

Patriot Master Gunner (PMG) Module C Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which code corresponds to the range H300H-H349H?**
 - A. LLTR**
 - B. MRR**
 - C. ROA**
 - D. LOMEZ**

- 2. What is employed in order to minimize the impact of intermittent faults on operator activity, particularly during higher alert states?**
 - A. A non-switchable filter of CRT fault alerts**
 - B. Automatic fault suppression across all displays**
 - C. Manual acknowledgement of faults only**
 - D. A switchable filter of CRT fault alerts**

- 3. Which category of response can be performed online while the unit operates?**
 - A. Standby**
 - B. Fight while fix**
 - C. Fight**
 - D. Fix**

- 4. ABMLs differ in their intensity based on the criteria?**
 - A. Guidelines**
 - B. Scenario Intensity**
 - C. Database**
 - D. Frequency**

- 5. Which statement best reflects USMTF's purpose as described?**
 - A. It encrypts all communications**
 - B. It standardizes messages across services**
 - C. It provides technical and management guidance for the USMTF program to support C4I systems**
 - D. It eliminates the need for C4I systems**

- 6. ABML 8 is Netted.**
- A. Netted**
 - B. Unnetted**
 - C. Debarked**
 - D. Zeroed**
- 7. Splash reports are sent immediately; which option matches this timing?**
- A. Immediately**
 - B. After 5 minutes**
 - C. On request**
 - D. End of engagement**
- 8. WP that covers obvious faults, such as tripped circuit breakers, cheated interlocks, or visual indications during fault isolation?**
- A. Operational Faults observed by operator (WP 8202)**
 - B. Fault Isolation Standards, WP 8210**
 - C. Obvious faults such as tripped circuit breakers, cheated interlocks, or visual indications during fault isolation**
 - D. Fire Platoon Alert Response Requirements, WP 8200**
- 9. Which range corresponds to the code SAAFR?**
- A. F450H-F499H**
 - B. SAAFR**
 - C. 100H-149H**
 - D. F50H-F99H**
- 10. What does the Free weapons control status mean?**
- A. Engage on order**
 - B. Engage that is not positively identified as a friend**
 - C. Engage only friend targets**
 - D. Engage anything moving**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which code corresponds to the range H300H-H349H?

- A. LLTR
- B. MRR
- C. ROA
- D. LOMEZ**

This tests how a numeric code range maps to its alphanumeric label in the PMG coding system. Each block within the H series has a specific four-letter tag. When you look up the range H300H-H349H in the standard mapping chart, the label assigned to that block is LOMEZ. That's why it's the best match for this range. The other labels correspond to different H-range blocks, so they don't fit 300 through 349.

2. What is employed in order to minimize the impact of intermittent faults on operator activity, particularly during higher alert states?

- A. A non-switchable filter of CRT fault alerts
- B. Automatic fault suppression across all displays
- C. Manual acknowledgement of faults only
- D. A switchable filter of CRT fault alerts**

Minimizing distraction from intermittent faults during high-alert states comes from giving the operator control over fault visibility. Intermittent faults can trigger repeated CRT fault alerts, cluttering displays and increasing workload at a time when attention is scarce. A switchable filter lets you enable alert filtering during high-alert conditions, suppressing non-critical or transient fault messages so you can focus on what's essential. When conditions allow, you can switch the filter off to reveal all faults for full awareness or diagnostics. This balances safety and workload better than filters that are always on, automatic suppression across all displays, or relying on manual acknowledgement alone.

3. Which category of response can be performed online while the unit operates?

- A. Standby
- B. Fight while fix**
- C. Fight
- D. Fix

This asks which response lets you address issues without taking the unit offline while it's in operation. The best choice is the one that lets you continue the mission while you perform maintenance or repair tasks. Fight while fix means you keep engaging or operating the unit (fighting) while you simultaneously perform fixes. That aligns with staying online during operation and handling faults on the fly. Standby would pause actions, not suitable when you need to keep moving or fighting. Fight focuses on engaging with no repair work. Fix implies stopping to repair, which breaks continuous operation. So, fighting while fixing is the only option that allows both tasks at the same time.

4. ABMLs differ in their intensity based on the criteria?

A. Guidelines

B. Scenario Intensity

C. Database

D. Frequency

The level of intensity for ABMLs is determined by the Scenario Intensity. The scenario sets how demanding the exercise will be—how many factors are active, how quickly events unfold, and how much pressure is on decision-making. Guidelines provide the framework to create and standardize ABMLs, but they don't define the exact intensity of a specific ABML. A database stores ABML records and metadata, not the intensity level itself. Frequency affects how often an ABML is run, not how hard a single ABML is. So the scenario intensity is the best answer because it directly controls how challenging and demanding the ABML feels.

