

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>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a factor in selecting a mortar position?**
 - A. Target Area Coverage
 - B. Operational Availability
 - C. Survivability
 - D. Overhead Clearance

- 2. What safety measure should be taken when firing a mortar?**
 - A. Only firing during daylight
 - B. Ensuring proper firing distances are observed
 - C. Using non-explosive rounds
 - D. Firing without supervision

- 3. What is meant by a "layout" in mortar setup?**
 - A. The positioning of equipment for firing
 - B. The arrangement of troops around the mortar
 - C. The choice of ammunition type
 - D. The planning of fire missions

- 4. What does "correction fire" refer to in mortar operations?**
 - A. Adjustments made based on initial rounds fired
 - B. Re-firing to correct settings
 - C. Primary fire control methods
 - D. Initial target acquisition

- 5. What might a mortar crew do to reduce noise during operations?**
 - A. Use lighter ammunition
 - B. Conduct silent firing drills
 - C. Aim for lower elevation
 - D. Use larger mortars

- 6. What is a preliminary fire in mortar operations?**
 - A. An initial round fired to mislead the enemy
 - B. An initial round fired to check alignment and elevation before engaging a target
 - C. An advanced warning for incoming enemy fire
 - D. A round fired to signal the start of an operation

- 7. What is the maximum range of the 81mm mortar?**
- A. Approximately 3,000 meters
 - B. Approximately 4,500 meters
 - C. Approximately 5,600 meters
 - D. Approximately 7,000 meters
- 8. What does the term "quadrant" refer to in mortar firing?**
- A. The amount of ammunition used
 - B. The elevation angle setting
 - C. The type of target being engaged
 - D. The method of fire control
- 9. Describe the primary advantage of employing mortars in urban warfare.**
- A. Their capability to deliver fire support in confined spaces with relatively low collateral damage
 - B. The ability to target moving vehicles effectively
 - C. The ease of transportation and setup in urban areas
 - D. The compatibility with ground troops for close air support
- 10. Name the equipment typically used for identifying and observing targets for mortar fire.**
- A. Binoculars, laser range finders, and targeting scopes
 - B. Radar systems, drones, and night vision goggles
 - C. Telescopes, compasses, and field maps
 - D. Sound-ranging devices and thermal imaging cameras

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor in selecting a mortar position?

- A. Target Area Coverage
- B. Operational Availability**
- C. Survivability
- D. Overhead Clearance

Selecting a mortar position is a critical task that ensures effective use of the mortar system in combat scenarios. Among the key factors to consider are target area coverage, survivability, and overhead clearance. Target area coverage pertains to the mortar's ability to effectively engage the intended targets within its range. The position must allow for a clear line of sight and the necessary angles to maximize the weapon's effectiveness. Survivability is paramount in choosing a mortar position, as it impacts the crew's safety and the likelihood of the mortar system remaining operational under enemy fire. Factors such as concealment, terrain, and potential counter-battery fire must be taken into account to enhance the position's defensive capabilities. Overhead clearance is also significant, as it refers to the space required above the mortar for firing without obstruction. Adequate overhead clearance ensures that the mortar can fire effectively without being hindered by overhanging structures or vegetation. While operational availability is certainly important for overall mission planning, it is not a direct factor in the selection process of a specific mortar position. Operational availability typically pertains to the readiness of the equipment and resources but does not influence the immediate tactical considerations for positioning the mortar. Therefore, it is recognized as not being a specific factor in selecting a mortar site.

2. What safety measure should be taken when firing a mortar?

- A. Only firing during daylight
- B. Ensuring proper firing distances are observed**
- C. Using non-explosive rounds
- D. Firing without supervision

Ensuring proper firing distances are observed is crucial when firing a mortar as it directly relates to the safety of personnel and equipment in the vicinity. Mortar rounds can have significant explosive capabilities, and when fired, they produce a high blast radius and potential shrapnel dispersion. Adhering to established safety distances helps mitigate the risk of injury to nearby individuals and damage to surrounding infrastructure. By observing these safety distances, operators help ensure that anyone outside of the designated safety zone is at minimal risk in the event of a misfire or other incident during firing. This practice is an essential part of standard operating procedures (SOP) in order to maintain a safe environment during live-fire exercises. While other options may mention important considerations, they do not encapsulate the broad and critical safety implications as effectively as observing proper firing distances. Ensuring safety distances is a fundamental action that encompasses various environmental factors, operational guidelines, and personnel safety protocols, making it paramount when operating mortars.

