

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

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://18bmortaremployment81mm.examzify.com>



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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 a common practice for ensuring the safety of personnel during mortar firing?**
 - A. Using laser-guided munitions
 - B. Establishing clear safety zones
 - C. Firing in silent mode
 - D. Utilizing remote control operation
- 2. Which element of the mortar is adjusted to increase or decrease range?**
 - A. The baseplate
 - B. The fuse
 - C. The elevation
 - D. The sight
- 3. What function does a fuse perform in mortar rounds?**
 - A. To increase the range of the round
 - B. To initiate the explosive charge upon impact or at a predetermined time
 - C. To alter the trajectory of the round
 - D. To stabilize the round during flight
- 4. Which factor can drastically alter the effectiveness of mortar fire on target?**
 - A. Weather conditions and visibility
 - B. Distance from the target
 - C. Type of mortar used
 - D. Standard operating procedures
- 5. Which factor primarily affects the accuracy of mortar fire?**
 - A. The weight of the mortar
 - B. The skill of the crew
 - C. The quality of the ammunition
 - D. The effectiveness of communication
- 6. What does "DLY" designate in relation to mortar fuses?**
 - A. Delay
 - B. Impact
 - C. Superquick
 - D. Proximity

- 7. If a round falls short of the target, what adjustment should be made?**
- A. Decrease the elevation setting
 - B. Increase the elevation setting
 - C. Change the windage to the right
 - D. Request for a different type of round
- 8. In which situation would you typically prioritize using an 81mm mortar over artillery?**
- A. Close air support
 - B. Indirect fire cover for infantry
 - C. Secure a perimeter
 - D. Counter-intelligence operations
- 9. What does the "shell casing" of a mortar round contain?**
- A. Chemicals for propulsion
 - B. Explosives and the fuze mechanism
 - C. Guidance systems
 - D. Smoke for marking positions
- 10. What is a primary disadvantage of using mortars in combat?**
- A. Higher likelihood of misfires
 - B. Limited range compared to conventional artillery
 - C. Lower rate of fire
 - D. Complexity of setup

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a common practice for ensuring the safety of personnel during mortar firing?

- A. Using laser-guided munitions
- B. Establishing clear safety zones**
- C. Firing in silent mode
- D. Utilizing remote control operation

Establishing clear safety zones is a critical practice to ensure the safety of personnel during mortar firing. Safety zones are designated areas that are established around the firing point to protect personnel from the risks associated with mortar rounds, including potential misfires, ricochets, or overshots. These zones are based on the specific characteristics of the munitions being used and the terrain, and they provide a buffer to minimize the risk of injury to soldiers, equipment, and civilians nearby. By clearly marking these areas and restricting access during the firing operations, commanders can enhance situational awareness and control over personnel movements, ensuring that everyone is positioned safely before and during the firing process. This proactive measure is essential for conducting safe mortar operations, emphasizing the importance of established safety procedures in military training and operations. In contrast, while other choices may have some bearing on enhancing safety or efficiency, they do not directly address the immediate personal safety issue presented during active mortar firing situations.

2. Which element of the mortar is adjusted to increase or decrease range?

- A. The baseplate
- B. The fuse
- C. The elevation**
- D. The sight

The elevation of a mortar is the key element adjusted to increase or decrease range. This adjustment affects the angle at which the round is fired; by elevating the tube, the round launches at a higher trajectory, allowing it to reach greater distances. Conversely, lowering the elevation angle will decrease the range, as the projectile will travel along a flatter trajectory and land closer to the launch point. The functionality of the elevation adjustment is crucial in mortar employment, as the correct angle ensures the munition impacts the target accurately. Mortar systems typically have graduated markings that help operators set the desired elevation for specific ranges and target distances. While the baseplate provides stability and support for the mortar during firing, it does not influence the firing angle or range. The fuse is important for detonation timing upon impact but does not affect the projectile's range. The sight aids in aiming but does not adjust the angle of fire itself, which is primarily done through the elevation mechanism.

