

CDC Munitions Systems (2W051) Set B Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 munitions item is not loaded into transport modules by munitions personnel?**
 - A. 30mm**
 - B. 40mm**
 - C. 20mm**
 - D. 50mm**

- 2. What do testing protocols primarily evaluate in munitions systems?**
 - A. Volunteer training programs**
 - B. Innovative design capabilities**
 - C. Compliance with safety and operational standards**
 - D. Marketability to foreign nations**

- 3. Which proximity fuze has a height of burst (HOB) setting of 15 feet above ground level that is built into the fuze at the time of manufacture?**
 - A. FMU-112/B**
 - B. FMU-113/B**
 - C. FMU-114/B**
 - D. FMU-115/B**

- 4. What fuze is used in the 40 mm HEI PGU-9 C/B round?**
 - A. FMU-156/B**
 - B. FMU-154/B**
 - C. M505A3**
 - D. M29A2**

- 5. What occurs when you release the accelerator pedal on a vehicle driven with a hydrostatic transmission?**
 - A. The unit accelerates**
 - B. The unit coast to a stop very quickly**
 - C. The unit continues at constant speed**
 - D. The unit stops abruptly**

- 6. What type of guidance system utilizes very high frequency radio waves?**
- A. Radar**
 - B. Infrared**
 - C. Terminal guidance**
 - D. Optical**
- 7. What are the four factors that control the visibility of pyrotechnics?**
- A. Candlepower, color, weather, and light**
 - B. Candlepower, temperature, humidity, and sound**
 - C. Color, altitude, wind speed, and light**
 - D. Candlepower, duration, altitude, and temperature**
- 8. What are two target tracking options available in the GBU-53's multi-mode seeker?**
- A. GPS and radar**
 - B. Imaging infrared and semi-active laser targeting**
 - C. Electro-optical and laser guidance**
 - D. Infrared and sonar**
- 9. Even though TO 11-1-38 has its own safety section, what other publication should you reference for safely transporting explosive items on base?**
- A. AFJMAN 91-202**
 - B. AFMAN 91-201**
 - C. AFH 91-101**
 - D. AFI 91-204**
- 10. What component is not part of the guidance section of the AGM-114?**
- A. Control fins**
 - B. Guidance system**
 - C. Wings**
 - D. Propeller**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which munitions item is not loaded into transport modules by munitions personnel?

- A. 30mm**
- B. 40mm**
- C. 20mm**
- D. 50mm**

The 20mm munitions item is not loaded into transport modules by munitions personnel due to specific operational and logistical guidelines that govern ammunition handling. Typically, larger caliber munitions, such as 30mm, 40mm, and 50mm, are managed in transport modules considering their weight, size, and the way they are utilized in aerial or ground operations. The 20mm rounds are commonly used in firearms like the M61 Vulcan cannon, and the handling requirements for these smaller munitions differ significantly from larger artillery. This distinction is important for ensuring safety, effectiveness, and efficiency in munitions management. Munitions personnel are trained to handle various types of ammunition, but certain calibers, like the 20mm, may be integrated into systems differently, which is why they are not handled in the same manner as the other larger calibers.

2. What do testing protocols primarily evaluate in munitions systems?

- A. Volunteer training programs**
- B. Innovative design capabilities**
- C. Compliance with safety and operational standards**
- D. Marketability to foreign nations**

Testing protocols for munitions systems are crucial because they determine whether these systems adhere to established safety and operational standards. This evaluation is essential to ensure that munitions can function as intended without posing risks to users or unintended targets. The protocols typically include rigorous assessments to identify any potential defects or safety issues, ensuring that the systems meet military specifications and requirements. Evaluating compliance with safety and operational standards encompasses various tests, such as performance under different conditions, reliability, and the ability to function correctly within defined parameters. Successful completion of these tests is vital for the safe deployment and effective use of munitions in the field. In contrast, while volunteer training programs and innovative design capabilities are important to the overall development and implementation of munitions systems, they are not the primary focus of testing protocols. Similarly, marketability to foreign nations is more aligned with economic and political considerations rather than the technical requirements that testing protocols are designed to measure.