3. What is meant by a "layout" in mortar setup?

- A. The positioning of equipment for firing**
- B. The arrangement of troops around the mortar
- C. The choice of ammunition type
- D. The planning of fire missions

A "layout" in mortar setup refers to the positioning of equipment for firing. This involves organizing and placing the mortar itself, along with any associated gear such as base plates, bipods, and ammunition supplies, in a manner that facilitates effective and efficient operation. In a practical context, this means ensuring that the mortar team can quickly load and fire rounds while maintaining safety and accuracy. The correct understanding of layout is critical because it not only affects the mortar's performance but also the safety of the crew. Proper layout allows for clear lines of sight, effective communication among team members, and minimizes the risk of hazards that could come from improperly positioned equipment. In contrast to the other options, while the arrangement of troops around the mortar may be relevant to overall team dynamics, it doesn't specifically define the term "layout." Similarly, choosing an ammunition type and planning fire missions are both important elements of mortar operation but are distinct aspects that do not refer to the physical setup and positioning of the mortar itself.

4. What does "correction fire" refer to in mortar operations?

- A. Adjustments made based on initial rounds fired**
- B. Re-firing to correct settings
- C. Primary fire control methods
- D. Initial target acquisition

"Correction fire" in mortar operations specifically refers to the adjustments made based on the observations from initial rounds fired. When a mortar is deployed, the first rounds may not hit the target directly due to various factors such as range, wind, elevation, and deflection. After observing where these rounds land, the crew will then make precise adjustments to the mortar settings to improve accuracy for subsequent rounds. This process is crucial to ensure effective fire support and to maximize the impact on the intended target. Understanding this concept is vital because it highlights the iterative nature of mortar fire, where acquiring accurate targeting information and making necessary adjustments play a crucial role in successful operations.

5. What might a mortar crew do to reduce noise during operations?

- A. Use lighter ammunition
- B. Conduct silent firing drills**
- C. Aim for lower elevation
- D. Use larger mortars

Conducting silent firing drills is an effective method for a mortar crew to minimize noise during operations. This involves training that focuses on the procedural aspects of loading and firing mortars in a way that reduces the audible signature of the operation. Silent drills emphasize stealth, allowing the crew to practice their roles and responsibilities while maintaining a low profile, which is crucial for tactical effectiveness in combat situations. Sound consideration in military operations is paramount, especially for indirect fire support like mortars, which can attract enemy attention if not managed properly. By refining their techniques through silent drills, a crew can become proficient at executing their tasks with less noise, ultimately enhancing their tactical advantage. In contrast, lighter ammunition would not directly correlate with noise reduction, as the sound from the mortar's launch is still significant regardless of the ammunition's weight. Aiming for lower elevation may help in some scenarios, but it doesn't specifically address the noise produced during the firing process. Similarly, using larger mortars typically generates more noise due to the force of the projectile being launched, which contradicts the goal of reducing sound during operations.

6. What is a preliminary fire in mortar operations?

- A. An initial round fired to mislead the enemy
- B. An initial round fired to check alignment and elevation before engaging a target**
- C. An advanced warning for incoming enemy fire
- D. A round fired to signal the start of an operation

A preliminary fire in mortar operations refers to the initial round that is fired to check alignment and elevation before engaging a target. This critical step ensures that the mortar is correctly set up to hit the desired target accurately. It involves firing a round to confirm that the mortar system is sighted properly and that the adjustments made for windage, elevation, and other environmental factors are precise. By performing this preliminary fire, operators can make necessary corrections based on where the round impacts, allowing for increased accuracy when firing subsequent rounds. This practice enhances overall effectiveness and minimizes the risk of error during actual engagement with the enemy, ensuring that the mortar fire is both effective and safe.

