

2W151B Munitions Systems Journeyman, Volume 2 Practice Test (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. What does the 'kill mechanism' of a bomb refer to?**
 - A. Its design components**
 - B. How it causes destruction**
 - C. The weight category**
 - D. The method of delivery**

- 2. What is the weight of the BLU-113A/B penetrator bomb?**
 - A. 2,500 pounds**
 - B. 4,500 pounds**
 - C. 5,000 pounds**
 - D. 6,000 pounds**

- 3. What class of bombs is typically used against reinforced concrete structures?**
 - A. Blast bombs**
 - B. General purpose bombs**
 - C. Penetration bombs**
 - D. Thermobaric bombs**

- 4. Which bomb category is not suitable for target penetration?**
 - A. Fragmentation bombs**
 - B. Penetration bombs**
 - C. Blast bombs**
 - D. General purpose bombs**

- 5. 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**

- 6. What is the primary function of a fuze in munitions?**
- A. To ignite the propellant**
 - B. To initiate the detonation**
 - C. To stabilize the projectile in flight**
 - D. To guide the projectile to its target**
- 7. What role does Thermal Protection play in munitions safety?**
- A. It helps prevent environmental damage from munitions**
 - B. It helps prevent premature detonations caused by heat exposure**
 - C. It enhances the efficiency of munitions tracking**
 - D. It improves the effectiveness of munitions during use**
- 8. How many selectable height range functions does the FZU-39/B proximity sensor have?**
- A. 5**
 - B. 8**
 - C. 10**
 - D. 12**
- 9. What must be done when changing the arming time settings on the M905 tail fuze?**
- A. Align the timing gears**
 - B. Pull the safety pin**
 - C. Depress the timing lock**
 - D. Turn the arming knob**
- 10. What is the significance of the cartridge case in a round?**
- A. It holds the explosive charge**
 - B. It ensures seal against gas escape**
 - C. It provides structural integrity**
 - D. It indicates the type of round**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the 'kill mechanism' of a bomb refer to?

- A. Its design components
- B. How it causes destruction**
- C. The weight category
- D. The method of delivery

The term 'kill mechanism' of a bomb specifically refers to how the bomb causes destruction upon detonation. This involves the various physical and chemical processes that contribute to the bomb's effectiveness in neutralizing a target, such as the explosion itself, the shrapnel produced, or any secondary effects. Understanding the kill mechanism is crucial for assessing the impact a munition might have in a given scenario, including how it interacts with targets, the type of damage it inflicts, and considerations for safe handling and deployment. The other options, while related to munitions, do not specifically define what the kill mechanism is. The design components are about the structural elements of the bomb, the weight category pertains to its classification based on mass, and the method of delivery refers to how the bomb is deployed to reach its target. These aspects may influence the overall effectiveness of a munition but do not directly describe the mechanism by which it achieves destruction.

2. What is the weight of the BLU-113A/B penetrator bomb?

- A. 2,500 pounds
- B. 4,500 pounds**
- C. 5,000 pounds
- D. 6,000 pounds

The BLU-113A/B penetrator bomb has a weight of 4,500 pounds. This attribute is critical as it directly relates to the bomb's design as a heavy penetrator, intended for use against hardened or deeply buried targets. Understanding the specific weight allows personnel to effectively plan for deployment, logistics, and ensure the correct handling procedures are followed. The weight of a munition like the BLU-113A/B is pivotal for aircraft compatibility, as well as for estimating the bomb's impact and penetration capabilities when it strikes a target.

3. What class of bombs is typically used against reinforced concrete structures?

- A. Blast bombs**
- B. General purpose bombs**
- C. Penetration bombs**
- D. Thermobaric bombs**

Penetration bombs are specifically designed to effectively target and destroy reinforced concrete structures. These bombs are built with a hardened casing and often utilize a shaped charge to penetrate the dense material before detonating. Their design allows them to focus explosive energy in a way that maximizes the damage to the structure, making them ideal for targeting bunkers, command centers, and other fortified positions. In contrast, blast bombs are primarily focused on creating a powerful blast wave to inflict damage over a wide area, which may not be as effective against thick, reinforced structures. General purpose bombs can be versatile in application but lack the specialized design that allows penetration bombs to breach sturdy materials effectively. Thermobaric bombs use a different mechanism, relying on a prolonged blast to create a vacuum effect, which is effective against personnel but is not particularly designed for penetrating reinforced concrete compared to penetration bombs.

4. Which bomb category is not suitable for target penetration?

- A. Fragmentation bombs**
- B. Penetration bombs**
- C. Blast bombs**
- D. General purpose bombs**

The category identified does not facilitate target penetration due to its design and intended purpose. Blast bombs are primarily designed to create a powerful explosive effect over a wide area. Their function is to maximize damage through shock waves and blast effects, making them more effective against soft targets or for area denial rather than penetrating hardened structures. In contrast, fragmentation bombs are intended to scatter lethal fragments over a broad area upon detonation, which is useful for anti-personnel or soft-target applications. Penetration bombs are specifically designed to pierce through hard surfaces, often equipped with specialized shapes and materials to allow them to penetrate bunkers or fortified structures. General-purpose bombs have versatile applications and may also include capabilities for penetration, depending on their design. Thus, due to the blast bombs' focus on explosive yield and shock wave creation rather than penetrating capabilities, they do not fit into the category suitable for target penetration.

