

18B MORTAR EMPLOYMENT & 81MM PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 is used for the illumination rounds?**
 - A. Light Green
 - B. Blue
 - C. White
 - D. OD Green
- 2. Define "feasible targets" regarding mortar fire missions.**
 - A. Targets that can be effectively engaged with the available mortar capabilities
 - B. Targets that have already been confirmed by reconnaissance
 - C. Targets located beyond the maximum range of mortars
 - D. Targets that require special munitions to engage
- 3. What is the primary purpose of the fuze on a mortar round?**
 - A. To detonate the round upon impact or at a preset time
 - B. To stabilize the round in flight
 - C. To enhance accuracy
 - D. To serve as a safety mechanism
- 4. What is one advantage of using a dampened fuse in mortar rounds?**
 - A. It ensures immediate detonation upon firing
 - B. It delays detonation until the round has penetrated cover or the target area
 - C. It increases the range of the mortar round
 - D. It reduces the risk of misfires
- 5. What kind of information is critical for keeping accurate records in mortar fire missions?**
 - A. Demographic data of personnel involved
 - B. Details about the number of trucks available
 - C. Firing data, corrections used, and outcomes
 - D. Weather forecasts for the upcoming week
- 6. What does "quick aim" refer to in 81mm mortar usage?**
 - A. A method for cleaning the mortar efficiently
 - B. A technique for rapidly adjusting deflection and elevation to fire faster
 - C. A practice to ensure safety during firing
 - D. A way to train new gunners

- 7. What is the primary role of the gunner in mortar operations?**
- A. To perform maintenance on the mortar
 - B. To fire the mortar accurately according to commands and observations
 - C. To calculate the firing coordinates
 - D. To provide logistical support
- 8. In mortar fire terminology, what does "concentration" refer to?**
- A. The spread of rounds over a wide area
 - B. Firing random rounds at the target
 - C. The delivery of multiple rounds to a specific target area in a synchronized manner
 - D. Focusing fire on one specific round only
- 9. How is the mortar typically transported?**
- A. Only by aircraft
 - B. By vehicle or carried by personnel
 - C. On a trailer
 - D. By watercraft
- 10. What characterizes "indirect fire" in mortar operations?**
- A. Firing directly at visible targets
 - B. Using visual aids to adjust fire
 - C. Fire delivered on a target that is not directly visible to the shooter
 - D. Firing only in defensive situations

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What color is used for the illumination rounds?

- A. Light Green
- B. Blue
- C. White**
- D. OD Green

Illumination rounds, which are a type of mortar ammunition used to provide light over a battlefield or operational area, are typically identified by their white color. The white color is a standard designation that helps operators and personnel easily recognize these rounds among other types of ammunition. This color coding is crucial for ensuring that the correct ammunition is used during operations, especially in low-light conditions where visibility may be limited. In contrast, other colors used for different types of rounds serve specific functions: for instance, light green is often associated with training or practice rounds, blue signifies accuracy and marking rounds, and OD green is commonly used for standard high-explosive munitions. Recognizing these color codes is important for effective communication and operational safety in military contexts.

2. Define "feasible targets" regarding mortar fire missions.

- A. Targets that can be effectively engaged with the available mortar capabilities**
- B. Targets that have already been confirmed by reconnaissance
- C. Targets located beyond the maximum range of mortars
- D. Targets that require special munitions to engage

Feasible targets are defined as those that can be effectively engaged with the available mortar capabilities, meaning the mortars in question have the range, accuracy, and requisite munitions to engage these targets successfully. This criteria takes into account factors such as the distance of the target, the types of mortars deployed, and their specific capabilities, including their effective range and payload options. Understanding the concept of feasible targets is crucial for planning mortar fire missions effectively, as it ensures that the selected targets are within the operational capabilities of the unit, allowing for accurate and impactful fire support. Engaging targets that are deemed feasible contributes to operational success and minimizes the risk of wasted resources or ineffective fire missions. In contrast to the other definitions, recognizing that feasible targets are within the effective range aligns directly with operational planning principles, ensuring that the missions conducted meet tactical objectives without exceeding the limitations of the available equipment.

