

2W151B MUNITIONS SYSTEMS JOURNEYMAN, VOLUME 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. If a safety issue is identified during munitions operations, what is the appropriate action?**
 - A. Report it at the end of the day
 - B. Immediately report to a supervisor and document
 - C. Ignore it if it seems minor
 - D. Discuss it with colleagues before reporting
- 2. What is one of the principal factors influencing the design of a munition?**
 - A. Cost-effectiveness of production
 - B. The specific mission requirements it's intended to fulfill
 - C. Availability of raw materials
 - D. Feedback from operational users
- 3. What does "Hazard Class 1.3" signify regarding explosives?**
 - A. Explosives with a high fire hazard
 - B. Explosives that pose a mass explosion hazard but can produce a localized fire hazard
 - C. Explosives that are stable and non-hazardous
 - D. Non-explosive chemicals used in munitions
- 4. Which explosive is commonly used in military ordnance?**
 - A. RDX (Research Department Explosive)
 - B. HMX (High Melting Explosive)
 - C. TNT (Trinitrotoluene)
 - D. ANFO (Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil)
- 5. What type of bombs does the term "GBU" refer to?**
 - A. Guided Bomb Units
 - B. General Bomb Units
 - C. Ground Bomb Units
 - D. Gravity Bomb Units

- 6. 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
- 7. What might indicate a malfunction in an impulse cartridge?**
- A. Discoloration on the outer casing
 - B. Excessive weight
 - C. Poor quality markings
 - D. Unstable firing sequence
- 8. What is the purpose of the bomb arming wire assembly?**
- A. To keep the fuze from arming until the bomb is released
 - B. To activate the bomb once it is deployed
 - C. To control the detonation time of the bomb
 - D. To protect the bomb during transport
- 9. What feature does the BLU-108/B submunition incorporate to enhance distribution?**
- A. Guided missiles
 - B. Spin rocket
 - C. Stabilizing fins
 - D. Proximity sensors
- 10. What term describes the safe distance required when handling or transporting munitions?**
- A. Safety perimeter
 - B. Secure transport zone
 - C. Safe separation distance
 - D. Exclusion zone

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a safety issue is identified during munitions operations, what is the appropriate action?

- A. Report it at the end of the day
- B. Immediately report to a supervisor and document**
- C. Ignore it if it seems minor
- D. Discuss it with colleagues before reporting

When a safety issue is identified during munitions operations, the most appropriate action is to immediately report it to a supervisor and document the incident. This is essential because safety in munitions operations is paramount, given the potential hazards involved. Reporting the issue right away allows for swift action to be taken to mitigate risks and prevent accidents or injuries. Immediate reporting ensures that the supervisors can assess the situation and implement corrective measures without delay. Documentation is also important as it creates an official record of the incident for review and further action, including any necessary procedural adjustments or training related to safety protocols. Addressing safety concerns proactively and promptly is a critical part of maintaining a safe work environment in munitions operations, where the stakes are particularly high. Thus, the approach to dealing with safety issues reinforces a culture of safety and responsibility.

2. What is one of the principal factors influencing the design of a munition?

- A. Cost-effectiveness of production
- B. The specific mission requirements it's intended to fulfill**
- C. Availability of raw materials
- D. Feedback from operational users

The principal factor influencing the design of a munition is the specific mission requirements it's intended to fulfill. This approach ensures that the munition effectively meets the needs of the military operations it is designed for. When munitions are created, they must align closely with the objectives of the operation, such as the desired range, precision, lethality, and impact on the environment. Mission requirements dictate the necessary attributes of the munition, such as whether it should be guided or unguided, the type of explosives used, and any special features needed for particular scenarios, such as low collateral damage or enhanced penetration. While cost-effectiveness of production, availability of raw materials, and feedback from operational users are also significant considerations in the development process, they ultimately serve to support the primary goal: ensuring that the munition can successfully fulfill its operational purpose.

3. What does "Hazard Class 1.3" signify regarding explosives?

- A. Explosives with a high fire hazard
- B. Explosives that pose a mass explosion hazard but can produce a localized fire hazard**
- C. Explosives that are stable and non-hazardous
- D. Non-explosive chemicals used in munitions

"Hazard Class 1.3" refers specifically to explosives that are categorized as having a potential mass explosion hazard, but they primarily present a significant risk of a localized fire hazard. This class includes items that might cause limited blast effects, such as shrapnel, but predominantly pose threats related to fire. The designation indicates that while the explosives can be dangerous, their characteristics allow for some controlled handling and storage, distinguishing them from more hazardous classes such as 1.1, which involve a more severe mass explosion risk. The other classifications discussed do not accurately reflect the properties of Hazard Class 1.3. For instance, explosives with a high fire hazard specifically belong to another class and are not characterized by mass explosive potential. Similarly, explosives classified as stable and non-hazardous fall far below Hazard Class 1 and do not indicate any risk. Non-explosive chemicals, on the other hand, do not fall under the explosive classifications at all, further underscoring the specific nature of Hazard Class 1.3.