5. Which statement best reflects USMTF's purpose as described?

A. It encrypts all communications

B. It standardizes messages across services

C. It provides technical and management guidance for the USMTF program to support C4I systems

D. It eliminates the need for C4I systems

USMTF is about providing both the technical standards and the management framework needed to run the USMTF program so C4I systems can work together smoothly. It isn't just about making formats uniform; it also covers how the program is guided, funded, maintained, and integrated across the services, ensuring that different branches can exchange messages reliably within a common structure. That broader scope is why the statement describing providing technical and management guidance for the USMTF program to support C4I systems is the best fit. Encryption of all communications isn't the focus here, and eliminating the need for C4I systems is incorrect.

6. ABML 8 is Netted.

A. Netted

B. Unnetted

C. Debarked

D. Zeroed

The key idea here is understanding what the status describes for ABML items. Netting is a safety/handling status that means the item has been secured with a protective netting or is kept in a netted configuration to prevent movement, damage, or snagging during transport and storage. Saying ABML 8 is netted tells you that it has undergone this securing step and is treated as a netted asset. If it were unnetted, there would be no net securing the item, which raises safety and handling concerns. Debarked isn't relevant to this kind of status; it typically refers to removing bark or extraction from a container, not to how an asset is secured. Zeroed is a different concept altogether, usually about aligning sights or data to a reference point, not about physical netting or securing. So, the description ABML 8 is netted correctly communicates that the item has the protective netting applied for safe handling and transport.

7. Splash reports are sent immediately; which option matches this timing?

- A. Immediately**
- B. After 5 minutes**
- C. On request**
- D. End of engagement**

Timing is about how fast the information is shared after the event occurs or data is ready. When Splash reports are sent immediately, it means the report goes out as soon as the data is available, with no delay. This quick distribution supports rapid situational awareness and fast decision-making, which is crucial in urgent or time-sensitive contexts. The other options introduce some form of delay or dependence on action: a fixed pause after minutes, a report that requires someone to trigger it, or waiting until the engagement ends before sending. These delays reduce timeliness, which is why they don't match the requirement for immediate sending.

8. WP that covers obvious faults, such as tripped circuit breakers, cheated interlocks, or visual indications during fault isolation?

- A. Operational Faults observed by operator (WP 8202)**
- B. Fault Isolation Standards, WP 8210**
- C. Obvious faults such as tripped circuit breakers, cheated interlocks, or visual indications during fault isolation**
- D. Fire Platoon Alert Response Requirements, WP 8200**

Focusing on obvious faults means recognizing issues that are immediately evident from simple indicators during fault isolation, such as a circuit breaker tripping, an interlock being bypassed, or a clear visual cue. A Work Package that covers these obvious faults is built around rapid, safe actions for faults that don't require deep investigation—you can see and confirm them right away and respond accordingly. That exact description matches the scenario described, making it the best fit. The other Work Packages address different situations: faults observed by an operator may depend on judgment, fault isolation standards cover the overall process for isolating faults (not just the obvious ones), and Fire Platoon Alert Response Requirements deal with fire-related procedures, which aren't about fault isolation.

9. Which range corresponds to the code SAAFR?

- A. F450H-F499H**
- B. SAAFR**
- C. 100H-149H**
- D. F50H-F99H**

The question tests how you map a code to its assigned numeric-alphanumeric range in the PMG coding system. SAAFR is tied to a specific block of item numbers, which is the F450H-F499H range. This means any SAAFR designation corresponds to numbers 450 through 499 with the H suffix. The other ranges represent different blocks and do not contain the SAAFR designation, so they don't match. A direct association in the reference tables confirms that SAAFR belongs to the F450H-F499H block.

10. What does the Free weapons control status mean?

- A. Engage on order
- B. Engage that is not positively identified as a friend**
- C. Engage only friend targets
- D. Engage anything moving

Free weapons control status is the least restrictive posture for firing. It means you may engage targets that are not positively identified as friendly. In other words, if a target isn't confirmed as a friend, you're allowed to engage it right away, relying on your sensor data and ROE guidance to avoid harming friendlies and noncombatants. This setup supports rapid response when delaying a shot could let a threat harm you or others. Why this fits best: the defining idea here is identification — not firing only when a target is confirmed as friend or waiting for an order. The other options describe different restrictions (waiting for a command, only firing on friends, or firing at anything that moves) and don't capture the intended meaning of Free.

SAMPLE

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://pgmmodulec.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE