

# E Mod Patriot Missile Group (PMG) 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 ICC view shows how many hostile tracks a battery is tracking?**
  - A. FP Status**
  - B. URLAT**
  - C. Battalion Tracking Summary S/I**
  - D. Tab 59**
  
- 2. How many points can be found in ICC Tab 71?**
  - A. 400 points**
  - B. 800 points**
  - C. 600 points**
  - D. 1000 points**
  
- 3. The TBM Threat Set Control is managed on which ICC tab?**
  - A. 70**
  - B. 50**
  - C. 44**
  - D. 61**
  
- 4. Which ICC tab corresponds to Operator Correlation + Track Number Change?**
  - A. Tab 14**
  - B. Tab 50**
  - C. Tab 64**
  - D. Tab 15**
  
- 5. Which ICC tab is used for operator correlation?**
  - A. Tab 50**
  - B. Tab 64**
  - C. Tab 15**
  - D. Tab 14**

- 6. Which crewmember in the ICC is responsible for ID of all targets?**
- A. EA**
  - B. FU**
  - C. TDX**
  - D. TD**
- 7. To access ICC location planning, which tab would you open?**
- A. Tab 12**
  - B. Tab 62**
  - C. Tab 14**
  - D. Tab 68**
- 8. Which of the following is a method available to the ICC for friendly protect?**
- A. Inhibiting Engagements**
  - B. Pitch calibration**
  - C. Azimuth calibration**
  - D. Time to Last Launch**
- 9. ICC tab 18 contains which parameter set?**
- A. BN TADIL Correlation Parameters**
  - B. BN TADIL System Diagnostics**
  - C. BN TADIL Command & Control**
  - D. BN TADIL Track Data**
- 10. Which document is issued for wartime operations to coordinate Link 11B communications?**
- A. OPTASKLINK**
  - B. OPORD**
  - C. WARNO**
  - D. SOP**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which ICC view shows how many hostile tracks a battery is tracking?**

**A. FP Status**

**B. URLAT**

**C. Battalion Tracking Summary S/I**

**D. Tab 59**

Tracking workload at the battalion level is what this view is built for. The Battalion Tracking Summary S/I is the ICC view that pulls in all active hostile tracks that the battery is monitoring and displays the count for quick situational awareness. That direct visibility on how many targets are being tracked makes it the best match for answering how many hostile tracks the battery is tracking. The other views focus on different data: FP Status centers on firing point status or readiness, URLAT covers location-related information rather than track counts, and Tab 59 isn't the specific tracking-count view.

**2. How many points can be found in ICC Tab 71?**

**A. 400 points**

**B. 800 points**

**C. 600 points**

**D. 1000 points**

In this test, the points reflect the total scoring weight assigned to ICC Tab 71. Each tab has a predefined maximum point value, representing how much credit the items in that tab contribute to your overall score. ICC Tab 71 is weighted at 800 points, so the maximum you can earn from that tab is 800. The other numbers don't align with Tab 71's established weighting, which is why 800 is the correct total.

**3. The TBM Threat Set Control is managed on which ICC tab?**

**A. 70**

**B. 50**

**C. 44**

**D. 61**

In the ICC interface, different management tasks are organized on numbered tabs, and TBM threat management lives on a specific one. The function to configure and manage TBM Threat Set Control is located on the tab labeled with the number 44. So when you need to work with TBM threat sets, you open tab 44. The other tab numbers correspond to different areas of the ICC and aren't used for TBM Threat Set Control.

#### **4. Which ICC tab corresponds to Operator Correlation + Track Number Change?**

- A. Tab 14**
- B. Tab 50**
- C. Tab 64**
- D. Tab 15**

The task is about where the operator uses track-management tools in the ICC interface, specifically the combination of linking detections to existing tracks and adjusting how tracks are numbered. The tab that is designed to handle both of these actions is the one for operator track management. It puts the two related functions in one place so you can correlate a detected target to a track and then immediately change the track's number to reflect its priority or assignment. This streamlined placement supports consistent target identification and ordering across displays and weapons planning. Other tabs focus on different system tasks and don't provide this combined capability, so they aren't the correct choice.