3. Which proximity fuze has a height of burst (HOB) setting of 15 feet above ground level that is built into the fuze at the time of manufacture?

- A. FMU-112/B**
- B. FMU-113/B**
- C. FMU-114/B**
- D. FMU-115/B**

The FMU-113/B proximity fuze is specifically designed for a height of burst (HOB) setting of 15 feet above ground level, which is a key characteristic that distinguishes it from other proximity fuzes. This built-in HOB setting allows for optimal detonation of the munition in situations where height effectiveness is paramount, such as engaging low-flying aircraft or achieving maximum explosive impact on ground targets. In addition to its HOB setting, the FMU-113/B also features advanced design elements that contribute to target discrimination and enhance performance in various environments. This proximity fuze is utilized in particular munitions where a precise burst height is crucial for mission success. The clear specification of 15 feet ensures that users can effectively employ it in tactical scenarios where the timing of detonation relative to target altitude is vital. Understanding the function and specification of proximity fuzes, such as the FMU-113/B, is essential for effective munitions management and operational success in various military contexts.

4. What fuze is used in the 40 mm HEI PGU-9 C/B round?

- A. FMU-156/B**
- B. FMU-154/B**
- C. M505A3**
- D. M29A2**

The FMU-154/B fuze is specifically designed for use in the 40 mm High-Explosive Incendiary (HEI) PGU-9 C/B round. This fuze incorporates advanced features, such as programmable detonation capabilities, allowing for varying detonation times based on the application. Its design is optimized for the 40 mm projectile, ensuring that detonation occurs at the desired moment, enhancing the effectiveness of the round against targets. The FMU-154/B is particularly significant due to its versatility in engaging a range of targets, which aligns with the operational requirements of the PGU-9 C/B round. This fuze can be set to operate in different modes, enabling it to be effectively used against both aerial and ground targets by programming the appropriate detonation reaction. In contrast, the other fuzes mentioned are not compatible with the PGU-9 C/B round. Each has its specific use case within different munitions or configurations, thus confirming that the FMU-154/B is the correct choice for this particular 40 mm round.

5. What occurs when you release the accelerator pedal on a vehicle driven with a hydrostatic transmission?

- A. The unit accelerates**
- B. The unit coast to a stop very quickly**
- C. The unit continues at constant speed**
- D. The unit stops abruptly**

When you release the accelerator pedal on a vehicle equipped with a hydrostatic transmission, the vehicle typically coasts and decelerates gradually rather than stopping abruptly. The hydrostatic transmission operates by using hydraulic fluid to transmit power, allowing for smooth control of speed and torque without the use of traditional mechanical gearing. When the accelerator pedal is released, the hydraulic pump's output decreases, which reduces the flow of hydraulic fluid to the drive motor. As the flow decreases, the resistance from the drive motor causes the vehicle to lose speed more gradually. This gradual deceleration can be influenced by factors such as the load on the vehicle and the characteristics of the hydraulic system, but the key point is that the vehicle does not come to a quick stop nor does it continue at a constant speed. This makes the understanding of how hydrostatic transmissions function essential for drivers, as it creates a different driving experience compared to conventional vehicles with standard transmissions.

6. What type of guidance system utilizes very high frequency radio waves?

- A. Radar**
- B. Infrared**
- C. Terminal guidance**
- D. Optical**

The choice involving radar is correct because radar is a guidance system that employs very high frequency (VHF) radio waves to detect and track objects, determine their speed, and indicate their location. This technology operates by transmitting radio frequency signals and analyzing the reflected waves that bounce back from objects. The use of VHF allows radar systems to operate effectively in various conditions, including through weather and obstacles, making them essential for applications in aviation, maritime navigation, and military operations. In contrast, infrared guidance relies on heat signatures to detect targets; terminal guidance refers to methods that bring munitions to their targets during the final phase of a flight path, often using various types of sensors; and optical guidance relies on visible light for targeting and tracking. Each of these systems serves different purposes and operates on different principles, which highlights radar's unique reliance on VHF radio waves for guidance and tracking.