5. 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.

6. What is the primary function of a fuze in munitions?

- A. To ignite the propellant**
- B. To initiate the detonation**
- C. To stabilize the projectile in flight**
- D. To guide the projectile to its target**

The primary function of a fuze in munitions is to initiate the detonation. A fuze serves as a critical component in munitions by determining the timing and method of how and when the explosive charge will be activated. This could involve contact with the target, proximity to it, or a timed delay, depending on the type of fuze used. Effective initiation of detonation is essential for maximizing the lethality and effectiveness of the munition. While igniting the propellant is important for systems like rockets, it is not the role of a fuze; igniters or propellant management systems typically handle that function. Similarly, the stabilization of a projectile in flight is managed by fins or other aerodynamic features, while guidance to a target is achieved through different systems like GPS or laser guidance, not through the fuze itself. Thus, the fuze's primary role focuses specifically on the initiation of the explosive event, making it an essential component in ensuring the munition performs as intended upon reaching its target or at the right moment in its flight path.

7. What role does Thermal Protection play in munitions safety?

- A. It helps prevent environmental damage from munitions**
- B. It helps prevent premature detonations caused by heat exposure**
- C. It enhances the efficiency of munitions tracking**
- D. It improves the effectiveness of munitions during use**

Thermal protection is crucial in munitions safety because it helps prevent premature detonations that can occur due to excessive heat exposure. Munitions are designed to withstand various environmental conditions, but extreme heat can compromise the stability of explosive materials. By incorporating thermal protective measures, such as heat-resistant materials or insulation, munitions can effectively mitigate the risk of accidental ignition that may arise from heat, thus ensuring safer handling, storage, and transportation. This capability is essential for maintaining operational integrity and minimizing hazards during both training and combat operations.

8. How many selectable height range functions does the FZU-39/B proximity sensor have?

- A. 5**
- B. 8**
- C. 10**
- D. 12**

The FZU-39/B proximity sensor is designed with a specific number of selectable height range functions that allows it to operate effectively under various conditions. In this case, the correct answer indicates that there are 10 selectable height range functions. This feature is crucial as it enables the sensor to tailor its performance depending on the operational requirements, such as the environment and the specific targets being engaged. The existence of 10 different height range functions enhances the flexibility and adaptability of the FZU-39/B sensor, allowing it to be utilized across a range of scenarios and ensuring that it can effectively recognize the proximity of targets at differing altitudes. Such functionality is paramount in precision munitions and contributes to maximizing effectiveness while minimizing collateral damage. In contrast, the other options incorrectly specify a different number of selectable height range functions, which would imply a limitation in the operational adaptability of the sensor that is not consistent with its design specifications. The accurate identification of these functions is essential for munitions systems personnel to ensure that they are employing the sensor to its fullest capability.

9. What must be done when changing the arming time settings on the M905 tail fuze?

- A. Align the timing gears**
- B. Pull the safety pin**
- C. Depress the timing lock**
- D. Turn the arming knob**

The correct choice is to depress the timing lock when changing the arming time settings on the M905 tail fuze. This step is crucial because the timing lock prevents accidental adjustment of the arming time during handling. By depressing the timing lock, you ensure that the mechanism is safely engaged and able to be modified without the risk of unintentional activation or change that could compromise the safety and effectiveness of the fuze. In the context of handling a sensitive component like the M905 tail fuze, each action must be taken with precision to avoid any unintended consequences. Depressing the timing lock allows the operator to make necessary adjustments while maintaining safety protocols essential for managing munitions systems effectively.

10. What is the significance of the cartridge case in a round?

- A. It holds the explosive charge**
- B. It ensures seal against gas escape**
- C. It provides structural integrity**
- D. It indicates the type of round**

The significance of the cartridge case lies in its function to ensure a seal against gas escape during firing. When a round is discharged, the combustion of the propellant generates high-pressure gases. The cartridge case is designed to tightly fit the chamber of the firearm or weapon system, preventing these gases from escaping. This sealing capability is vital for achieving the necessary pressure to propel the projectile down the barrel effectively and safely. A proper seal also helps maintain the efficiency of the round by containing the gases long enough for maximum energy transfer to the projectile. The other options involve aspects related to the cartridge case but do not represent its primary function. While the cartridge case does provide structural integrity and can indicate the type of round, these roles do not directly relate to the primary necessity of having a gas seal during the firing process. Additionally, the cartridge case does not hold the explosive charge; that role is specifically fulfilled by the propellant within the round. Hence, the emphasis on its capability to seal against gas escape is what defines its critical role in ammunition design and function.

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://2w151bvol2.examzify.com>

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