

18B Mortars Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Which of the following is NOT a common use of mortars?**
 - A. Illuminating enemy positions**
 - B. Anti-tank operations**
 - C. Suppressing enemy fire**
 - D. Creating smoke screens**

- 2. What is the function of a gradient in mortar firing?**
 - A. To increase the weight of the round**
 - B. To assist in achieving necessary trajectory for the round**
 - C. To enhance the explosive impact**
 - D. To decrease the firing range**

- 3. What is the maximum effective range of the M120 120mm mortar?**
 - A. 5,000 meters**
 - B. 7,200 meters**
 - C. 10,000 meters**
 - D. 12,000 meters**

- 4. What does the M190 bipod allow in terms of elevation control?**
 - A. A range of 5 mils per turn**
 - B. Limited to 10 mils per turn**
 - C. Variable outputs based on load**
 - D. Elevation is fixed**

- 5. What is the nomenclature of the 60mm mortar's bipod kit?**
 - A. M224A1**
 - B. M115 Boresight**
 - C. M170A1**
 - D. M225A1**

- 6. What is the relationship between the number of turns and the number of intervals in the context of artillery fire?**
- A. Number of turns is equal to intervals**
 - B. Intervals are always one less than the number of turns**
 - C. Intervals are twice the number of turns**
 - D. Intervals and turns do not relate**
- 7. What is one primary function of mortar systems in military operations?**
- A. Direct engagement with enemy forces**
 - B. Providing indirect fire support**
 - C. Serving solely as a reconnaissance tool**
 - D. Conducting aerial surveillance**
- 8. Which mortar system nomenclature indicates the latest model?**
- A. M224A1**
 - B. M225A1**
 - C. M170A1**
 - D. M115 Boresight**
- 9. Why is communication critical in mortar operations?**
- A. To maintain secrecy**
 - B. To coordinate firing and adjustments**
 - C. To entertain troops**
 - D. To distract the enemy**
- 10. What is the bursting radius of the 120 mortar system?**
- A. 50 m**
 - B. 70 m**
 - C. 90 m**
 - D. 100 m**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a common use of mortars?

A. Illuminating enemy positions

B. Anti-tank operations

C. Suppressing enemy fire

D. Creating smoke screens

Mortars are versatile artillery pieces typically employed for a variety of indirect fire missions. Among the common uses listed, illuminating enemy positions, suppressing enemy fire, and creating smoke screens are all tasks that mortars are well-suited for due to their ability to deliver rounds at high angles, effectively targeting areas that may be obscured or difficult to reach with direct fire weapons. Illuminating enemy positions often involves using specially designed rounds that provide light over a battlefield to reveal enemy locations, making mortars an effective means of achieving this tactical objective. Suppression of enemy fire utilizes the high-arc trajectory of mortar rounds to land in enemy positions, thereby disrupting their ability to fire effectively. Creating smoke screens is another tactical application of mortars, allowing forces to obscure visibility and provide cover for maneuvers. In contrast, while mortars can be used in anti-tank roles, they are not typically the primary choice for this purpose. Anti-tank operations usually require precise, direct-fire weapons capable of penetrating armor, such as anti-tank guided missiles or tanks. Mortars, while capable of launching high-explosive rounds, lack the accuracy and penetration needed to effectively engage armored vehicles in a direct firefight. Therefore, the use of mortars for

2. What is the function of a gradient in mortar firing?

A. To increase the weight of the round

B. To assist in achieving necessary trajectory for the round

C. To enhance the explosive impact

D. To decrease the firing range

The function of a gradient in mortar firing primarily relates to its role in assisting with the necessary trajectory for the round. Mortars operate by launching projectiles at high angles, and the gradient helps in determining the path the projectile will take after firing. By influencing the angle of elevation and the speed at which the round is launched, the gradient ensures that the projectile can travel the intended distance and hit the desired target effectively. Adjusting the gradient allows operators to account for various factors such as distance to the target, elevation changes in the terrain, and atmospheric conditions, thereby enhancing accuracy and effectiveness in mortar operations. This precise control over trajectory is critical for effective indirect fire support in military operations.

3. What is the maximum effective range of the M120 120mm mortar?

- A. 5,000 meters
- B. 7,200 meters**
- C. 10,000 meters
- D. 12,000 meters

The M120 120mm mortar is designed for indirect fire support and features a maximum effective range of approximately 7,200 meters. This range allows it to provide effective fire support across a considerable distance on the battlefield, making it an essential asset for infantry and armored units. The mortar utilizes a variety of ammunition types, which can include high-explosive projectiles as well as smoke and illumination rounds, contributing to its versatility in different combat scenarios. In addition to the effective range, the operational design of the M120 also allows for rapid deployment and firing, enhancing its effectiveness in dynamic battle conditions. By being able to cover up to 7,200 meters, it can engage targets well beyond the immediate line of sight, thus supporting maneuvering forces effectively while reducing exposure to enemy fire. This range information aligns with military specifications and training regarding the capabilities of the M120 mortar system.

4. What does the M190 bipod allow in terms of elevation control?

- A. A range of 5 mils per turn**
- B. Limited to 10 mils per turn
- C. Variable outputs based on load
- D. Elevation is fixed

The M190 bipod enables effective elevation control by providing a specific range of adjustment. It allows for a range of 5 mils of elevation change per turn. This capability is crucial for operators as it allows them to fine-tune the elevation of the weapon system to accurately engage targets at varying distances. The ability to make precise elevation adjustments enhances overall accuracy and effectiveness in target engagement. The bipod's design incorporates this feature intentionally, ensuring that the user can quickly adapt to different combat scenarios and target elevations without unnecessary complications. This level of control facilitates better alignment and targeting, allowing for more effective use of mortars in various operational conditions. Other options suggest either broader adjustments or fixed settings, which do not reflect the specific operational capabilities of the M190 bipod.

5. What is the nomenclature of the 60mm mortar's bipod kit?

- A. M224A1
- B. M115 Boresight
- C. M170A1**
- D. M225A1

The nomenclature of the 60mm mortar's bipod kit is known as the M170A1. This designation is specific to the equipment that supports the mortar and allows for stability and effective firing capabilities. The M170A1 bipod is designed to be lightweight and easily portable, enabling quick setup in various terrains, which is essential for effective mobile operations in the field. Understanding the correct nomenclature is crucial for military personnel as it ensures that they can accurately identify and utilize the right equipment when operating the mortar system. Being familiar with the M170A1 allows soldiers to communicate effectively about logistical needs when deploying or maintaining this essential piece of artillery.

6. What is the relationship between the number of turns and the number of intervals in the context of artillery fire?

- A. Number of turns is equal to intervals
- B. Intervals are always one less than the number of turns**
- C. Intervals are twice the number of turns
- D. Intervals and turns do not relate

In the context of artillery fire, particularly when it comes to the targeting and firing sequence, the relationship is that the number of intervals is always one less than the number of turns. This is due to the way artillery units operate during firing sequences. When an artillery piece is set to fire, the number of turns refers to how many times the piece is adjusted to account for changes in range or direction. Each turn represents an adjustment or a shift in targeting. However, when it comes to the intervals—the time or spacing between rounds fired—these typically follow the adjustments made during turns. For example, if an artillery unit performs three turns to adjust the fire, there will be two intervals between the rounds as they attempt to shift the fire from one target to another. This is often structured to maintain effective impact and to account for the time it takes to set up and execute each fire command. Therefore, understanding that the intervals follow the adjustments made during the turns provides clarity on how artillery fire is planned and executed. This relationship helps ensure precision and effective use of firepower.

