

AMMO BLOCK 6 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. In missile terminology, what does "inert warhead" imply?**
 - A. Warhead designed for live combat
 - B. Warhead with no explosive capability
 - C. High-speed warhead
 - D. Fragmentation warhead

- 2. Which version of the AGM-65 comes with a 300lb heavy blast and employs infrared guidance?**
 - A. D
 - B. G
 - C. H
 - D. K

- 3. Which component houses the mission computer for JDAM guidance control?**
 - A. Tail Assembly
 - B. Guidance Control Unit
 - C. Umbilical Connector
 - D. Aerosurfaces/Strakes

- 4. What feature defines the AIM-9M's high thrust capability?**
 - A. Solid rocket motor
 - B. Liquid propellant
 - C. Advanced engine design
 - D. Turbojet mechanism

- 5. Which method includes tracking where an outside source produces tracking energy?**
 - A. Active Tracking
 - B. Semi-active Tracking
 - C. Passive Tracking
 - D. Indirect Tracking

- 6. What device is used to mount the warhead in the guidance system?**
- A. Spanner Bolt
 - B. Forward Adapter
 - C. Wing Assembly
 - D. TTU-595E
- 7. Which of the following GBU types includes a laser for targeting?**
- A. GBU-32
 - B. GBU-38
 - C. GBU-54
 - D. GBU-20
- 8. What happens to the dome cover during missile launch in the AGM-65 Maverick?**
- A. It detaches completely
 - B. It is shattered by an actuator
 - C. It retracts into the missile
 - D. It remains intact
- 9. What tracking method involves the target producing tracking energy?**
- A. Active
 - B. Semi-active
 - C. Passive
 - D. Reflective
- 10. What is the dispenser used for the CBU-105?**
- A. SUU-64
 - B. SUU-66
 - C. SUU-70
 - D. SUU-75

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In missile terminology, what does "inert warhead" imply?

- A. Warhead designed for live combat
- B. Warhead with no explosive capability**
- C. High-speed warhead
- D. Fragmentation warhead

The term "inert warhead" refers specifically to a warhead that has no explosive capability. This means that the warhead is designed for training, testing, or other purposes where the risk of detonation must be eliminated. Inert warheads may be filled with non-explosive materials that allow for realistic simulation of launches or the operation of missile systems without the dangers associated with live munitions. In contrast to live combat scenarios, where warheads are lethal and designed to explode on impact, the inert warhead serves as a safe alternative. This characteristic is particularly important in training environments, where personnel can practice without the risks associated with active weapon systems. Additionally, inert warheads help in testing the functionality of guidance systems and delivery methods without the consequences of deploying explosive devices.

2. Which version of the AGM-65 comes with a 300lb heavy blast and employs infrared guidance?

- A. D
- B. G**
- C. H
- D. K

The version of the AGM-65 that comes with a 300-pound heavy blast warhead and utilizes infrared guidance is indeed the G variant. This version is specifically designed for use against armored vehicles and features advanced imaging infrared guidance for increased accuracy. The 300-pound warhead is effective against a variety of targets due to its heavy blast capability, making it suitable for close air support missions. In contrast, other variants of the AGM-65 have different characteristics and guidance systems. For instance, the D variant uses a laser guidance system and is often employed for precision strikes on point targets, while the H variant is equipped for high-altitude engagements with a different warhead and guidance mechanism. The K variant, on the other hand, is usually focused on additional capabilities that differentiate it from the others, often with a focus on specific target sets or platforms. Therefore, the G variant's combination of the 300-pound heavy blast and infrared guidance distinctly identifies it within the AGM-65 lineup.

3. Which component houses the mission computer for JDAM guidance control?

- A. Tail Assembly
- B. Guidance Control Unit**
- C. Umbilical Connector
- D. Aerosurfaces/Strakes

The mission computer for JDAM (Joint Direct Attack Munition) guidance control is housed within the Guidance Control Unit. This component is essential for the precise navigation and targeting capabilities of the JDAM system. The Guidance Control Unit processes data received from the GPS and other sensors, enabling the munition to accurately guide itself to the designated target, even in adverse conditions. The design of the JDAM system incorporates the Guidance Control Unit to maintain a compact and efficient configuration while ensuring optimal performance. This unit is pivotal for the integration of guidance algorithms and managing flight dynamics, thus enhancing the accuracy of the munition and providing real-time adjustments during its flight path.

4. What feature defines the AIM-9M's high thrust capability?

- A. Solid rocket motor**
- B. Liquid propellant
- C. Advanced engine design
- D. Turbojet mechanism

The high thrust capability of the AIM-9M missile is defined by its use of a solid rocket motor. Solid rocket motors, as opposed to liquid propellant systems, are known for their simplicity and reliability. They are capable of generating a high thrust-to-weight ratio, which is crucial for tactical missiles like the AIM-9M that require quick acceleration to engage fast-moving aerial targets effectively. The solid propellant burns steadily and produces thrust throughout the burn time, allowing the missile to achieve the speed necessary for interception. This is especially important in air-to-air combat, where the missile needs to rapidly close the distance to its target. The design of the solid rocket motor in the AIM-9M ensures that it can deliver a powerful burst of thrust right after launch, enabling it to take advantage of the situation and improve its chances of successfully hitting the target. The other options, like liquid propellant, advanced engine design, or turbojet mechanisms, do not apply to the AIM-9M missile's thrust capability. Liquid propellant systems typically require more complex fueling and handling procedures, advanced engine designs, while important, refer to a broader range of aerospace technology, and turbojet mechanisms are not relevant to the functioning of a short-range air-to-air missile