4. Which explosive is commonly used in military ordnance?

- A. RDX (Research Department Explosive)
- B. HMX (High Melting Explosive)
- C. TNT (Trinitrotoluene)**
- D. ANFO (Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil)

TNT, or Trinitrotoluene, is among the most commonly used explosives in military ordnance due to its favorable properties. It is stable, safe to handle, and has a relatively high detonation velocity, making it effective in a variety of applications, from artillery shells to bombs. Its ability to be molded into different shapes and sizes further enhances its usability in military operations. TNT also has a well-established track record, meaning that military personnel are trained extensively on its properties and handling. While RDX, HMX, and ANFO are also utilized in military applications, they tend to be used in more specialized roles. RDX is often used in high-performance explosives, including tandem warheads and shaped charges. HMX provides even greater performance than RDX but may present more handling risks. ANFO is predominantly used in bulk blasting applications and is less commonly found in military ordnance compared to TNT. Consequently, TNT's versatility and reliability have solidified its status as a fundamental component in military explosives.

5. What type of bombs does the term "GBU" refer to?

- A. Guided Bomb Units**
- B. General Bomb Units
- C. Ground Bomb Units
- D. Gravity Bomb Units

The term "GBU" stands for Guided Bomb Units. This designation is used to categorize a variety of precision-guided munitions, which are designed to strike targets with high accuracy while minimizing collateral damage. Guided bombs incorporate guidance systems, such as GPS or laser, to ensure that they can be directed toward specific targets, making them highly effective in modern combat scenarios. The use of "Guided Bomb Units" encompasses numerous types of weapons within the U.S. military's inventory, highlighting their capability to follow a predetermined flight path and adjust in-flight for optimal target acquisition. This classification is crucial for understanding the advances in munitions technology that focus on improving target precision and effectiveness, which is fundamental in contemporary warfare operations.

6. 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.

7. What might indicate a malfunction in an impulse cartridge?

- A. Discoloration on the outer casing**
- B. Excessive weight
- C. Poor quality markings
- D. Unstable firing sequence

Discoloration on the outer casing of an impulse cartridge can indicate a malfunction. Impulse cartridges, which are used in various munitions systems, are designed to operate under specific conditions, and any visible changes like discoloration can suggest that the cartridge has been compromised. This might be due to degradation from environmental factors or exposure to unsuitable conditions, which can affect the cartridge's performance and reliability. While other factors can relate to issues with munitions, discoloration is a direct visual cue that something may be wrong with the cartridge itself. It's important to inspect munitions carefully before use, and any unusual appearances, like discoloration, should prompt further investigation to ensure safety and effectiveness.

8. What is the purpose of the bomb arming wire assembly?

- A. To keep the fuze from arming until the bomb is released**
- B. To activate the bomb once it is deployed
- C. To control the detonation time of the bomb
- D. To protect the bomb during transport

The purpose of the bomb arming wire assembly is to ensure that the fuze does not arm until the bomb has been released from the aircraft. This is a crucial safety measure designed to prevent accidental detonation while the bomb is still attached to the aircraft. By keeping the fuze unarmed until the bomb's release, the assembly minimizes the risk of premature explosions during flight or handling on the ground. Additionally, the arming wire is typically designed to be released by the bomb's separation from the aircraft, allowing the fuze to arm only under the specific conditions of deployment. This function is vital for maintaining safety protocols and ensuring the bomb operates as intended once it is dropped. Proper understanding of this assembly's role is essential for anyone involved in munitions operations, as it directly relates to both safety and mission effectiveness.

9. What feature does the BLU-108/B submunition incorporate to enhance distribution?

- A. Guided missiles
- B. Spin rocket**
- C. Stabilizing fins
- D. Proximity sensors

The BLU-108/B submunition is designed with a spin rocket feature that enhances its distribution capability. This feature allows the submunition to spin as it descends, which increases the dispersal pattern of the submunitions once they are deployed. The spinning motion helps ensure that the submunitions spread over a wider area on the target, increasing the likelihood of hitting multiple targets or achieving a broader coverage of an area. This design aspect is critical for maximizing effectiveness in applications where precision and coverage are important. While other choices may have benefits related to munitions operation, the spinning mechanism is specifically crucial for distribution enhancement in the context of the BLU-108/B submunition.

10. What term describes the safe distance required when handling or transporting munitions?

- A. Safety perimeter
- B. Secure transport zone
- C. Safe separation distance**
- D. Exclusion zone

The term "safe separation distance" is specifically used to describe the minimum distance required when handling or transporting munitions to ensure safety from potential hazards such as explosions or unintended detonations. This distance is determined based on various factors, including the type of munitions, their characteristics, and the specific circumstances of the operation. Understanding safe separation distance is crucial for maintaining personnel safety and minimizing risk in munitions operations. This ensures that individuals and equipment remain at a sufficient distance to reduce the likelihood of injury or damage should an incident occur. It's an essential aspect of munitions safety protocols, which dictate the necessary precautions and distances to be adhered to during all munitions handling and transport activities. The other terms mentioned, while related to safety, do not specifically refer to the distance itself. The "safety perimeter" is more general, indicating an area where hazards may be present but does not define the exact measurements of safety. The "secure transport zone" refers to an area where munitions are protected during transport, which does not inherently convey the concept of distance. An "exclusion zone" often refers to areas where access is restricted due to dangers but is not precisely about the distance maintained during handling or transport. Thus, "safe

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!

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