7. What is one primary function of mortar systems in military operations?

- A. Direct engagement with enemy forces**
- B. Providing indirect fire support**
- C. Serving solely as a reconnaissance tool**
- D. Conducting aerial surveillance**

Providing indirect fire support is a primary function of mortar systems in military operations. Mortars are artillery weapons that launch projectiles at high angles, allowing them to strike targets that are not directly visible to the crew operating them. This capability allows soldiers to engage enemy forces hidden behind obstacles, such as hills or buildings, and to deliver explosive ordnance effectively over long ranges. This indirect fire capability plays a vital role in supporting infantry and armored units by enhancing their overall firepower without necessitating direct confrontation. The ability to fire from a concealed position increases the safety of the mortar crew and enables them to engage targets while minimizing the risk of counterfire. In contrast, the other options provided do not align with the primary function of mortar systems. Direct engagement with enemy forces typically involves weapons designed for line-of-sight confrontations, whereas mortars excel in providing support from a distance. Additionally, while reconnaissance and aerial surveillance are critical components of military operations, they are not functions performed by mortar systems, which focus on delivering fire rather than gathering intelligence.

8. Which mortar system nomenclature indicates the latest model?

- A. M224A1**
- B. M225A1**
- C. M170A1**
- D. M115 Boresight**

The nomenclature indicating the latest model of a mortar system typically follows a specific format that involves a designation system where the letter and number combinations inform the user about the model sequence and any modifications made over time. In this context, the "M" prefix indicates a system designed for military use, and the numbers following it show the model and variations. The nomenclature "M224A1" suggests that it is the initial model, "M224," modified to an "A1" version, which usually denotes improvements or updates to the original design. This makes it the latest update among the provided options. In contrast, the other choices signify either earlier models or different systems altogether that may not have received the same updates or improvements as indicated by the "A1" suffix. The "A1" suffix implies advancements based on feedback from previous models or alterations in technical requirements, emphasizing that "M224A1" is the most current development in this lineup. This understanding of nomenclature systems is critical for identifying and leveraging the latest advancements in military hardware effectively.

9. Why is communication critical in mortar operations?

- A. To maintain secrecy
- B. To coordinate firing and adjustments**
- C. To entertain troops
- D. To distract the enemy

Communication is essential in mortar operations primarily for coordinating firing and making necessary adjustments. In a military context, the effectiveness of mortar fire relies heavily on precise information sharing between the various elements involved in the operation. This includes relaying target locations, fire commands, and adjustments based on observed effects. When mortars are deployed, the crew must receive accurate and timely information about the target, such as distance, type of terrain, and the conditions affecting the round's trajectory. Effective communication ensures that all team members—from the observer who identifies targets to the mortar crew executing commands—are synchronized in their efforts. Any miscommunication can lead to ineffective fire missions or friendly fire incidents, which may compromise the operation's success and the safety of ground troops. In contrast, while maintaining secrecy and distracting the enemy may have some relevance in broader tactical considerations, they do not highlight the immediate operational need for clear and effective communication during mortar firing operations. Additionally, entertaining troops is not a priority in the context of combat operations; the focus is on mission execution and achieving strategic objectives. Thus, effective communication is indispensable for operational success in mortar deployment.

10. What is the bursting radius of the 120 mortar system?

- A. 50 m
- B. 70 m**
- C. 90 m
- D. 100 m

The bursting radius of the 120 mm mortar system is indeed 70 meters. This measurement is crucial for understanding the effective area of impact for the weapon, which informs tactical planning and risk assessment for both friendly and enemy forces. The 70-meter radius indicates the distance from the point of impact where lethal effects from the explosive fragmentation can be expected. This radius is determined by the design and type of the mortar round, affecting how the explosive fragments disperse upon detonation. Knowing this radius is vital for mission planning, ensuring that the effects of fire do not inadvertently endanger friendly troops or non-combatants while maximizing the effectiveness against enemy targets. Understanding these parameters enhances operational effectiveness and situational awareness on the battlefield.

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://18bmortars.examzify.com>

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

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