7. What are the four factors that control the visibility of pyrotechnics?

- A. Candlepower, color, weather, and light**
- B. Candlepower, temperature, humidity, and sound**
- C. Color, altitude, wind speed, and light**
- D. Candlepower, duration, altitude, and temperature**

The correct answer identifies four factors that significantly influence the visibility of pyrotechnics: candlepower, color, weather, and light. Candlepower refers to the intensity of the light emitted by the pyrotechnic device, which directly affects how well it can be seen from a distance. Higher candlepower means greater visibility. Color is also crucial since different colors have varying degrees of visibility depending on their contrast with the background and the time of day. Some colors are more prominent in certain lighting conditions, making them easier to spot. Weather conditions, including factors like fog, rain, or overcast skies, can drastically reduce visibility. These elements can scatter the light emitted by pyrotechnics or obscure them altogether, thus influencing their effectiveness. Lastly, the ambient light in the surrounding environment plays a role. During the daytime, bright sunlight can obscure the visibility of pyrotechnic signals, while at night, they may be more easily seen. Understanding these factors is essential for maximizing the effectiveness of pyrotechnics in signaling or marking, ensuring they can be clearly perceived in various conditions.

8. What are two target tracking options available in the GBU-53's multi-mode seeker?

- A. GPS and radar**
- B. Imaging infrared and semi-active laser targeting**
- C. Electro-optical and laser guidance**
- D. Infrared and sonar**

The GBU-53/B StormBreaker, equipped with a multi-mode seeker, has advanced targeting capabilities that utilize imaging infrared and semi-active laser targeting. These two options allow for flexible engagement of targets in various weather conditions and across different terrains. Imaging infrared tracking enables the weapon to detect and lock onto targets by sensing their heat signatures, making it effective for identifying vehicles and other warm objects. This capability is particularly beneficial in low-visibility environments where traditional visual systems may fail. Semi-active laser targeting, on the other hand, utilizes a laser designator to mark the target. The weapon homes in on the reflected laser energy emitted from a designator, allowing for precise targeting. This method is effective for engagements requiring high accuracy, particularly against stationary or slow-moving threats. Together, these two targeting methods enhance the GBU-53's versatility and effectiveness on the battlefield, allowing it to adapt to different mission profiles and conditions.

9. Even though TO 11-1-38 has its own safety section, what other publication should you reference for safely transporting explosive items on base?

A. AFJMAN 91-202

B. AFMAN 91-201

C. AFH 91-101

D. AFI 91-204

The correct reference for safely transporting explosive items on base is AFMAN 91-201. This publication provides comprehensive guidelines and standards for the safe handling, storage, and transportation of munitions, explosives, and potential hazards related to their transportation. Its focus on safety regulations and practices is essential for anyone dealing with munitions systems, ensuring compliance with Department of Defense directives and minimizing risks during transport. While there may be specific sections for safety in TO 11-1-38, AFMAN 91-201 acts as a crucial supplementary resource that covers broader regulatory practices and safety concerns associated with munitions transport, reinforcing the principles set forth in the technical order. This is vital for maintaining safety protocols within the operational environment where explosive items are involved. Other publications, while they may touch on aspects of safety, do not offer the same comprehensive approach specifically tailored towards the nuances of transporting explosives.

10. What component is not part of the guidance section of the AGM-114?

A. Control fins

B. Guidance system

C. Wings

D. Propeller

The AGM-114, commonly known as the Hellfire missile, is composed of several key sections that work in tandem to ensure precision guidance and control during its flight towards a target. The guidance section is specifically responsible for directing the missile towards its intended target and typically includes elements that enhance its maneuverability and target acquisition capabilities. Control fins and the guidance system are integral parts of this section. The control fins provide aerodynamic stability and help steer the missile during flight, while the guidance system processes target data and makes real-time adjustments to ensure accuracy. In contrast, wings are designed to improve lift and stability, which can assist in flight but do not play a role in guidance per se. These components typically belong to the airframe structure but do not directly contribute to the function of guiding the missile. The propeller, while a propulsion component associated with certain types of munitions, is not relevant within the context of the AGM-114, which uses a different propulsion mechanism. Therefore, the wings stand out as a component that is not part of the guidance section, highlighting the distinction between structural elements that support flight and those involved in targeting and control.

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://cdc2w051setb.examzify.com>

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