3. What is the primary purpose of the fuze on a mortar round?

- A. To detonate the round upon impact or at a preset time**
- B. To stabilize the round in flight
- C. To enhance accuracy
- D. To serve as a safety mechanism

The primary purpose of the fuze on a mortar round is to detonate the round upon impact or at a preset time. This functionality is critical for the effectiveness of the mortar, as it ensures that the explosive charge is activated at the right moment to achieve maximum impact on the target. The fuze is designed with specific mechanisms that allow it to sense when the round has either struck the ground or reached a predetermined altitude, depending on the type of fuze used. In combat scenarios, the choice between impact fuzes and timed fuzes can lead to varying tactical outcomes. For instance, a timed fuze might be used to create airbursts above a target, dispersing shrapnel over a wider area, while an impact fuze is designed to create a concentrated effect directly on impact. This versatility in detonation is key to the mortar's role on the battlefield as it enables effective engagement of different types of targets. The other options provided, while related to a mortar's operation, are not the primary purpose of the fuze. Stabilization is typically achieved through the projectile's design and fins, accuracy is influenced by a combination of factors including weapon alignment and environmental conditions, and while safety mechanisms are crucial, they serve to prevent accidental detonation.

4. What is one advantage of using a dampened fuse in mortar rounds?

- A. It ensures immediate detonation upon firing
- B. It delays detonation until the round has penetrated cover or the target area**
- C. It increases the range of the mortar round
- D. It reduces the risk of misfires

Using a dampened fuse in mortar rounds provides a significant advantage by delaying detonation until the round has penetrated cover or the target area. This delay ensures that the mortar can effectively reach deeply fortified positions or targets concealed behind obstacles, allowing for maximum impact upon detonation. The dampened fuse mechanism involves a design that prolongs the ignition of the explosive charge, which is particularly advantageous in combat situations where precision and effectiveness against hardened targets are required. By ensuring that detonation occurs only after the round has reached its intended target or penetrated protective cover, this feature enhances the overall lethality and impact of the munition on target. This makes it a superior choice in scenarios where immediate explosion may not be desirable, and the goal is to maximize destruction within a specific area.

5. What kind of information is critical for keeping accurate records in mortar fire missions?

- A. Demographic data of personnel involved
- B. Details about the number of trucks available
- C. Firing data, corrections used, and outcomes**
- D. Weather forecasts for the upcoming week

Keeping accurate records in mortar fire missions is crucial for evaluating effectiveness and ensuring precision in future operations. Firing data encompasses specific parameters such as the type of mortar used, the projectiles fired, and the respective coordinates and elevations. Corrections made during the mission to account for factors like wind, range, and target movements are equally important as they directly impact the accuracy of fire. Additionally, documenting the outcomes of missions, including the hit or miss status, provides invaluable data for assessing operational success and refining tactics. This comprehensive record-keeping supports continuous improvement in strategies and enhances overall mission effectiveness.

6. What does "quick aim" refer to in 81mm mortar usage?

- A. A method for cleaning the mortar efficiently
- B. A technique for rapidly adjusting deflection and elevation to fire faster**
- C. A practice to ensure safety during firing
- D. A way to train new gunners

"Quick aim" in the context of 81mm mortar usage specifically refers to a technique for rapidly adjusting deflection and elevation to fire faster. This method allows gunners to make quick adjustments to their aiming parameters based on target movement or changes in firing conditions, ensuring that they can engage targets effectively and efficiently in a dynamic battlefield environment. This technique emphasizes the importance of speed and precision in mortar operations, as the ability to quickly and accurately adjust fire can significantly enhance a unit's effectiveness in combat. During an operation, timely adjustments are essential to maintain accuracy and support maneuvering forces. The focus on rapid adjustments aligns with tactical needs, especially when responding to changing enemy positions or when an enemy may attempt to take cover. The other options pertain to aspects of mortar operation that do not directly relate to the concept of "quick aim." For example, while safety practices and weapon maintenance are critical parts of mortar operations, they do not specifically define what "quick aim" entails. Similarly, training methods for new gunners, while vital for long-term effectiveness, do not capture the essence of this technique's immediate operational application.

