

AMMO BLOCK 6 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 type of training utilizes the Missile Load Trainer (MLT) where all components are inert or non-functional?**
 - A. Missile Operation Training
 - B. Load Crew Training
 - C. Pilot Familiarization
 - D. Combat Control Training
- 2. What kind of rocket motor does the AGM-65 Maverick utilize?**
 - A. Single Stage
 - B. Dual Thrust
 - C. Solid Fuel
 - D. Liquid Propellant
- 3. What kind of missile is designed specifically for training loaders, and is all inert?**
 - A. DATM
 - B. CNU-714
 - C. AGM-88 HARM
 - D. CATM
- 4. What designation is given to the missile with a live guidance section intended for pilot training?**
 - A. Training Guided Missile (TGM)
 - B. Live Fire Training Missile (LFTM)
 - C. Simulator Training Missile (STM)
 - D. Operational Training Missile (OTM)
- 5. What old cluster bomb was the CBU-105 converted from?**
 - A. CBU-97
 - B. CBU-88
 - C. CBU-75
 - D. CBU-90

- 6. What is the function of the Test Adapter Unit (TAU) in the AN/GYQ-79?**
- A. Routes power to required components
 - B. Stores munitions data
 - C. Provides navigation assistance
 - D. Imitates flight patterns
- 7. Which airfoil is used with the GBU-12?**
- A. MXU-650
 - B. MXU-651
 - C. BSU-84
 - D. ADG-769
- 8. What position must the GCU-30 fill station valve be placed in before removing the tank?**
- A. Open
 - B. Close
 - C. Bleed
 - D. Lock
- 9. Which missile is designed to seek and destroy enemy radar installations?**
- A. AGM-114 Hellfire
 - B. AGM-88 HARM
 - C. GBU-53
 - D. GBU-39
- 10. Which device provides a built-in test for munitions prior to operational use?**
- A. Test Control Unit
 - B. Power Up Built In Test
 - C. Flight Control Unit
 - D. Guidance System Test

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of training utilizes the Missile Load Trainer (MLT) where all components are inert or non-functional?

- A. Missile Operation Training
- B. Load Crew Training**
- C. Pilot Familiarization
- D. Combat Control Training

The Missile Load Trainer (MLT) is specifically designed for training load crews in the procedures necessary for the handling and loading of missiles. This type of training focuses on enabling personnel to practice their skills in a realistic environment while using inert or non-functional components. The use of non-functional equipment allows trainees to familiarize themselves with the physical characteristics and operational capabilities of the systems without the risks associated with dealing with live munitions. Load crew training emphasizes proficiency in technical skills and standard operating procedures, including safety protocols and equipment handling. This hands-on experience is crucial for preparing load crews for actual missile loading operations where precision and adherence to safety protocols are paramount. By using the MLT, trainees can develop confidence and competence in their roles before they engage in operational scenarios involving functional weapons systems. The other options pertain to different training focuses. For instance, missile operation training would be more geared toward mission planning and target engagement strategies, while pilot familiarization targets the needs of pilots in understanding aircraft systems and operational procedures. Combat control training is specialized training for personnel involved in ground operations, including air traffic control and tactical operations.

2. What kind of rocket motor does the AGM-65 Maverick utilize?

- A. Single Stage
- B. Dual Thrust**
- C. Solid Fuel
- D. Liquid Propellant

The AGM-65 Maverick employs a dual thrust rocket motor, which is an important feature for its operational effectiveness. The dual thrust design allows the motor to deliver two phases of thrust, providing enhanced performance during flight. The initial thrust phase delivers a rapid acceleration, allowing the missile to quickly reach its target, while the second phase maintains a sustained thrust for additional range and stability. This type of motor is particularly effective for guided missile systems like the Maverick, which need to balance speed and endurance for effective target engagement. In contrast, the other options represent different types of rocket motor technologies that do not apply to the Maverick. Single stage rockets would not provide the nuanced thrust control needed for precision targeting. Solid fuel motors, while used in various applications, do not offer the same level of thrust variation as dual thrust motors. Liquid propellant systems are also distinct in terms of design and operational requirements, and they are not utilized in the Maverick missile.

3. What kind of missile is designed specifically for training loaders, and is all inert?

- A. DATM**
- B. CNU-714
- C. AGM-88 HARM
- D. CATM

The missile specifically designed for training loaders and is completely inert is known as the DATM. This designation stands for Dummy Air Training Missile. It is intended for use in training environments to provide realistic handling and loading conditions without the risks associated with live munitions. The inert nature of the DATM allows trainees to develop the necessary skills in a safe manner, making it an essential tool for operational readiness. The other options represent different types of missiles that serve various purposes. For instance, the CNU-714 refers to a transport container for munitions rather than a training missile, while the AGM-88 HARM is an actual missile used for suppression of enemy air defenses, not a training device. The CATM, although also a training missile, typically includes components that may not be completely inert or could contain some functional parts, making it less suitable for basic operator training compared to the all-inert DATM. Thus, the DATM is the most appropriate choice when focusing on training loaders with a completely inert missile.

