

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.

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 is the first action taken in the event of a misfire?**
 - A. Only the gunner assesses the situation
 - B. All personnel will shout "Misfire, Misfire, Misfire"
 - C. The squad leader will check the ammunition
 - D. Soldiers will immediately retreat 50 meters
- 2. What must be checked regarding the firing pin before using the mortar?**
 - A. It must be shiny
 - B. It must be properly installed in the breech cap
 - C. It must be as long as the barrel
 - D. It must not be rusty
- 3. What rule is used for deflections in mortar operations?**
 - A. Right Add Left Subtract (RALS) rule
 - B. Left Add Right Subtract (LARS) rule
 - C. Forward Add Backward Subtract rule
 - D. Directional Additive Subtract rule
- 4. 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
- 5. What is the maximum ordnance altitude of the 81mm mortar?**
 - A. 10,000 ft. AGL
 - B. 6,000 ft. AGL
 - C. 8,000 ft. AGL
 - D. 5,000 ft. AGL
- 6. What color is typically associated with the ILLUM round for the 81mm mortar?**
 - A. Red
 - B. Yellow
 - C. White
 - D. Green

7. What is the nomenclature for the 60mm mortar lightweight bipod?

- A. M8
- B. M170A1
- C. M225A1
- D. M8A1

8. What is meant by an Emergency occupation?

- A. Quick firing from a secured position.
- B. Setting up in a fortified location.
- C. Shooting while moving to engage target.
- D. Firing where team is currently located.

9. What is a hangfire in relationship to mortar rounds?

- A. When a round fires without command
- B. When a round misfires
- C. When a round becomes lodged in the breach
- D. When a round fails to detonate

10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the first action taken in the event of a misfire?

- A. Only the gunner assesses the situation
- B. All personnel will shout "Misfire, Misfire, Misfire"**
- C. The squad leader will check the ammunition
- D. Soldiers will immediately retreat 50 meters

The first action taken in the event of a misfire is for all personnel to shout "Misfire, Misfire, Misfire." This immediate vocal alert serves several crucial purposes in a misfire situation. It notifies everyone in the vicinity that a misfire has occurred, which prompts a collective response to ensure safety and situational awareness. By calling out "Misfire," all team members are made aware of the potential danger that could arise from the faulty round, allowing them to take appropriate actions to secure safety while further evaluating the situation. This alert system fosters communication among the crew, eliminates confusion, and ensures that everyone can react quickly and safely. Safety protocols emphasize teamwork and shared responsibility, and this action initiates a coordinated response rather than leaving the assessment solely to the gunner or squad leader. The shouting helps to prevent any potential injuries by alerting all personnel to move to a safe distance. In contrast, evaluating the situation or checking ammunition may occur after the initial alarm has been raised, and retracing steps is unnecessary immediately after a misfire. These actions are part of a more comprehensive misfire procedure but are not the very first action taken.

2. What must be checked regarding the firing pin before using the mortar?

- A. It must be shiny
- B. It must be properly installed in the breech cap**
- C. It must be as long as the barrel
- D. It must not be rusty

The correct answer highlights the importance of ensuring that the firing pin is properly installed in the breech cap before using the mortar. The firing pin is a critical component in the mortar's firing mechanism, as it strikes the primer of the cartridge, igniting the propellant and initiating the launch of the projectile. If the firing pin is not correctly installed, it may fail to strike the primer effectively, leading to misfires or failure to fire at all, which can compromise the safety and effectiveness of the mortar system during operations. Additionally, while factors such as rust or appearance might seem important, the fundamental concern is the operational functionality of the mortar. Ensuring that the firing pin is properly secured in its designated position is crucial for reliable performance and safety during use. In practice, maintaining the integrity of each component within the mortar assembly, especially the firing mechanism, is critical to ensure that the system operates correctly when needed.