7. What is the primary role of the gunner in mortar operations?

- A. To perform maintenance on the mortar
- B. To fire the mortar accurately according to commands and observations**
- C. To calculate the firing coordinates
- D. To provide logistical support

The primary role of the gunner in mortar operations is to fire the mortar accurately according to commands and observations. This involves a range of responsibilities that require a keen understanding of the mortar system, including loading the mortar, adjusting for wind and distance, and following the commands given by the fire direction team or higher command for target engagement. The gunner must be adept at operating the mortar effectively and efficiently to ensure that the rounds land on target, which is crucial for achieving mission objectives and providing fire support to ground forces. In the context of mortar operations, while maintenance, calculation of firing coordinates, and logistical support are also essential aspects of overall mortar functionality and effectiveness, they typically fall under the responsibilities of other roles within the mortar crew or support units. The gunner's primary focus, however, remains on the accurate execution of fires, making their skills critical to the success of mortar operations.

8. In mortar fire terminology, what does "concentration" refer to?

- A. The spread of rounds over a wide area
- B. Firing random rounds at the target
- C. The delivery of multiple rounds to a specific target area in a synchronized manner**
- D. Focusing fire on one specific round only

In mortar fire terminology, "concentration" refers specifically to the delivery of multiple rounds to a target area in a synchronized manner. This concept is crucial in artillery and mortar operations because it enhances the effectiveness of fire by overwhelming a target with multiple projectiles simultaneously, maximizing damage and increasing the likelihood of achieving the desired effect on the target. Concentration is typically used in situations where a high level of firepower is required to neutralize enemy forces, damage structures, or facilitate tactical maneuvers. By synchronizing the time and point of impact of multiple rounds, units can create a more efficient and potent strike compared to firing rounds individually or sporadically. This method contrasts sharply with the other concepts mentioned, such as scattering rounds over a broad area or firing randomly, which may not effectively achieve the intended tactical objectives. Concentration is a critical tactic that enhances the overall effectiveness and coordination of mortar fire missions.

9. How is the mortar typically transported?

- A. Only by aircraft
- B. By vehicle or carried by personnel**
- C. On a trailer
- D. By watercraft

The typical transport method for mortars is by vehicle or carried by personnel. This approach allows for greater versatility and accessibility in various terrains and operational conditions. Mortars are often situated in locations that may not be easily accessible by aircraft or watercraft, making ground transportation essential. Vehicles, such as tactical trucks or armored personnel carriers, provide a means to quickly relocate mortar systems along with their ammunition, enabling rapid repositioning within the battlefield or during logistical movements. Additionally, personnel can manually transport mortars over shorter distances when vehicles cannot reach the exact location, ensuring the mortar's mobility and operational readiness. Other choices, while possible in specific contexts, do not encompass the most common or practical methods for mortar transport in general military operations.

10. What characterizes "indirect fire" in mortar operations?

- A. Firing directly at visible targets
- B. Using visual aids to adjust fire
- C. Fire delivered on a target that is not directly visible to the shooter
- D. Firing only in defensive situations

Indirect fire in mortar operations is characterized by the ability to deliver fire onto targets that are not directly visible to the shooter. This allows troops to engage targets that may be behind cover, over terrain features, or at extended ranges where a direct line of sight is not possible. Indirect fire utilizes the principles of ballistics to arc projectiles toward a predetermined target area based on calculations of distance, angle, and the effects of wind and elevation. Using this method, mortar teams can accurately engage and neutralize enemy positions while remaining sheltered from retaliatory fire or vision. This capability is crucial in modern combat, where engagements can take place at varying distances and under complex battlefield conditions. The concept is contrasted with other options regarding the nature of how fire is delivered. For instance, firing directly at visible targets would fall under "direct fire" rather than "indirect fire," and visual aids for adjusting fire are an aspect of both direct and indirect fire but do not specifically define indirect fire. Additionally, indirect fire is not limited to defensive situations; it can be employed in offensive maneuvers as well. In summary, the defining characteristic of indirect fire is its ability to strike unseen targets, leveraging its unique projectile trajectory to achieve operational objectives 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://18bmortaremployment81mm.examzify.com>

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

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