

2W151B Munitions Systems Journeyman, Volume 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What does the "Inert" designation signify about a munition?**
 - A. It contains minimal explosive material**
 - B. It is a training munition with no explosives**
 - C. It is safe to handle and contains no explosive material**
 - D. It can be used in live exercises**
- 2. What is the main purpose of the guidance system in a guided munition?**
 - A. To provide structural integrity**
 - B. To ensure proper detonation**
 - C. To direct the munition to its target**
 - D. To enhance explosive force**
- 3. What is typically found on the casing of bombs to indicate the type and purpose of the munition?**
 - A. Warning labels**
 - B. Color bands**
 - C. Serial numbers**
 - D. Manufacturer's markings**
- 4. What is a key consideration in munitions safety management?**
 - A. Regularly scheduled inventory checks**
 - B. Minimizing the number of personnel handling munitions**
 - C. Comprehensive training for all personnel involved in munitions operations**
 - D. Avoiding the use of technology in munitions handling**
- 5. What is the main purpose of an ammunition supply point (ASP)?**
 - A. To create explosive designs**
 - B. To provide munitions storage and distribution support**
 - C. To conduct munitions inspections**
 - D. To manage explosives training**

- 6. What is the maximum allowable quantity of explosives for a given storage area called?**
- A. Explosive capacity limits**
 - B. Quantity-distance (QD) criteria**
 - C. Safety storage regulations**
 - D. Explosive hazard classification**
- 7. What color are all naval mine casings painted?**
- A. Green**
 - B. Silver**
 - C. Black**
 - D. Gold**
- 8. What is indicated if the rocket motor's arm/fire device (AFD) is in the safe condition?**
- A. A red "X" on a white background**
 - B. A white "S" on a green background**
 - C. A green "A" on a yellow background**
 - D. A blue "C" on a red background**
- 9. What component typically provides a ground for the electrical firing circuit in impulse cartridges?**
- A. The fuse**
 - B. The case**
 - C. The primer**
 - D. The shell**
- 10. Which of the following submunitions is classified as an anti-personnel munition?**
- A. BLU-91/B**
 - B. BLU-92/B**
 - C. BLU-107/B**
 - D. BLU-108/B**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the "Inert" designation signify about a munition?

- A. It contains minimal explosive material**
- B. It is a training munition with no explosives**
- C. It is safe to handle and contains no explosive material**
- D. It can be used in live exercises**

The "Inert" designation signifies that the munition is safe to handle and contains no explosive material. This means that the munition is typically used for training purposes and can be safely handled by personnel without the risk of detonation. The lack of explosive content ensures that it does not pose any threat during exercises or while being transported. Inert munitions are critical for training exercises as they allow personnel to practice handling, loading, and aiming without the dangers associated with live munitions. Additionally, understanding the inert designation helps personnel recognize that these munitions can be treated differently than live munitions in terms of safety protocols and handling procedures. The context of the other choices contributes to clarity but is not needed here, as the focus should remain on understanding the implications of the inert designation itself.

2. What is the main purpose of the guidance system in a guided munition?

- A. To provide structural integrity**
- B. To ensure proper detonation**
- C. To direct the munition to its target**
- D. To enhance explosive force**

The main purpose of the guidance system in a guided munition is to direct the munition to its target. This system is critical because it allows the munition to adjust its flight path in real-time, often using various technologies such as GPS, inertial navigation, and laser guidance. By ensuring that the munition can accurately navigate to the intended destination, the guidance system significantly increases the effectiveness of the weapon, improves precision, and reduces collateral damage. While other aspects like structural integrity, proper detonation, and explosive force are important for the overall performance of munitions, they do not define the primary role of the guidance system itself. The guidance system specifically focuses on trajectory control, making it integral to successful targeting in military operations.

3. What is typically found on the casing of bombs to indicate the type and purpose of the munition?

- A. Warning labels**
- B. Color bands**
- C. Serial numbers**
- D. Manufacturer's markings**

The type and purpose of a munition are typically indicated by color bands on the casing of bombs. These color bands provide visual information to munitions handlers about the bomb's capabilities, intended use, and type of explosive contained within. For instance, a specific color may denote whether the bomb is high-explosive, training, or incendiary, allowing personnel to quickly identify the munition's role on the battlefield or during training exercises. While warning labels, serial numbers, and manufacturer's markings serve important purposes—such as safety information, inventory tracking, and identifying the supplier or manufacturer—they do not communicate the specific type and intended use of the munition as effectively as color bands do. Thus, color bands are a critical feature on bomb casings for clear and immediate understanding of a munition's characteristics.

4. What is a key consideration in munitions safety management?

- A. Regularly scheduled inventory checks**
- B. Minimizing the number of personnel handling munitions**
- C. Comprehensive training for all personnel involved in munitions operations**
- D. Avoiding the use of technology in munitions handling**

Comprehensive training for all personnel involved in munitions operations is critical for ensuring safety in munitions management. This training not only imparts essential knowledge about the proper handling, storage, and disposal of munitions, but also encompasses safety protocols, emergency procedures, and risk assessment techniques. By equipping personnel with a deep understanding of the potential hazards associated with munitions and the best practices for preventing accidents, organizations can significantly reduce the risks of mishandling and unsafe practices. Effective training also fosters a culture of safety where personnel are constantly aware of their responsibilities and the importance of adhering to safety standards. This ensures that everyone involved, from munitions handlers to supervisors, can effectively contribute to maintaining a safe working environment, ultimately minimizing the risk of incidents that could have serious consequences.