3. What rule is used for deflections in mortar operations?

- A. Right Add Left Subtract (RALS) rule
- B. Left Add Right Subtract (LARS) rule**
- C. Forward Add Backward Subtract rule
- D. Directional Additive Subtract rule

The Left Add Right Subtract (LARS) rule is fundamental in mortar operations, particularly for applying deflections when engaging targets. This rule assists in determining the necessary adjustments to the mortar's direction based on the relationship between the observer's position and the target. When using the LARS rule, if the target is to the left of the original line of fire, the adjustment requires adding to the deflection. Conversely, if the target is on the right, the correction is achieved by subtracting from the deflection. This systematic approach simplifies the decision-making process in artillery operations, ensuring that mortars can accurately target positions based on the observer's calculations and positional awareness. Integrating the LARS rule into mortar practice ensures that operators can effectively engage targets while accounting for battlefield dynamics such as terrain changes and wind effects. Understanding this rule is essential for maximizing the efficacy of mortar fire support.

4. 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.

5. What is the maximum ordnance altitude of the 81mm mortar?

- A. 10,000 ft. AGL**
- B. 6,000 ft. AGL
- C. 8,000 ft. AGL
- D. 5,000 ft. AGL

The maximum ordnance altitude of the 81mm mortar is 10,000 feet Above Ground Level (AGL). This altitude represents the operational capability of the mortar in terms of the height it can effectively reach when fired. The design of the 81mm mortar allows it to deliver rounds to a significant distance, and this altitude reflects its ability to provide indirect fire support well beyond the standard engagement ranges. Factors contributing to this maximum altitude include the mortar's propulsion system, type of ammunition used, and the specific design parameters that optimize its aerodynamic properties. Understanding this maximum altitude is crucial for planning effective fire support missions, ensuring that the mortar can reach its intended targets while maintaining safety for friendly forces and civilians in the area. Knowledge of these technical specifications assists in tactical decision-making on the battlefield.

6. 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.

7. What is the nomenclature for the 60mm mortar lightweight bipod?

- A. M8
- B. M170A1**
- C. M225A1
- D. M8A1

The nomenclature for the 60mm mortar lightweight bipod is indeed M170A1. This designation is specifically used to identify the bipod designed for the lightweight 60mm mortar, which enables support for mortar operations while maintaining a compact and portable configuration. The M170A1 bipod is designed to provide stability and ease of setup during firing, allowing the mortar crew to effectively deploy the weapon system in various terrains and conditions. Its lightweight construction is crucial for infantry units, as it ensures that the mortar can be transported without adding excessive weight to the equipment load. Understanding the specific nomenclature is essential for military personnel, as it allows for accurate communication regarding equipment types, logistical support, and maintenance needs. Proper identification of the equipment helps ensure that troops are using the correct tools for their operations and enhances overall effectiveness in the field.

8. What is meant by an Emergency occupation?

- A. Quick firing from a secured position.
- B. Setting up in a fortified location.
- C. Shooting while moving to engage target.
- D. Firing where team is currently located.**

An Emergency occupation refers to the practice of firing from the position where the team is currently located, without the benefit of establishing a fortified or secured setup. This tactic may be necessary in situations where there is an immediate threat or need to engage an enemy without prior preparation or movement to a designated firing position. It emphasizes the importance of adaptability and quick decision-making in dynamic combat scenarios. This position allows for rapid response and can be crucial when encountering unexpected situations where time and cover may be limited. Understanding this tactic is vital for maintaining operational effectiveness, especially in the heat of battle, when circumstances may not allow for a traditional setup.

9. What is a hangfire in relationship to mortar rounds?

- A. When a round fires without command
- B. When a round misfires
- C. When a round becomes lodged in the breach**
- D. When a round fails to detonate

A hangfire occurs when there is a delay in the ignition of the propellant after the trigger is pulled, meaning that the round does not fire immediately as expected. This can happen due to various factors such as a malfunction in the primer or a fault in the firing mechanism. It is important to distinguish this from a misfire, where the round does not fire at all due to a failure in the ignition process. In relation to mortar operations, a hangfire can be particularly dangerous because it creates a situation where personnel may think the mortar is safe after a delay, but it can still fire unexpectedly. Recognizing a hangfire situation is crucial for maintaining safety and ensuring proper handling procedures are followed until the situation is resolved. The other options describe different scenarios that do not accurately represent a hangfire situation. For example, a round firing without command refers to an accidental discharge, while a round becoming lodged in the breach could indicate a loading issue, and a round failing to detonate refers to a misfire. Each of these scenarios requires different mitigating actions, underscoring the need for clear definitions in explosive handling jargon.

10. 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.

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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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