

Patriot 14E Table IV 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 term describes an airborne threat that passes through a defensive layer?**
 - A. A decoy**
 - B. A friendly aircraft**
 - C. An airborne threat that passes through a defensive layer**
 - D. A ground-based obstacle**

- 2. What is the purpose of the SAAFR?**
 - A. To manage UHF encryption**
 - B. To facilitate movement of rotary wing Army aviation assets below the coordinating altitude**
 - C. To coordinate airspace for fixed-wing aircraft**
 - D. To encrypt data**

- 3. What is the area in square meters covered by the AMG's minimum footprint (10 meters by 10 meters)?**
 - A. 25 square meters**
 - B. 100 square meters**
 - C. 150 square meters**
 - D. 200 square meters**

- 4. In SM 2's definition, which capability is listed?**
 - A. ABT**
 - B. CM/ABT**
 - C. TBM/ABT**
 - D. CM/ABT/TBM/Self**

- 5. Which designation is used for the tripod with the M2A2 aiming circle?**
 - A. M25**
 - B. M14**
 - C. M24**
 - D. M30**

- 6. Where can you find the TTDB?**
- A. Tab 44**
 - B. Tab 70**
 - C. Tab 81**
 - D. Tab 78**
- 7. True or False: When leveling the semitrailer, you can use the outrigger toggle switches in diagonal pairs.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Sometimes**
 - D. Not allowed**
- 8. Which symbol is used to enter a Non-mission capable fault on a PMCS Form?**
- A. X**
 - B. O**
 - C. Delta**
 - D. Star**
- 9. Operating hours and road march determine the _____ of PMCS.**
- A. Scope**
 - B. Frequency**
 - C. Duration**
 - D. Priority**
- 10. Where would you go to see the nine most threatening engageable tracks?**
- A. Threat Log**
 - B. Track Amp Data**
 - C. Radar Display**
 - D. Engagement Summary**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes an airborne threat that passes through a defensive layer?

- A. A decoy
- B. A friendly aircraft
- C. An airborne threat that passes through a defensive layer**
- D. A ground-based obstacle

The key idea is recognizing how a defense categorizes threats by whether they get through a layer. The term in question is defined as an airborne threat that passes through a defensive layer, which directly captures the situation where the defense layer fails to stop the threat and it continues onward. This distinction matters because it highlights penetration of defenses and the need for additional or higher-level protection to counter such threats. In contrast, a decoy is simply a lure and not an actual threat, a friendly aircraft is not hostile, and a ground-based obstacle operates on the ground rather than in the air.

2. What is the purpose of the SAAFR?

- A. To manage UHF encryption
- B. To facilitate movement of rotary wing Army aviation assets below the coordinating altitude**
- C. To coordinate airspace for fixed-wing aircraft
- D. To encrypt data

The main idea here is that SAAFR is about coordinating and deconflicting low-altitude Army helicopter operations. It provides procedures and routes that allow rotary-wing assets to move safely and efficiently below the coordinating altitude, where standard airspace control is more flexible but still requires coordination with other airspace users. This is why it best matches the purpose of facilitating movement of Army aviation below that altitude. It isn't about encrypting communications or data, and it isn't primarily about coordinating airspace for fixed-wing aircraft, so those options don't fit the function of SAAFR.

3. What is the area in square meters covered by the AMG's minimum footprint (10 meters by 10 meters)?

- A. 25 square meters
- B. 100 square meters**
- C. 150 square meters
- D. 200 square meters

Area is found by multiplying the length by the width. For a footprint that measures 10 meters by 10 meters, the area is $10 \times 10 = 100$ square meters. This square shape has side length 10 meters, so its area is the square of that length. The other numbers would come from different dimensions, for example 25 from 5 by 5, 150 from 15 by 10, and 200 from 20 by 10. So the area covered is 100 square meters.