5. What is the main purpose of an ammunition supply point (ASP)?

- A. To create explosive designs**
- B. To provide munitions storage and distribution support**
- C. To conduct munitions inspections**
- D. To manage explosives training**

The primary purpose of an ammunition supply point (ASP) is to provide the necessary storage and distribution support for munitions. This function is essential in military operations as it ensures that the right types and quantities of munitions are available and can be efficiently delivered to units as needed. The ASP serves as a critical logistical hub, facilitating the stockpiling of various ammunition types and managing their distribution to support combat operations and training exercises. While other functions mentioned, such as conducting munitions inspections or managing explosives training, are important aspects of munitions management and safety, they are not the core mission of an ASP. The emphasis is primarily on the effective storage and timely distribution of munitions to enhance operational readiness and support military objectives. Creating explosive designs is outside the purview of an ASP, focusing instead on the management of existing munitions stock. Hence, the role of the ASP as a provider of munitions storage and distribution support is crucial for maintaining an efficient supply chain in military operations.

6. What is the maximum allowable quantity of explosives for a given storage area called?

- A. Explosive capacity limits**
- B. Quantity-distance (QD) criteria**
- C. Safety storage regulations**
- D. Explosive hazard classification**

The maximum allowable quantity of explosives for a given storage area is referred to as the Quantity-Distance (QD) criteria. This term encompasses the established safety guidelines that dictate how much explosive material can be stored in proximity to other structures, personnel, or populated areas. The criteria are determined based on the potential hazards posed by explosives, considering factors like the type and quantity of the material, to ensure safety in storage and handling. The rationale for QD criteria is grounded in safety regulations designed to minimize the risks associated with accidental detonations or explosions, thus protecting people and property nearby. QD criteria are derived from extensive research and historical incidents, and they vary depending on the explosive's classification and the potential impacts of an explosion. Recognizing the importance of these QD criteria plays a critical role in the management of explosives and ensuring compliance with safety regulations. This understanding is vital for anyone involved in munitions systems, as it directly relates to risk management in handling and storage operations.

7. What color are all naval mine casings painted?

- A. Green
- B. Silver
- C. Black
- D. Gold**

The correct choice is that all naval mine casings are painted gold. This specific color is utilized to help designate mines visually and provides a consistent recognition factor across different marine environments and conditions. The choice of gold, in this case, stands out within naval operations, allowing for easier identification by personnel who are trained to recognize various ordnance types. Contrastingly, other colors such as green, silver, and black do not serve the same specific purpose in the context of mine identification. Each of those colors might be used for different types of ordnance or military equipment, but naval mines have a standardized coating in gold to ensure that they can be effectively identified while adhering to military visibility standards.

8. What is indicated if the rocket motor's arm/fire device (AFD) is in the safe condition?

- A. A red "X" on a white background
- B. A white "S" on a green background**
- C. A green "A" on a yellow background
- D. A blue "C" on a red background

When the rocket motor's arm/fire device (AFD) is in the safe condition, it is indicated by a white "S" on a green background. This signaling system helps ensure that everyone is aware of the status of the arm/fire device, which is critical for safety during munitions handling. The use of a specific color and symbol—white "S" on green—provides clear communication that the device is in a safe state, minimizing risk and potential hazards in a munitions environment. In the context of munitions operations, proper identification and understanding of safety signals are paramount, as they play a vital role in maintaining safe practices during munitions handling and prevention of accidental activation.

9. What component typically provides a ground for the electrical firing circuit in impulse cartridges?

- A. The fuse
- B. The case**
- C. The primer
- D. The shell

The case of an impulse cartridge typically provides a ground for the electrical firing circuit. In the design of these cartridges, the case is made of metal, which serves as an excellent conductor and is connected to the ground of the electrical system. This grounding is essential for completing the circuit needed to fire the cartridge when electrical current is applied. The other components, while crucial to the function of the cartridge, do not serve the same grounding purpose as the case. The fuse is part of the safety mechanism to prevent unintended discharge, the primer contains the explosive compound that ignites the propellant, and the shell contains the projectile and the other components but does not provide the electrical grounding needed for the circuit.

10. Which of the following submunitions is classified as an anti-personnel munition?

A. BLU-91/B

B. BLU-92/B

C. BLU-107/B

D. BLU-108/B

The BLU-92/B is classified as an anti-personnel munition because it is specifically designed to target personnel, typically dispersed over a wide area to maximize effectiveness against enemy troops. Its operational design aims to incapacitate or kill individuals rather than targeting vehicles or equipment. This characteristic aligns it with anti-personnel usage, differentiating it from other munitions that may focus on area denial or anti-tank capabilities. The other munitions listed have different roles; for instance, the BLU-91/B is an anti-vehicular submunition designed for use against armored vehicles, while the BLU-107/B and BLU-108/B are anti-armor and cluster munitions, respectively, which are focused on disabling or destroying military equipment rather than personnel. This clearly positions the BLU-92/B as the correct choice when identifying anti-personnel munitions within this context.