# Cannon Crewmember (13B) M119A3 10-Level Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide

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# Questions

**1. What is a critical procedure following an artillery misfire?**

**A. Inspect the artillery piece for damage**

**B. Cease all operations and reassess tactics**

**C. Adhere to safety protocols for addressing malfunctions**

**D. Notify the enemy of the malfunction**

**2. What does the abbreviation CS refer to in military terminology?**

**A. Combat Support**

**B. Chief of Section**

**C. Command Structure**

**D. Combat Strategy**

**3. What is the primary function of the DPICM?**

**A. Deliver high explosive**

**B. Deliver submunitions**

**C. Deliver smoke**

**D. Deliver illumination**

**4. What safety measure must be ensured during prefire checks for M119A3?**

**A. Safety wire on the recuperating nut**

**B. Tightening the main cannon screws**

**C. Checking the temperature of the carriage**

**D. Inspection of the ammunition type**

**5. What is the purpose of the Suspension Lock Out System (SLOS)?**

**A. To prevent unintended discharge during transport**

**B. To enhance communication between units**

**C. To monitor environmental conditions**

**D. To increase ammunition capacity**

**6. What does the acronym HE stand for in artillery ammunition?**

- **A. High Explosive**
- **B. Heavy Energy**
- **C. High Efficiency**
- **D. Heavy Emission**

**7. Under what circumstance can you remove the supplementary charge?**

- **A. When using long intrusion VT fuze**
- **B. After a misfire**
- **C. In case of a malfunction**
- **D. When the howitzer is in storage**

**8. Which component among the following is NOT a major part of the M119A3?**

- **A. Recoil mechanism**
- **B. Breech mechanism**
- **C. Firing pin**
- **D. Cannon cradle assembly**

**9. What does “proximity fuse” mean in artillery shells?**

- **A. A fuse that detonates on impact with the ground**
- **B. A fuse that detonates when in close range to the target**
- **C. A fuse that can be activated remotely**
- **D. A fuse designed to withstand high altitude conditions**

**10. What does ET stand for in military terminology?**

- **A. Effective Time**
- **B. Electronic Time**
- **C. Estimated Time**
- **D. Execution Time**

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. What is a critical procedure following an artillery misfire?

**A. Inspect the artillery piece for damage**

**B. Cease all operations and reassess tactics**

**C. Adhere to safety protocols for addressing malfunctions**

**D. Notify the enemy of the malfunction**

**Following an artillery misfire, it is crucial to adhere to safety protocols for addressing malfunctions. This procedure ensures that all personnel are kept safe and that the situation is managed effectively. Safety protocols typically involve steps such as waiting a designated period before approaching the artillery piece, conducting a thorough inspection for any issues, and following specific procedures laid out in technical manuals. This response highlights the importance of safety and proper procedures after a misfire to mitigate potential risks and to ensure that any underlying issues with the equipment are identified and resolved. The safety protocols are designed to protect crew members and maintain operational integrity while addressing the malfunction.**

## 2. What does the abbreviation CS refer to in military terminology?

**A. Combat Support**

**B. Chief of Section**

**C. Command Structure**

**D. Combat Strategy**

**In military terminology, the abbreviation CS refers to "Combat Support." Combat Support encompasses various functions and units that assist combat operations. This support can include logistical, engineering, medical, and intelligence functions, all critical for enabling the main fighting forces to conduct their missions effectively. Understanding "Chief of Section," while it is a valid military term denoting a leadership role within a team or section, does not align with the abbreviation CS. "Command Structure" and "Combat Strategy" are also important concepts in military operations but do not reflect the specific designation of CS. Thus, recognizing that CS specifically relates to the support provided to combat elements helps clarify the overlapping roles and functions within military operations.**

## 3. What is the primary function of the DPICM?

**A. Deliver high explosive**

**B. Deliver submunitions**

**C. Deliver smoke**

**D. Deliver illumination**

**The primary function of DPICM (Dual-Purpose Improved Conventional Munitions) is to deliver submunitions. DPICM projectiles are designed to disperse multiple submunitions over a wide area, providing an effective means of engaging multiple targets simultaneously. This capability is particularly useful in neutralizing enemy personnel and light vehicles across a larger front than a single warhead would achieve. The use of submunitions allows for a greater volume of fire and increased lethality compared to traditional high-explosive munitions, making it a preferred choice for specific operational scenarios where area denial or widespread damage is needed.**

## 4. What safety measure must be ensured during prefire checks for M119A3?

**A. Safety wire on the recuperating nut**

**B. Tightening the main cannon screws**

**C. Checking the temperature of the carriage**

**D. Inspection of the ammunition type**

**During prefire checks for the M119A3, ensuring that the safety wire is properly installed on the recuperating nut is critical for safety. The safety wire serves as a lock, preventing the nut from loosening due to the high recoil forces generated during firing. If the recuperating nut were to become loose, it could pose serious safety risks, including potential equipment failure or injury to personnel. The other options, while important, do not directly address the specific safety protocols related to the operation of the cannon. Tightening the main cannon screws, checking carriage temperature, and inspecting the ammunition type are important for the overall functionality and readiness of the weapon system, but they do not specifically deal with the immediate safety concerns associated with the mechanics of the recoil system. Therefore, the focus on the safety wire reflects an essential operational safety standard when preparing the M119A3 for firing.**