5. Which method includes tracking where an outside source produces tracking energy?

- A. Active Tracking
- B. Semi-active Tracking**
- C. Passive Tracking
- D. Indirect Tracking

The method that includes tracking where an outside source produces tracking energy is semi-active tracking. In this approach, a target is illuminated by a source of energy that is not part of the tracking system itself, such as a radar or laser from an external system. The tracking system then detects the energy that reflects off the target to gauge its position and movement. This technique contrasts with active tracking, where the system emits its own energy source to track the target, making semi-active tracking particularly useful when it benefits from an external illuminator, often enhancing the accuracy and reducing the power requirements of the tracking system. In passive tracking, the system relies solely on the emissions or reflective characteristics of the target itself, without any assistance from an external source of tracking energy. Indirect tracking does not fit the context of specifically tracking energy produced by an outside source, as it generally refers to methods that infer position through other means rather than direct energy tracking.

6. What device is used to mount the warhead in the guidance system?

- A. Spanner Bolt
- B. Forward Adapter**
- C. Wing Assembly
- D. TTU-595E

The forward adapter is a critical component in the guidance system as it serves the specific purpose of securely mounting the warhead. This device is designed to provide stability and a reliable connection between the warhead and the guidance system, ensuring proper alignment and functionality during operation. Its role is essential for the effective deployment of the warhead, as it allows for accurate targeting and engagement with the intended target by maintaining the integrity of the guidance systems and the explosive payload. In the context of the other options, while spanner bolts may be involved in securing various components, they do not specifically function as a mounting device for the warhead itself. The wing assembly, although important for aerodynamic stability and control during flight, does not have the role of directly mounting the warhead. The TTU-595E is an electronic device used for testing and training, but it is not what mounts the warhead in the guidance system. Thus, the forward adapter is the appropriate choice for this function.

7. Which of the following GBU types includes a laser for targeting?

- A. GBU-32
- B. GBU-38
- C. GBU-54**
- D. GBU-20

The GBU-54 is known for incorporating a laser guidance system, which enhances its targeting capability. This weapon combines GPS guidance with laser guidance, allowing it to engage moving targets effectively as well as stationary ones. The integration of both systems means it can take advantage of GPS for wide-area targeting and then rely on laser designation for precision strikes. This dual functionality makes the GBU-54 particularly versatile in modern combat scenarios where accuracy can be critical. In contrast, the other options are primarily guided by different means. The GBU-32 and GBU-38 rely on GPS for guidance without the additional use of laser targeting. The GBU-20, while also a precision weapon, does not have the same dual-mode guidance characteristics as the GBU-54, focusing instead on traditional guided munitions strategies. Thus, the GBU-54's unique laser targeting feature distinguishes it from the other choices.

8. What happens to the dome cover during missile launch in the AGM-65 Maverick?

- A. It detaches completely
- B. It is shattered by an actuator**
- C. It retracts into the missile
- D. It remains intact

During the missile launch of the AGM-65 Maverick, the dome cover is shattered by an actuator. This action is specifically designed to ensure that the missile's targeting and guidance systems are exposed and fully available for optimal function once launched. The dome cover serves a protective purpose before launch but needs to be removed or destroyed to enable the missile's sensors to operate effectively in flight, allowing for accurate targeting. Shattering the dome cover provides the necessary clearance for the missile's advanced technologies to engage the target and ensures that there are no obstructions during its trajectory. This operational mechanism is vital for the weapon's performance, demonstrating a well-engineered solution for maintaining the integrity of the missile's systems before engagement.

9. What tracking method involves the target producing tracking energy?

- A. Active
- B. Semi-active
- C. Passive**
- D. Reflective

The tracking method where the target produces tracking energy is referred to as "Active" tracking. In this method, the target emits its own energy signal, which is then detected and tracked by the system. This is commonly seen in applications such as radar or missile guidance systems, where the target actively sends out signals that allow for precise tracking. In contrast, other tracking methods either rely on external energy sources or do not involve energy production by the target. For instance, passive tracking involves detecting energy emitted by the target, but does not require the target to generate its own signals. Semi-active tracking requires both the target and the tracking system, where the target reflects energy from a source (typically an active radar) that is not its own. Reflective tracking would similarly rely on returning energy from an external source rather than the target itself producing the energy. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for grasping various tracking methodologies in target tracking technologies.

10. What is the dispenser used for the CBU-105?

- A. SUU-64
- B. SUU-66**
- C. SUU-70
- D. SUU-75

The CBU-105 is an advanced cluster bomb that utilizes a dispenser designed to effectively deploy its submunitions. The specific dispenser for the CBU-105 is the SUU-66. This particular unit is engineered to release the CBU-105's BLU-108 submunitions, which contain multiple sensors designed to detect and engage armored vehicles. The SUU-66 enhances the effectiveness of the CBU-105 by ensuring accurate dispersal of its payload across a designated area, significantly increasing the potential for target engagement. By using the appropriate dispenser, the CBU-105 can achieve a higher reliability and effectiveness in warfare scenarios, as it ensures that the submunitions operate as intended. The design and compatibility of the SUU-66 make it a crucial component for maximizing the capabilities of the CBU-105 in combat operations.

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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