelligence is gathered, routes are reconnoitered, and resources are allocated effectively before the actual occupation begins. The careful preparation allows units to anticipate the enemy's actions and position themselves advantageously. If an occupation were random and improvised, it would lack the essential components of preparation and planning, which are vital for ensuring success in the operational environment. Conducting an occupation under heavy fire implies that it is reactive rather than planned, focusing instead on survival rather than strategy. Lastly, an occupation centered solely on speed would disregard the critical elements of assessment and preparation, which are foundational to a deliberate approach. Therefore, the emphasis on methodical planning aligns directly with the definition of a deliberate occupation, validating the rationale behind choosing this option.

7. Which type of fire is NOT typically employed by mortars?

- A. Close Support Fires**
- B. Marketing Fires**
- C. Counterfires**
- D. Interdiction Fires**

The choice regarding marketing fires is not typically associated with mortar operations in military contexts. Mortars are primarily employed for close support, counterfires, and interdiction fires, which all serve specific tactical purposes in combat scenarios. Close support fires focus on providing immediate assistance to infantry units by targeting enemy forces that threaten them directly. Counterfires aim to suppress or destroy enemy artillery and mortars, while interdiction fires are used to disrupt enemy movement or logistics before they engage with friendly forces. In contrast, marketing fires do not pertain to military tactics or operations; instead, they refer to strategies used in commercial activities to promote products or services. Therefore, "marketing fires" is appropriate to exclude as mortars do not engage in this type of action, aligning perfectly with the understanding of mortar employment in military operations.

8. What is the primary mission of a mortar platoon?

- A. To conduct reconnaissance for the battalion**
- B. To provide close and immediate indirect fire support**
- C. To manage logistics for maneuver companies**
- D. To train infantry units in close combat**

The primary mission of a mortar platoon is to provide close and immediate indirect fire support. Mortars are essential in combat because they offer a quick and flexible means of delivering fire support to troops on the ground. This indirect fire capability is crucial for suppressing enemy forces, neutralizing threats, and providing a form of artillery support that can quickly adapt to the changing dynamics of a battlefield. Mortar fire can be adjusted quickly and effectively based on real-time feedback from the field, making it invaluable in scenarios where infantry units need immediate assistance to maintain their operational effectiveness. The ability to launch explosive projectiles from a distance without direct line of sight allows for support against enemies who may be concealed or positioned behind cover. This role is distinct from reconnaissance, logistics management, or direct training, which do not focus on the immediate provision of fire support essential for the success of infantry operations.

9. What distinguishes a quick smoke mission from other types of smoke missions?

- A. It has only one phase
- B. It can be executed rapidly**
- C. It requires less coordination
- D. It is only used in training

A quick smoke mission is characterized by its rapid execution. This attribute is crucial in tactical situations where immediate concealment is needed, allowing troops to maneuver or reposition quickly without giving the enemy time to react. The capability to deploy smoke rapidly can provide a tactical advantage during an assault or an emergency situation, ensuring that units can operate with reduced visibility for the enemy. While other types of smoke missions may involve more detailed planning, coordination, and multiple phases, the quick smoke mission is designed for speed and efficiency. This specialization means it can be executed with minimal delay, directly responding to changing battlefield conditions. The other choices highlight aspects that do not define a quick smoke mission. For example, while coordination is still important, less coordination does not inherently make a mission "quick" nor is it a defining trait. Similarly, the idea that a quick smoke mission only has one phase or is used exclusively for training doesn't align with its operational purpose on the battlefield. Thus, it is the rapid execution that distinctly separates quick smoke missions from other varieties.

10. How many mils are in a circle?

- A. 3600 mils
- B. 6400 mils**
- C. 7200 mils
- D. 8000 mils

A complete circle is defined as having 6400 mils. This measurement relates to the angular distance used in military applications, particularly in artillery and mortar operations. Mils provide a convenient unit for measuring angles in a way that translates easily to adjustments and targeting. Specifically, in a circle, there are 6400 units of angular measure because the system of mils is based on dividing the circle into 6400 equal parts. This division allows for precise calculations when aiming at targets, particularly over varying distances where finer adjustments are necessary. Each mil of angular distance corresponds to a specific deviation at a range of 1000 meters, making it a practical and functional unit for infantry and artillery applications. Understanding this fundamental measurement of angle is crucial in ensuring accuracy when deploying mortars and coordinating fire missions effectively.

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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