

18B ANTI-TANK (AT) 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 self-destruct time for the FIM-92 Stinger?**
 - A. 5-10 seconds
 - B. 10-15 seconds
 - C. 15-19 seconds
 - D. 20-30 seconds
- 2. What is the nomenclature for the HEAT rocket?**
 - A. HEAT 551C RS
 - B. ADM 401B
 - C. Illumination 545C
 - D. HE 401A
- 3. In what type of combat scenario is the Javelin most effective?**
 - A. Urban warfare
 - B. Close-quarter battle
 - C. Open field engagements
 - D. Combined arms operations
- 4. What are the max effective ranges for the M72 LAW?**
 - A. 150m stationary, 100m moving
 - B. 200m stationary, 165m moving
 - C. 250m stationary, 200m moving
 - D. 300m stationary, 250m moving
- 5. The TPT and smoke rockets are ballistically similar to which other rocket?**
 - A. HEAT
 - B. HE
 - C. ADM
 - D. Illumination
- 6. What type of missile technology does the Javelin utilize?**
 - A. MACLOS
 - B. SACLOS
 - C. ACLOS
 - D. Fire and Control

7. Which of the following is NOT included in the BLUE bracket for the BRS?

- A. Sub Cal Adapter (SCA)
- B. HEAT 551
- C. TP 552
- D. Smoke 469

8. What is the weight of the M141 SMAWD?

- A. 6.5 kg
- B. 7.12 kg
- C. 8.0 kg
- D. 7.5 kg

9. Which of the following is a type of fuze used in AT weapons?

- A. Timer Fuze
- B. Point Initiating Base Detonating (PIBD)
- C. Laser Fuze
- D. Magnetic Fuze

10. What is the minimum engagement distance for the HEDP rocket?

- A. 40m
- B. 50m
- C. 60m
- D. 70m

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the self-destruct time for the FIM-92 Stinger?

- A. 5-10 seconds
- B. 10-15 seconds
- C. 15-19 seconds**
- D. 20-30 seconds

The self-destruct time for the FIM-92 Stinger is accurately set at 15-19 seconds. This timeframe is critical in ensuring that the missile does not pose a long-term threat in the event it is unable to successfully engage its intended target. The self-destruct mechanism is designed to activate after the missile has traveled for a period of time without acquiring a target, effectively mitigating risks associated with unexploded ordnance and enhancing safety in operational environments. This specific time range helps balance the capabilities of the weapon with safety measures. Should the missile not lock onto a target quickly, the self-destruct feature minimizes the risk of a stray missile causing unintended harm. Understanding this mechanic is essential for operators and military planners, as it informs both tactics and responses when deploying the Stinger system.

2. What is the nomenclature for the HEAT rocket?

- A. HEAT 551C RS**
- B. ADM 401B
- C. Illumination 545C
- D. HE 401A

The nomenclature for the HEAT rocket is correctly identified as HEAT 551C RS. This designation reflects the specific type of high-explosive anti-tank (HEAT) rocket, which is engineered to penetrate armored vehicles using a shaped charge. The "HEAT" part of the nomenclature stands for High-Explosive Anti-Tank, indicating its primary function. The number "551" is a unique identifier for this specific model, and the "C RS" designation may refer to additional specifications or configurations for the rocket system. Understanding the full nomenclature is crucial for effective communication in military contexts, ensuring that personnel are aware of the specific capabilities and applications of the weapon. Other options provided do not relate to the HEAT rocket or fall under different categories of ordnance, such as illumination or different classes of munitions.

3. In what type of combat scenario is the Javelin most effective?

- A. Urban warfare**
- B. Close-quarter battle
- C. Open field engagements
- D. Combined arms operations

The Javelin anti-tank missile system is designed to be particularly effective in urban warfare scenarios due to several factors inherent in its capabilities. Urban environments often feature a mix of structures, vehicles, and obstacles that can provide cover and concealment for both friendly forces and enemy armor. The Javelin's advanced targeting system, which includes an infrared seeker and the ability to lock onto targets both before and after launch, allows for precise targeting even in cluttered environments. Additionally, the Javelin is equipped with a top-attack flight profile, which is especially advantageous when targeting armored vehicles in urban settings. Many modern tanks and armored vehicles have weaker armor on their upper surfaces, making the top-attack feature of the Javelin a critical component of its effectiveness. In urban warfare, the ability to engage targets from concealed positions while maintaining a safe distance from enemy fire is paramount, and the Javelin provides that capability. While the system can be utilized in various combat scenarios, its specific design and features, such as ease of operation and effectiveness against armored threats, make it particularly suited for the complexities and challenges presented in urban combat.

4. What are the max effective ranges for the M72 LAW?

- A. 150m stationary, 100m moving
- B. 200m stationary, 165m moving**
- C. 250m stationary, 200m moving
- D. 300m stationary, 250m moving

The M72 Light Anti-Tank Weapon (LAW) is designed for short-range engagements against armored vehicles and fortifications. Its maximum effective range is critical for operators to understand in order to maximize the weapon's effectiveness in combat scenarios. The range parameters indicate that the weapon can effectively engage targets up to 200 meters when the operator is stationary, and 165 meters when moving. This range is reflective of the design and intended use of the M72 LAW, which focuses on portability and ease of use in various combat situations. Engaging targets at longer distances would generally decrease accuracy and effectiveness, especially when operating under combat conditions where the risk of movement and environmental factors come into play. Understanding these effective ranges helps users to ensure they remain within operational limits to maintain a high probability of hit on the target.