3. What function does a fuse perform in mortar rounds?

- A. To increase the range of the round
- B. To initiate the explosive charge upon impact or at a predetermined time**
- C. To alter the trajectory of the round
- D. To stabilize the round during flight

A fuse in mortar rounds serves the essential purpose of initiating the explosive charge at the right moment, either upon impact with the target or at a predetermined time during the flight of the round. This timing is crucial for the effective detonation of the munition, ensuring that it achieves maximum destructive effect on the intended target. By initiating the explosion at the correct time, the fuse can optimize the impact of the explosive force, whether it's through direct impact or by airbursting over or near the target for increased fragmentation and blast radius. This function is critical for achieving tactical objectives, particularly in combat situations where precision and timing can significantly influence the outcome of engagements. The focus on timing and initiation makes the fuse a vital component of the mortar round, as it directly correlates to the effectiveness of the round itself on the battlefield.

4. Which factor can drastically alter the effectiveness of mortar fire on target?

- A. Weather conditions and visibility**
- B. Distance from the target
- C. Type of mortar used
- D. Standard operating procedures

Weather conditions and visibility can significantly impact the effectiveness of mortar fire on target for several reasons. Mortars rely heavily on accurate calculations of range and direction to deliver rounds on target effectively. Adverse weather conditions such as rain, snow, fog, or strong winds can alter projectile trajectories and reduce visibility for the crew responsible for targeting. For instance, rain can affect the weight of the mortar rounds, and strong winds can push rounds off course, leading to inaccuracies. Additionally, poor visibility can hinder the crew's ability to assess the target area accurately, complicating range estimation and adjustments. These factors are crucial to ensure that rounds land precisely where intended, demonstrating how vital environmental conditions are to the overall success of mortar fire missions. Distance from the target, the type of mortar used, and standard operating procedures are certainly important considerations, but they do not have the same immediate and dramatic effect on effectiveness as fluctuating weather and visibility conditions. The ability to see, understand, and respond to these environmental changes is paramount for a successful mortar operation.

5. Which factor primarily affects the accuracy of mortar fire?

- A. The weight of the mortar
- B. The skill of the crew
- C. The quality of the ammunition
- D. The effectiveness of communication**

While effective communication is indeed crucial for coordinating mortar fire and ensuring that adjustments are made based on observed impacts, the primary factor that affects the accuracy of mortar fire is actually the skill of the crew. Skilled crews can make rapid and accurate adjustments based on feedback from observers, understand the intricacies of the weapon system, and utilize the available data effectively, which directly impacts how precision targeting is achieved. A well-trained crew is adept at calculating firing solutions, understanding wind effects, and knowing how to set the mortar properly for the desired range and angle of fire. Although the other options, like the weight of the mortar, the quality of the ammunition, and communication, can influence effectiveness, none are as pivotal as the crew's skill in managing the complex factors that dictate where the rounds land. A skilled crew can often overcome issues with equipment and ammunition by using their expertise to achieve better results on target.

6. What does "DLY" designate in relation to mortar fuses?

- A. Delay**
- B. Impact
- C. Superquick
- D. Proximity

The designation "DLY" in relation to mortar fuses stands for "Delay." This indicates that the fuse is designed to ignite after a predetermined delay upon impact with a target. The purpose of a delayed fuse is to allow the projectile to penetrate into the target before detonation, maximizing the effect of the blast and ensuring that the explosive energy is best utilized against the target. This feature is particularly useful in targeting fortifications or areas where penetration is critical for achieving the desired effect. In contrast, other fuse designations such as "Impact," "Superquick," and "Proximity" refer to different mechanisms of detonation. An impact fuse detonates the moment it strikes an object, while a superquick fuse is designed to detonate almost instantaneously, and a proximity fuse will trigger when it comes near a target, typically without direct contact. The key distinction of the DLY fuse lies in its timing mechanism that allows for that crucial moment of delay before explosion, making it essential for specific tactical applications.

