

CANNON CREWMEMBER (13B) M119A3 10□LEVEL 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. Which artillery component is responsible for displaying firing data to the gunner?**
 - A. Fire control computer
 - B. Gunner's display
 - C. Munitions container
 - D. Firing mechanism
- 2. What does FDC refer to in artillery terminology?**
 - A. Fire defense command
 - B. Fire direction center
 - C. Field deployment center
 - D. Field data console
- 3. 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
- 4. What do the letters SOP stand for?**
 - A. Standard operating procedures
 - B. Single operational protocols
 - C. Specialized operational plans
 - D. Strategic operation procedures
- 5. Which of the following best describes the role of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in military operations?**
 - A. To provide a framework for consistent operational actions
 - B. To dictate the creative strategies for combat
 - C. To allow individual discretion in mission execution
 - D. To establish flexible communication channels

- 6. What nomenclature is used for the boresight?**
- A. M140A1
 - B. LM142
 - C. M140B2
 - D. M150A1
- 7. Which abbreviation refers to a measurement related to artillery?**
- A. DEF
 - B. DAP
 - C. ET
 - D. CS
- 8. What is the role of the section chief in a cannon crew?**
- A. Maintain equipment
 - B. Control the fire direction
 - C. Oversee training
 - D. Manage ammunition supply
- 9. What is the maximum elevation of the M119A3?**
- A. 1,000 mils
 - B. 1,244 mils
 - C. 1,500 mils
 - D. 1,750 mils
- 10. What is indicated by the abbreviation PGM?**
- A. Precision guided munitions
 - B. Power ground munitions
 - C. Projected ground measurement
 - D. Primary ground munitions

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which artillery component is responsible for displaying firing data to the gunner?

- A. Fire control computer
- B. Gunner's display**
- C. Munitions container
- D. Firing mechanism

The gunner's display is the component specifically designed to present firing data to the gunner in an artillery system. This display provides crucial information such as the anticipated trajectory, target coordinates, and necessary adjustments for aiming and firing the artillery piece. By having this information readily accessible, the gunner can make informed decisions and ensure accurate targeting, which is essential for mission success. The other options include components that have different roles within the artillery system. The fire control computer processes various inputs to optimize fire solutions but does not directly relay that information in a way that is intuitive for the gunner during operations. The munitions container is related to the storage and handling of ammunition and does not interact with the firing data display. The firing mechanism pertains to the physical act of firing the weapon, but it does not involve data display or analysis. Thus, the gunner's display is the key interface for delivering firing data directly to the gunner.

2. What does FDC refer to in artillery terminology?

- A. Fire defense command
- B. Fire direction center**
- C. Field deployment center
- D. Field data console

In artillery terminology, FDC refers to the "Fire Direction Center." The FDC is a crucial component of artillery operations as it is responsible for computing firing data, processing requests for fire support, and ensuring that the artillery units deliver accurate and timely fires on target. The FDC plays a vital role in coordinating between different elements involved in artillery operations, including forward observers and the gun line, to deliver the artillery fire effectively. The personnel at the FDC utilize various tools and procedures to calculate trajectories, adjust for environmental factors, and ensure that engagement is precise and effective. This central coordination improves the efficiency and effectiveness of fire missions, making the FDC an essential element of artillery strategy and execution. Understanding the role of the Fire Direction Center helps in appreciating the complexity and precision required in artillery operations, showcasing the tactical planning that goes into effective fire support.

3. 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.

4. What do the letters SOP stand for?

- A. Standard operating procedures**
- B. Single operational protocols
- C. Specialized operational plans
- D. Strategic operation procedures

The correct interpretation of the acronym SOP is "Standard Operating Procedures." This term refers to established guidelines or protocols that outline the specific steps and criteria that should be followed in performing operational tasks. SOPs ensure consistency and quality in the execution of duties, especially in military contexts, where adherence to procedures can impact safety and efficiency during operations. They serve as a critical resource for training and provide a framework for personnel to understand their roles and responsibilities clearly. The other options, while they may sound plausible, either misrepresent the common terminology used in military and operational settings or introduce terms that are not widely recognized in this context.

5. Which of the following best describes the role of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in military operations?