5. The TPT and smoke rockets are ballistically similar to which other rocket?

- A. HEAT
- B. HE**
- C. ADM
- D. Illumination

The TPT (Tandem Penetrator Target) and smoke rockets are ballistically similar to high explosive (HE) rockets due to the characteristics of their flight dynamics and performance profiles. Both types of rockets are designed to function effectively when launched, possessing similar aerodynamic properties that influence their trajectories and range. Ballistic similarity implies that the rockets share comparable trajectories under similar conditions, meaning they will behave similarly in terms of speed, range, and altitude during flight. This is crucial for operators who may need to predict the behavior of different rocket types when engaged in tactical scenarios. High explosive rockets, meaning those filled with explosive material designed to produce a significant blast effect, share these flight characteristics with TPT and smoke rockets, making them important companions in terms of tactical planning and deployment for ground troops. The other types of rockets listed, such as HEAT (High-Explosive Anti-Tank), ADM (Anti-Drone Munition), and illumination rockets, have distinct operational purposes and structural designs that affect their ballistics differently compared to TPT and smoke rockets. Therefore, they do not exhibit the same ballistic similarities as HE rockets do with TPT and smoke types.

6. What type of missile technology does the Javelin utilize?

- A. MACLOS
- B. SACLOS
- C. ACLOS**
- D. Fire and Control

The Javelin missile system utilizes a technology known as ACLOS, which stands for "Autonomous Command to Line Of Sight." This system allows the operator to lock onto a target and then, once fired, the missile autonomously guides itself to that target. Unlike other guidance systems that require continuing input from the operator after launch, ACLOS reduces the complexity of engagement, allowing the operator to take cover or reposition after firing. In the context of anti-tank systems, this capability is particularly advantageous as it enhances the safety of the operator while providing effective target engagement. The missile's infrared seeker and onboard guidance algorithms enable it to adapt to changes in the environment and target movements, ensuring higher precision in engaging armored vehicles. Understanding the specific guidance technologies like ACLOS is critical, as they fundamentally influence the operational effectiveness and user experience of missile systems such as the Javelin.

7. Which of the following is NOT included in the BLUE bracket for the BRS?

- A. Sub Cal Adapter (SCA)
- B. HEAT 551
- C. TP 552
- D. Smoke 469**

The correct choice refers to the exclusion of "Smoke 469" from the BLUE bracket for the BRS (Battlefield Resupply System). The BLUE bracket typically contains items that are used for designated anti-tank munitions, which includes specific types of ammunition that are designed to inflict damage on armored vehicles. The Sub Cal Adapter (SCA), HEAT 551, and TP 552 are all types of rounds intended for use in the anti-tank role and are relevant for training and combat scenarios. Specifically, HEAT (High-Explosive Anti-Tank) rounds are designed to penetrate armored targets, while TP (Training Practice) rounds are used for training purposes but maintain compatibility with anti-tank systems. On the other hand, "Smoke 469" is primarily utilized for obscuring fields of fire, providing concealment, and signaling, rather than directly engaging armored vehicles. Its function is distinctly different from the anti-tank munitions, indicating that it does not belong within the BLUE bracket context for assessments focused on anti-tank operations. Thus, the inclusion of "Smoke 469" is not relevant to the anti-tank munitions specified in the BLUE bracket.

8. What is the weight of the M141 SMAWD?

- A. 6.5 kg
- B. 7.12 kg**
- C. 8.0 kg
- D. 7.5 kg

The M141 SMAWD (Shoulder-Launched Multipurpose Assault Weapon Device) is designed to be lightweight and portable for ease of use in various combat situations. The correct weight of the M141 SMAWD is indeed 7.12 kg. This weight is significant in making the weapon manageable for troops in the field, allowing for quick deployment and maneuverability without compromising the weapon's effectiveness against armored targets. The design philosophy behind the M141 SMAWD focuses on balancing performance with the physical demands placed upon battlefield soldiers, and this specific weight contributes to that goal. Understanding the specifications of equipment like the M141 SMAWD is crucial for effective utilization in anti-tank operations.

9. Which of the following is a type of fuze used in AT weapons?

- A. Timer Fuze
- B. Point Initiating Base Detonating (PIBD)**
- C. Laser Fuze
- D. Magnetic Fuze

Point Initiating Base Detonating (PIBD) fuzes are specifically designed for use in anti-tank munitions. Their function is to ensure that the explosive charge is detonated effectively upon impact with a target, which is crucial for penetrating armor. The PIBD fuze is engineered to initiate the detonation precisely at the moment the munition strikes the target, maximizing the explosive effect and ensuring that it defeats the armor effectively. This type of fuze is widely recognized in the field of anti-tank warfare due to its reliability and effectiveness in delivering lethal impacts on armored vehicles. It operates by initiating a high-velocity jet of metal that is effective in breaching armor, making it a preferred choice for many military applications involving anti-tank weapons. In contrast, while timer, laser, and magnetic fuzes have their roles in various weapon systems, they do not align specifically with the operational requirements of anti-tank weapons in the same manner that a PIBD fuze does. Each of those alternatives may be more suitable for different types of munitions or applications, such as naval mines or artillery shells, instead of the direct impact and penetration needs of anti-tank missiles and grenades.

10. What is the minimum engagement distance for the HEDP rocket?

- A. 40m
- B. 50m**
- C. 60m
- D. 70m

The minimum engagement distance for the HEDP (High-Explosive Dual-Purpose) rocket is significant in ensuring effectiveness while mitigating risks associated with close engagement. Choosing 50 meters indicates an understanding of the safety protocols and operational guidelines for using this type of munition. At this distance, the HEDP rocket can effectively engage armored and non-armored targets without posing undue risk to the operator or unintended consequences from its backblast or potential for proximity detonation. Engagement at fewer than 50 meters could lead to hazards, including friendly fire incidents or serious injury to the operator due to the munition's reactive nature. Understanding this range is vital for safe and effective combat operations.

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://18bat.examzify.com>

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

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