4. What designation is given to the missile with a live guidance section intended for pilot training?

- A. Training Guided Missile (TGM)**
- B. Live Fire Training Missile (LFTM)
- C. Simulator Training Missile (STM)
- D. Operational Training Missile (OTM)

The missile with a live guidance section intended specifically for pilot training is designated as a Training Guided Missile (TGM). This designation is appropriate as TGMs are explicitly designed to provide pilots with a realistic training experience while utilizing guidance systems that replicate operational missiles. In contrast, other designations such as Live Fire Training Missile (LFTM) often imply a different context, focusing more on live fire exercises rather than structured training scenarios with a focus on guidance systems. Simulator Training Missiles (STM) typically refer to missiles used in a simulation environment rather than those designed for actual guided maneuvers during training. Operational Training Missile (OTM) might suggest a broader application for training in operational contexts rather than specific guidance training, which distinguishes it further from TGMs. By using a Training Guided Missile, the training process can incorporate realistic engagement scenarios that enhance the pilot's familiarity with missile systems, thus improving their effectiveness during actual combat situations.

5. What old cluster bomb was the CBU-105 converted from?

- A. CBU-97**
- B. CBU-88
- C. CBU-75
- D. CBU-90

The CBU-105 was developed as an enhanced version of the CBU-97 cluster bomb. The design of the CBU-97, which was itself an earlier generation of the cluster bomb, was utilized to create the CBU-105. This modification included improvements such as advanced guidance systems, allowing for greater accuracy and effectiveness in targeting. The CBU-105 features technologies that enhance its precision in delivering submunitions, which sets it apart from its predecessor. By adapting the CBU-97's structure and components, the CBU-105 addresses some limitations found in earlier cluster bombs, making it a more effective and reliable weapon system.

6. What is the function of the Test Adapter Unit (TAU) in the AN/GYQ-79?

A. Routes power to required components

B. Stores munitions data

C. Provides navigation assistance

D. Imitates flight patterns

The function of the Test Adapter Unit (TAU) in the AN/GYQ-79 is to route power to the required components. The TAU serves as a vital part of the system by ensuring that electrical power is distributed appropriately to various modules and devices within the unit. This capability is essential for the operation and performance testing of military systems, as it allows for verification and validation of components under test conditions. While other functions such as storing munitions data and providing navigation assistance may be associated with various parts of the AN/GYQ-79 system, they are not the primary role of the Test Adapter Unit. Similarly, imitating flight patterns does not pertain to the specific responsibilities of the TAU, but rather reflects the capabilities of other hardware or software systems within the overall architecture. Thus, correctly identifying the power routing function highlights the central importance of the TAU in ensuring operational readiness and functionality during tests.

7. Which airfoil is used with the GBU-12?

A. MXU-650

B. MXU-651

C. BSU-84

D. ADG-769

The GBU-12, which is a laser-guided bomb used by various military forces, employs specific airfoil designs to enhance its aerodynamic performance and stability during flight. The MXU-650 is the correct airfoil associated with the GBU-12. This airfoil is designed for compatibility with the bomb's guidance and control systems, ensuring accurate targeting and delivery. The MXU-650 aids in maintaining proper trajectory and stability, which are critical for precision strikes. The other airfoils listed are not typically used with the GBU-12. Each airfoil serves specific applications and types of munitions, meaning that their design and aerodynamics differ based on the intended weapon system. Therefore, the MXU-650's unique characteristics make it the appropriate choice for the GBU-12, aligning with its operational requirements.

8. What position must the GCU-30 fill station valve be placed in before removing the tank?

A. Open

B. Close

C. Bleed

D. Lock

The fill station valve of the GCU-30 must be placed in the bleed position before removing the tank to ensure safety and prevent fuel from flowing during the removal process. When the bleed position is selected, it allows any residual fuel pressure in the system to be released, thus minimizing the risk of spills or accidents that could occur if the valve were in an open or closed position. This procedure is crucial to maintain operational safety and compliance with handling protocols. Using the bleed position helps to prepare the system for maintenance or tank replacement while ensuring that personnel are protected from potential hazards associated with fuel handling.

9. Which missile is designed to seek and destroy enemy radar installations?

- A. AGM-114 Hellfire
- B. AGM-88 HARM**
- C. GBU-53
- D. GBU-39

The AGM-88 HARM (High-speed Anti-Radiation Missile) is specifically designed to seek and destroy enemy radar installations. This missile uses advanced guidance systems to home in on the radar emissions from enemy surface-to-air missile systems. What sets the AGM-88 HARM apart is its ability to detect and track the sources of radar energy, allowing it to effectively engage targets that are actively broadcasting signals. The missile can be launched from various aircraft platforms and is integral to suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD) operations, aimed at neutralizing threats to friendly aircraft. In contrast, the AGM-114 Hellfire is primarily an air-to-surface missile designed for engaging armored vehicles and other ground targets, not specifically radar installations. The GBU-53 and GBU-39 are precision-guided bombs used for different types of ground attack missions, without the specialized anti-radiation capabilities that characterize the AGM-88 HARM.

10. Which device provides a built-in test for munitions prior to operational use?

- A. Test Control Unit
- B. Power Up Built In Test**
- C. Flight Control Unit
- D. Guidance System Test

The device that provides a built-in test for munitions prior to operational use is the Power Up Built In Test. This testing mechanism is crucial because it ensures that the munitions are functioning correctly before they are deployed in operational scenarios. The Power Up Built In Test conducts self-diagnostic checks on the systems integrated within the munitions, allowing for the early detection of any faults or issues that could compromise efficacy or safety during use. By performing these tests prior to deployment, operators can verify the readiness of the munitions and mitigate the risk of failures that could arise when munitions are actually in the field. This process supports maintenance and operational readiness, enhancing the reliability of munitions during critical missions. In contrast, other devices mentioned, such as the Test Control Unit or the Flight Control Unit, may have specific roles related to monitoring or controlling aspects of munitions but do not specifically carry out pre-operational self-tests like the Power Up Built In Test does.

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://ammoblock6.examzify.com>

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

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