7. If a round falls short of the target, what adjustment should be made?

- A. Decrease the elevation setting
- B. Increase the elevation setting**
- C. Change the windage to the right
- D. Request for a different type of round

In mortars, if a round falls short of the target, it indicates that the projectile did not achieve the necessary altitude or distance due to insufficient elevation. To correct this, the elevation setting must be increased. Increasing the elevation allows the mortar round to be launched at a steeper angle, which enables it to reach a greater distance and rise higher before descending toward the target. This adjustment is critical for ensuring that subsequent shots land accurately on or near the intended target. The focus here is on the necessary elevation adjustment, as modifying the elevation is the direct method to address the issue of a round falling short. Other actions, such as changing the windage or requesting a different type of round, do not directly address the initial problem of insufficient range caused by inadequate elevation.

8. In which situation would you typically prioritize using an 81mm mortar over artillery?

- A. Close air support
- B. Indirect fire cover for infantry**
- C. Secure a perimeter
- D. Counter-intelligence operations

Prioritizing the use of an 81mm mortar over artillery in the context of providing indirect fire cover for infantry is appropriate due to the 81mm mortar's characteristics and role on the battlefield. The 81mm mortar is designed for close support, offering soldiers the ability to deliver timely and accurate fire within a short range while maintaining flexibility in a mobile environment. In infantry operations, the mortar can quickly respond to the changing dynamics of the battlefield, providing immediate fire support to units that are engaged with the enemy. Its relatively lighter weight and portability enable infantry units to maneuver with the mortar more effectively than heavier artillery systems. This mobility is crucial in scenarios where infantry need to suppress enemy positions or provide a quick response to threats, making the mortar a vital asset for close support. When looking at other options, aspects like close air support tend to be more effective with aircraft that can engage from a distance and often cover larger areas with precision from the air. Securing a perimeter usually involves fortifications and typically doesn't require indirect fire support as a priority, while counter-intelligence operations focus more on information and intelligence gathering rather than direct engagement with enemy forces, where mortars would not be the primary asset employed. Thus, the prioritization of the 81mm

9. What does the "shell casing" of a mortar round contain?

- A. Chemicals for propulsion
- B. Explosives and the fuze mechanism**
- C. Guidance systems
- D. Smoke for marking positions

The shell casing of a mortar round is designed primarily to house and protect the explosive charge and the fuze mechanism. The casing provides structural integrity to withstand the forces experienced during firing and impacts. The explosive charge is the material that detonates upon impact or when triggered by the fuze, while the fuze is responsible for initiating the explosion at the right moment, either upon impact or after a predetermined time. The other options, while related to ammunition in general, do not accurately describe the primary contents of a mortar shell casing. The focus on explosives and the fuze mechanism is key to understanding the purpose of the shell casing in mortar rounds, as it is crucial for both the effectiveness and safety of the ammunition during operation.

10. What is a primary disadvantage of using mortars in combat?

- A. Higher likelihood of misfires
- B. Limited range compared to conventional artillery**
- C. Lower rate of fire
- D. Complexity of setup

The primary disadvantage of using mortars in combat, being that they have a limited range compared to conventional artillery, is significant for several reasons. Mortars, specifically the 81mm variety, are typically effective at shorter ranges, usually up to about 5,500 meters, depending on the type of ammunition used and the specific mortar system. In contrast, conventional artillery can fire projectiles over much greater distances, often exceeding 30 kilometers. This limitation in range can restrict the operational flexibility of mortar units on the battlefield. If enemy positions are located further away than a mortar can effectively engage, it may necessitate the deployment of other fire support capabilities, such as howitzers or rocket artillery, which can cover those distances. Additionally, a shorter range can make mortar units more vulnerable to enemy counter-battery fire, as their positions may be closer to the front lines compared to longer-range artillery units that can operate from a safer distance. Understanding this context is critical for tactical planning during operations; commanders have to consider both the range and the effectiveness of their indirect fire support options to achieve mission objectives efficiently.

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:

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

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