#### **5. Which ICC tab is used for operator correlation?**

- A. Tab 50**
- B. Tab 64**
- C. Tab 15**
- D. Tab 14**

The main idea is that operator correlation is handled through the ICC interface that is dedicated to reviewing and adjusting how detections are matched to existing tracks. Tab 15 is the one designed for this purpose, giving the operator the tools to verify, modify, or override track-to-target associations and to confirm correlation decisions before they influence engagement actions. This tab typically provides the visualization and controls needed to assess correlation results, reassign detections, and propagate those changes into the engagement plan, ensuring that the system's automatic correlation aligns with the operator's judgment. Other ICC tabs serve different functions, such as monitoring system status, displaying data links, or planning engagements, so they aren't the place to perform operator-driven correlation adjustments.

**6. Which crewmember in the ICC is responsible for ID of all targets?**

- A. EA
- B. FU
- C. TDX
- D. TD**

The main idea is that identifying every target before any action is taken is centralized in a single ICC role dedicated to target recognition. The crewmember assigned this task is the Target Designator. This person scans and analyzes the radar tracks, confirms which tracks correspond to actual targets, and assigns the official designations so everyone in the system is talking about the same objects. Having a single role responsible for ID prevents confusion and reduces the chance of misidentifying a friendly or non-threat as a target, which is critical for safe and effective engagement decisions. Other roles support the process but do not carry the ID duty for every target. One role focuses on whether an engagement should proceed, another handles launching and fire control, and another handles data or workflow tasks. By concentrating target identification in the Target Designator, the ICC maintains clear, consistent target recognition before any engagement is planned or executed.

**7. To access ICC location planning, which tab would you open?**

- A. Tab 12
- B. Tab 62**
- C. Tab 14
- D. Tab 68

Access to ICC location planning is found by opening the tab dedicated to that planning function. In this interface, tools are organized by modules, so the tab labeled for ICC location planning brings up the correct workspace with the coordinates, maps, and planning controls you need. Other tabs correspond to different tasks and won't show the ICC location planning features, which is why this tab is the appropriate one to use. If you ever can't find it, look for a label or icon that clearly indicates ICC or location planning within the tab bar.

**8. Which of the following is a method available to the ICC for friendly protect?**

- A. Inhibiting Engagements**
- B. Pitch calibration
- C. Azimuth calibration
- D. Time to Last Launch

Preventing fratricide is the key idea here. The ICC can inhibit engagements, which means it can block or suppress intercept decisions for tracks identified as friendly or non-threats. This capability lets the system avoid firing on own forces during complex multi-asset operations, ensuring friendly units aren't mistakenly engaged. The other options don't serve that protective purpose: calibrations for pitch or azimuth adjust sensor or launcher geometry and don't control whether the system fires, and Time to Last Launch is simply a metric of past activity, not a protective maneuver. So inhibiting engagements is the method the ICC uses to protect friendly forces.

**9. ICC tab 18 contains which parameter set?**

- A. BN TADIL Correlation Parameters**
- B. BN TADIL System Diagnostics**
- C. BN TADIL Command & Control**
- D. BN TADIL Track Data**

The key idea here is how the system decides that separate reports from BN TADIL actually refer to the same target. Tab 18 is dedicated to the BN TADIL Correlation Parameters, which configure the rules and thresholds for linking those reports into a single track. These settings determine when two observations are considered the same object, how close in time and space they must be, and how much difference between tracks is tolerable before treating them as separate targets. This is what enables accurate data fusion and prevents duplicating tracks. The other areas—system diagnostics, command and control, or the actual track data—serve different purposes (checking health, managing operations, or carrying the track information themselves). They aren't what tab 18 stores, which is specifically the configuration for how correlation is performed.

**10. Which document is issued for wartime operations to coordinate Link 11B communications?**

- A. OPTASKLINK**
- B. OPORD**
- C. WARNO**
- D. SOP**

Coordinating a Link 11B network in wartime is handled with a dedicated tasking document that specifies exactly how the data link will be set up and operated. This document lays out the net structure, call signs, frequency and timing parameters, and encryption or protection details, ensuring all units stay synchronized and can exchange data securely during operations. That makes OPTASKLINK the right choice for coordinating Link 11B communications in wartime. Other documents serve broader or routine purposes: an OPORD directs the overall mission and tasking but doesn't provide the specific network parameters for Link 11; a WARNO is an early warning notice; and a SOP outlines standard operating procedures for routine activities rather than the wartime network plan.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://emodpmg.examzify.com>**

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

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