## 5. What is the purpose of the Suspension Lock Out System (SLOS)?

**A. To prevent unintended discharge during transport**

**B. To enhance communication between units**

**C. To monitor environmental conditions**

**D. To increase ammunition capacity**

**The correct answer highlights that the Suspension Lock Out System (SLOS) is designed specifically to prevent unintended discharge during transport. The system serves as a safety mechanism to ensure that weapons do not accidentally fire while being moved or when not in active use, thereby protecting personnel and equipment from potential hazards associated with unintended firings. This feature is particularly critical in artillery operations, where the consequences of accidental discharge can be severe. The focus of SLOS on safety aligns with standard procedures in military operations, where rigorous measures are put in place to mitigate risk during transport and handling phases. By locking the firing mechanism, the system allows crews to transport the artillery while maintaining the highest standards of operational safety.**

## 6. What does the acronym HE stand for in artillery ammunition?

**A. High Explosive**

**B. Heavy Energy**

**C. High Efficiency**

**D. Heavy Emission**

**The acronym HE stands for High Explosive in the context of artillery ammunition. High Explosive munitions are designed to produce a significant explosive effect upon detonation, making them effective for destroying enemy forces and fortifications, as well as causing damage over a wide area. This type of ammunition typically contains a large amount of energetic material that detonates rapidly, creating a powerful blast, shrapnel, and shock waves. Understanding the term "High Explosive" is crucial for cannon crewmembers since it informs the selection of ammunition based on the operational objectives. High Explosive rounds are often used in various tactical situations to achieve maximum lethality against enemy personnel and material. The other options, while they may sound plausible in different contexts, do not accurately reflect the standardized terminology used in artillery. For instance, "Heavy Energy" and "High Efficiency" do not pertain to how munitions function, and "Heavy Emission" is not a recognized term in artillery nomenclature.**

## 7. Under what circumstance can you remove the supplementary charge?

**A. When using long intrusion VT fuze**

**B. After a misfire**

**C. In case of a malfunction**

**D. When the howitzer is in storage**

**The correct choice highlights a specific condition where the supplementary charge can be safely removed. When using a long intrusion VT fuze, the supplementary charge may be removed because this type of fuze is designed to operate effectively without the additional charge. The long intrusion VT fuze is calibrated to detonate based on proximity or time, thus not requiring the supplementary charge to achieve the desired effect. In contrast, during a misfire or a malfunction, the priority would be to ensure safety and address the situation without removing any elements that could lead to unintended detonation or further complications. Similarly, while the howitzer is in storage, all components, including the supplementary charge, should remain intact to maintain the integrity of the system and ensure readiness for operation when needed. Thus, the unique operational context of the long intrusion VT fuze makes it the appropriate scenario for the removal of the supplementary charge.**

## 8. Which component among the following is NOT a major part of the M119A3?

**A. Recoil mechanism**

**B. Breech mechanism**

**C. Firing pin**

**D. Cannon cradle assembly**

**The reason the firing pin is not considered a major part of the M119A3 is because it is a specific component that contributes to the operation of the breech mechanism rather than being a standalone major assembly. The firing pin is a smaller part that plays a crucial role in initiating the cartridge's ignition but does not constitute a major structural or mechanical element of the artillery system. In contrast, the recoil mechanism, breech mechanism, and cannon cradle assembly are significant components that contribute to the overall function and operation of the M119A3. The recoil mechanism is essential for absorbing the energy produced when the weapon is fired, allowing for effective operation and firing without damaging the gun. The breech mechanism is responsible for loading and securing the ammunition, ensuring safe and reliable firing. The cannon cradle assembly supports the cannon tube and allows for elevation and traverse, which are critical for targeting and firing accuracy. Thus, these components are integral to the artillery piece's function, while the firing pin serves more as a supplementary function within the broader mechanisms at play.**

## 9. What does “proximity fuse” mean in artillery shells?

**A. A fuse that detonates on impact with the ground**

**B. A fuse that detonates when in close range to the target**

**C. A fuse that can be activated remotely**

**D. A fuse designed to withstand high altitude conditions**

**A proximity fuse refers to a device designed to detonate an artillery shell when it comes within a certain range of a target, rather than requiring direct contact for detonation. This capability significantly enhances the effectiveness of the artillery, allowing for detonation in the air above or near the target, which can create a larger area of effect and increase the chances of hitting moving or evasive targets. Proximity fuses are particularly useful against aircraft and targets that may not be directly hit by conventional fuses that require impact. The other options do not accurately describe the function of a proximity fuse. For instance, the first choice pertains to a traditional impact fuse that requires the shell to strike the ground, while the third option describes a feature not associated with proximity fuses. The last choice discusses high altitude conditions, which is unrelated to the primary function of proximity detonation. Thus, the definition that specifies detonation in close range to the target captures the essence of a proximity fuse accurately.**

## 10. What does ET stand for in military terminology?

**A. Effective Time**

**B. Electronic Time**

**C. Estimated Time**

**D. Execution Time**

**In military terminology, ET stands for Estimated Time. This term is commonly used in various operational contexts, such as planning missions, deployments, or exercises. It refers to the anticipated timeframe for the completion of an event or activity, providing important information for coordination and resource allocation. Estimating time is critical for maintaining an effective pace and ensuring all elements of an operation are synchronized. Commanders and planners depend on these estimates to formulate schedules and make informed decisions, assessing risks and opportunities during the planning phase or in response to changing situations. Understanding the concept of Estimated Time in military operations enhances a crewmember's ability to contribute meaningfully to mission planning and execution, ensuring that all team members have a clear understanding of their roles and timelines involved in reaching objectives.**