7. What is the maximum range of the 81mm mortar?

- A. Approximately 3,000 meters
- B. Approximately 4,500 meters
- C. Approximately 5,600 meters**
- D. Approximately 7,000 meters

The maximum range of the 81mm mortar is approximately 5,600 meters. This range is influenced by several factors, including the type of ammunition used and the specific conditions under which the mortar is fired, such as elevation and projectile design. The 81mm mortar is designed to provide indirect fire support with a versatile range that allows for effective engagement of targets at varying distances on the battlefield. Understanding this maximum firing distance is crucial for tactical planning and coordination during military operations, ensuring that troops can effectively utilize the mortar's capabilities in combat scenarios.

8. What does the term "quadrant" refer to in mortar firing?

- A. The amount of ammunition used
- B. The elevation angle setting**
- C. The type of target being engaged
- D. The method of fire control

The term "quadrant" in mortar firing specifically refers to the elevation angle setting used to determine how high the mortar tube is angled to achieve the desired range and trajectory of the projectile. Mortar systems often require precise adjustments in elevation to effectively target objects at varying distances, and these adjustments are typically measured in mils or degrees. Consequently, when a mortar crew refers to "quadrant," they are focusing on the angle at which the mortar will fire, crucial for ensuring that rounds land accurately on the intended target. Understanding this concept is essential for effective mortar operations and targeting, as elevation directly impacts the range and accuracy of the fired rounds.

9. Describe the primary advantage of employing mortars in urban warfare.

- A. Their capability to deliver fire support in confined spaces with relatively low collateral damage**
- B. The ability to target moving vehicles effectively
- C. The ease of transportation and setup in urban areas
- D. The compatibility with ground troops for close air support

Employing mortars in urban warfare primarily leverages their capability to deliver fire support in confined spaces with relatively low collateral damage. Mortars are designed to fire high-angle projectiles, allowing them to hit targets that may be obscured by buildings or other urban structures. This high-angle fire is particularly effective in cities, where conventional artillery may struggle to accurately engage targets without risking damage to surrounding infrastructure or civilian areas. In urban environments, managing collateral damage is crucial due to the presence of civilians and the complexity of the terrain. Mortars can utilize a variety of ammunition types, including those designed to minimize explosive effects, allowing them to achieve desired effects while reducing the risk to unintended targets. This makes them a versatile option for commanders needing to provide support while maintaining a focus on minimizing civilian casualties and preserving urban integrity. The other options, while relevant in broader contexts, do not capture the specific strategic importance of mortars in urban settings. Targeting moving vehicles presents challenges in urban warfare due to restricted visibility and tight confines, making it less relevant as a primary advantage. While the transportation and setup of mortars can be favorable in urban settings, it doesn't outweigh the significance of precision and reduced collateral damage. Lastly, while mortars can complement ground troops in various

10. Name the equipment typically used for identifying and observing targets for mortar fire.

- A. Binoculars, laser range finders, and targeting scopes**
- B. Radar systems, drones, and night vision goggles
- C. Telescopes, compasses, and field maps
- D. Sound-ranging devices and thermal imaging cameras

The equipment used for identifying and observing targets for mortar fire consists of binoculars, laser range finders, and targeting scopes. Each of these tools plays a critical role in target acquisition and ensuring accurate mortar fire. Binoculars provide a magnified view of the area, allowing personnel to visually identify targets from a distance. This initial observation is essential for assessing the situation on the ground and determining the most appropriate course of action. Laser range finders are crucial for measuring the distance to a target precisely. This information is vital because accurate range data ensures that the mortar units can adjust their firing solutions to hit the intended target effectively. Targeting scopes, often mounted on various platforms or used for direct observation, enhance an operator's ability to see and identify targets clearly under various conditions. The combination of these tools allows for a comprehensive approach to target identification, thereby increasing the effectiveness of mortar fire support. Overall, this blend of observational technology and equipment ensures that mortar units can operate efficiently and with a higher degree of accuracy in real-time situations.

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!

SAMPLE