- A. To provide a framework for consistent operational actions**
- B. To dictate the creative strategies for combat
- C. To allow individual discretion in mission execution
- D. To establish flexible communication channels

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) play a crucial role in military operations by providing a framework for consistent operational actions. This ensures that all personnel understand their specific duties and responsibilities, leading to a unified approach in various situations. Such consistency is vital in a military setting where coordination and standardization can significantly affect mission success. The adoption of SOP helps to minimize confusion, enhance efficiency, and reduce the risk of errors during operations. By adhering to established procedures, soldiers can focus on their tasks with confidence that their actions align with those of their peers and the overall mission objectives. This structured approach allows for reliable execution of complex operations, especially in high-pressure scenarios where time and clarity are of the essence. In contrast, the other options suggest either a lack of standardization or an overly flexible approach, which would not support the goals of military efficiency and coherence. Standard procedures are not meant to foster creative strategies or individual discretion, as those could lead to unpredictable outcomes in the heat of combat. Similarly, while communication is important, SOPs primarily serve to guide operational conduct rather than to dictate how communication channels should be established or used.

6. What nomenclature is used for the boresight?

- A. M140A1**
- B. LM142
- C. M140B2
- D. M150A1

The nomenclature used for the boresight is M140A1. This equipment is crucial for ensuring that the weapon system is accurately aligned with its target by allowing the crew to verify and adjust the aiming point. The M140A1 boresight is designed specifically for use with various artillery systems, including the M119A3, to facilitate precision in firing operations. The other options, while they may represent other equipment or systems, do not pertain to the boresighting process for the M119A3. The designation M140A1 highlights the specific model designed for this task, allowing crews to maintain efficiency and accuracy in their artillery operations. Understanding the specific nomenclature is essential for correctly identifying and utilizing the equipment in the field.

7. Which abbreviation refers to a measurement related to artillery?

- A. DEF
- B. DAP**
- C. ET
- D. CS

The abbreviation "DAP" stands for "Distance At Point," which is specifically relevant in the context of artillery measurement. It refers to the effective range or point where the artillery shell is expected to impact when fired at a specific angle and charge. Understanding DAP is crucial for artillery personnel, as it allows them to accurately determine firing solutions and assess the impact of their fire on the target. The other abbreviations, while they may pertain to different military terms or procedures, are not specifically associated with direct artillery measurements. Thus, "DAP" is the most appropriate choice for indicating a measurement related to artillery.

8. What is the role of the section chief in a cannon crew?

- A. Maintain equipment
- B. Control the fire direction**
- C. Oversee training
- D. Manage ammunition supply

The role of the section chief in a cannon crew primarily revolves around controlling the fire direction. This responsibility encompasses making crucial decisions regarding when and how to engage targets, ensuring that the cannon operates effectively in various conditions, and coordinating the crew's actions during firing missions. The section chief is tasked with assessing the tactical situation, managing the engagement process, and issuing commands to ensure that fire supports the objectives of the mission while maximizing accuracy and safety. Controlling fire direction is essential for maintaining situational awareness on the battlefield and requires a deep understanding of artillery operations, including the use of fire control systems and communication with other units. By managing these aspects, the section chief plays a vital role in executing fire missions successfully and synchronizing artillery support with infantry and armor components on the ground.

9. What is the maximum elevation of the M119A3?

- A. 1,000 mils
- B. 1,244 mils**
- C. 1,500 mils
- D. 1,750 mils

The maximum elevation of the M119A3 howitzer is indeed 1,244 mils. This measurement is a crucial technical specification that allows artillery personnel to understand the range and trajectory they can achieve when firing the weapon. Knowing the maximum elevation is important for ensuring effective target engagement at various distances, as elevation impacts the projectile's flight path. The figure of 1,244 mils indicates the angular measurement from the horizontal line to the barrel when it is elevated. Artillery crews leverage this information during operations to make necessary adjustments based on terrain, target distance, and environmental conditions. Understanding the limitations of the weapon system is vital for maximizing its effectiveness and operational efficiency in the field.

10. What is indicated by the abbreviation PGM?

- A. Precision guided munitions
- B. Power ground munitions
- C. Projected ground measurement
- D. Primary ground munitions

The abbreviation PGM stands for Precision Guided Munitions, which refers to a category of weapons specifically designed to strike a target with high accuracy. This enhances the effectiveness of ordnance while minimizing collateral damage. In modern military operations, PGM technology employs various guidance systems, such as GPS, laser guidance, and inertial navigation, to ensure that munitions can effectively hit designated targets with minimal deviation. The use of PGMs is pivotal in achieving tactical objectives while adhering to rules of engagement and reducing unintended harm to surrounding areas or civilian structures. This capability is particularly important in situations where the protection of non-combatants is crucial.

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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://13bm119a310level.examzify.com>

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

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