4. In SM 2's definition, which capability is listed?

- A. ABT
- B. CM/ABT
- C. TBM/ABT**
- D. CM/ABT/TBM/Self

The item tests which threat categories are included in SM 2's definition. SM 2's definition specifies TBM and ABT as the capabilities, meaning it covers Theater Ballistic Missiles and Air-Breathing Threats. This pairing shows the system is described as capable against both ballistic threats within the theater and air-breathing targets like aircraft or drones, reflecting its intended operational envelope. The other options either omit one of these threat types or add elements not listed in the definition (for example, including Self or CM), which is not part of SM 2's defined capabilities. Hence, TBM/ABT is the correct listing.

5. Which designation is used for the tripod with the M2A2 aiming circle?

- A. M25
- B. M14
- C. M24**
- D. M30

In these designation systems, the instrument and its mounting are each assigned their own model number, and tripods are specified to fit particular instruments. The M2A2 aiming circle is paired with the tripod designated M24. That M24 tripod is the standard mount designed to support the M2A2, giving the correct stability and alignment for accurate aiming measurements. Other tripods—designated differently—are intended for other instruments or configurations, so they aren't the correct pairing for the M2A2 aiming circle.

6. Where can you find the TTDB?

- A. Tab 44**
- B. Tab 70
- C. Tab 81
- D. Tab 78

The TTDB refers to the Target Track Data Bank, a repository of track data used for targeting decisions. In this system's interface, the data bank for tracking and target information is located on the tab that is specifically designated for TTDB-related data. That tab is Tab 44, so it is the correct place to find the TTDB. The other tabs serve different functions and do not house the TTDB, so they aren't the right place to look.

7. True or False: When leveling the semitrailer, you can use the outrigger toggle switches in diagonal pairs.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Sometimes
- D. Not allowed

Leveling a semitrailer requires keeping the frame square and stable. The outriggers are individual controls, and using two opposite corners at the same time—diagonal pairs—puts twisting forces on the trailer and can create an unstable, unsafe setup. Instead, adjust the legs in a controlled way that maintains a level, straight chassis, such as lowering legs on one side or in adjacent pairs and then balancing the opposite side as needed. This approach avoids twisting and helps ensure solid support before loading or hitching.

8. Which symbol is used to enter a Non-mission capable fault on a PMCS Form?

- A. X**
- B. O
- C. Delta
- D. Star

In PMCS notation, a fault that makes the item non-mission capable is marked with an X. This simple symbol quickly flags deficiencies that prevent the equipment from performing its intended mission, signaling that the item needs repair before it can be considered ready. The O symbol typically denotes that the item is serviceable or mission capable, so it wouldn't be used to indicate a fault. Delta and Star aren't part of the standard PMCS markings for recording non-mission capable faults, so they wouldn't accurately convey the status. Using X keeps the language of the form consistent and immediately understandable to everyone involved in maintenance and readiness.

9. Operating hours and road march determine the _____ of PMCS.

- A. Scope
- B. Frequency**
- C. Duration
- D. Priority

The frequency of PMCS is driven by how much the equipment is used. When operating hours accumulate and road marches are completed, wear and potential faults can develop more quickly, so inspections and services need to occur more often to keep the equipment mission-ready. In other words, usage dictates how often you perform PMCS. The other aspects — scope, which checks are done; duration, how long PMCS takes; and priority, the urgency of fixes — are separate attributes. Usage patterns mainly determine how often the checks happen.

10. Where would you go to see the nine most threatening engageable tracks?

A. Threat Log

B. Track Amp Data

C. Radar Display

D. Engagement Summary

This question tests your ability to identify where the system presents the top, ready-to-engage threat tracks. The Track Amp Data screen is designed to show track information that has been amplified for decision-making and filtered to those tracks that are currently engageable. It typically displays the nine strongest, most relevant targets so you can quickly assess which ones pose the highest instant threat and are within engagement parameters. The other displays serve different purposes: Threat Log records past or detected threats, the Radar Display shows the raw radar picture, and the Engagement Summary tracks the outcomes and status of engagements. So the nine most threatening engageable tracks are found on the Track Amp Data screen because it is the view compiled specifically to present prioritized, action-ready targets.

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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://patriot14etable4.examzify.com>

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

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