USMC MOS 0352 Anti-Tank Missileman Knowledge Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. What is the mission of an APC?

A. To provide direct assault support to infantry.

B. To transport dismounts from point A to point B, but it does not directly support the infantry in the assault.

C. To perform air defense.

D. To carry passengers for transport only.

2. What is passive armor?

A. Any armor that acts to disrupt incoming missiles.

B. Any armor that does not act or react due to incoming or impacting projectiles.

C. Armor that uses an active counter-attack.

D. Armor that absorbs with explosive energy.

3. What does BGM stand for?

A. Ballistic Guided Missile

B. Guided Ballistic Module

C. Ballistic Ground Missile

D. Ballistic Guided Module

4. Which statement is true about the guidance subsystem of the FGM 148?

A. It consists of the seeker and the GEU

B. It contains the LTA

C. It contains the warhead assembly

D. It includes the infrared sight only

5. In range safety procedures, how far should the missile be moved away from the firing position?

A. 10 meters

B. 25 meters

C. 50 meters

D. 100 meters

6. At what distance does the laser from the LRF approximately cover track to turret of a tank?

A. 1,000 meters

B. 3,000 meters

C. 5,000 meters

D. 2,000 meters

7. Which armor type uses a secondary explosion to counter projectile effects?

A. Passive armor

B. Non-explosive reactive armor

C. Explosive reactive armor

D. Active armor

8. In the missile system, what is the M98A2 primarily used as?

A. A targeting device

B. A propulsion module

C. A sensing unit

D. Command Launch Unit

9. What is the mission of a recon vehicle?

A. To engage in direct combat and seize objectives.

B. To scout well forward of its parent unit and gather information about the threat and terrain without coming into direct contact with the enemy.

C. To transport dismounts to front lines.

D. To provide heavy artillery fire.

10. Which role is the support security element in an anti-armor hunter-killer team?

A. Medic

B. Ammo man/automatic weapons

C. Team leader/communications

D. Gunner

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the mission of an APC?

A. To provide direct assault support to infantry.

B. To transport dismounts from point A to point B, but it does not directly support the infantry in the assault.

C. To perform air defense.

D. To carry passengers for transport only.

APCs are built to move infantry quickly and safely across the battlefield. Their primary mission is to transport dismounted Marines from one location to another while providing protection from small arms fire and shrapnel. This mobility allows infantry to dismount under cover and maneuver toward the objective, using the APCs as armored support during transit rather than as the main assault force. While a mounted weapon may offer some local suppression, APCs are not designed to deliver the direct assault or to serve as an air defense platform. They aren't simply buses for passengers; their armored mobility and protection are what enable infantry to reach and engage the objective effectively.

2. What is passive armor?

A. Any armor that acts to disrupt incoming missiles.

B. Any armor that does not act or react due to incoming or impacting projectiles.

C. Armor that uses an active counter-attack.

D. Armor that absorbs with explosive energy.

Passive armor is protection that works without any active response to a threat. It relies on the armor's material properties and its physical design to absorb, deform, or deflect energy from an incoming projectile, without sensors, power, or countermeasures engaging. That means it doesn't act or react when hit, which matches the description given. In contrast, armor that disrupts a threat, uses an active counterattack, or relies on explosive energy on impact describes reactive or active protection systems rather than passive armor. So passive armor is simply armor that does not act or react to incoming or impacting projectiles.

3. What does BGM stand for?

A. Ballistic Guided Missile

B. Guided Ballistic Module

C. Ballistic Ground Missile

D. Ballistic Guided Module

Understanding BGM comes from recognizing how these weapon descriptors fit together. The acronym breaks down into three parts: Ballistic describes the type of trajectory the missile follows, Guided indicates it uses a guidance system to steer, and Missile is the actual platform name. When these are put in the conventional order to describe the weapon, the phrase Ballistic Guided Missile is produced, which matches standard military terminology for a guided missile with a ballistic-flight profile. The other options aren't used in this context because they swap or replace one of the key terms. Module isn't the proper term for the weapon itself, Ground doesn't describe the trajectory or the guidance effectively, and the word order with Ground or Module changes the meaning away from a guided ballistic missile.

4. Which statement is true about the guidance subsystem of the FGM 148?

A. It consists of the seeker and the GEU

B. It contains the LTA

C. It contains the warhead assembly

D. It includes the infrared sight only

The guidance subsystem of the FGM 148 is built from two main parts: the imaging infrared seeker and the Guidance Electronics Unit (GEU). The seeker provides the real-time infrared image of the target, while the GEU processes that data and generates the steering commands that drive the missile's control surfaces to keep the target in view and guide it to impact. The other items aren't part of this subsystem: the laser targeting assembly (LTA) isn't used on the Javelin's guidance, the warhead assembly is a separate payload, and saying it's only an infrared sight leaves out the crucial processing and control role of the GEU.

5. In range safety procedures, how far should the missile be moved away from the firing position?

A. 10 meters

B. 25 meters

C. 50 meters

D. 100 meters

Range safety procedures require moving away from the firing position after a missile is fired to get clear of the backblast, hot exhaust, and any debris that could harm the shooter or nearby personnel. For this system, 25 meters is the standard safe distance. This distance places you outside the immediate hazard zone while keeping operations efficient; too short a move (like 10 meters) risks staying in the backblast area, while moving farther (50 or 100 meters) isn't necessary for normal training unless the environment adds extra hazards. So, 25 meters is the appropriate, consistently applied distance.

6. At what distance does the laser from the LRF approximately cover track to turret of a tank?

A. 1,000 meters

B. 3,000 meters

C. 5,000 meters

D. 2,000 meters

The main idea here is how the laser range finder's beam footprint behaves with distance. The LRF doesn't produce a single pinpoint; the laser spot spreads as it travels. At about three kilometers, that spread becomes wide enough to span the horizontal distance from the tank's track line to its turret on a typical tank silhouette. That makes it a practical range where you're likely seeing a usable portion of the vehicle and can reliably measure distance to the target. Shorter ranges would yield a much smaller spot, not covering that track-to-turret area, while at much longer ranges the spot would be larger or less precise, but three thousand meters is the commonly cited approximate point for this coverage.

7. Which armor type uses a secondary explosion to counter projectile effects?

A. Passive armor

B. Non-explosive reactive armor

C. Explosive reactive armor

D. Active armor

Explosive reactive armor uses a layer that detonates when struck, creating a secondary explosion that disrupts the incoming projectile, especially the jet from a shaped charge, and reduces its penetration capability. The explosive layer momentarily expands or sends a shock into the jet, breaking it up or diverting energy so the outer armor does not take the full brunt of the impact. This is the defining feature: a built-in explosive reaction intended to defeat the effect of the attack. Passive armor relies only on the strength of the materials, with no reactive element. Non-explosive reactive armor uses deformable tiles or other mechanisms that counter the jet without an explosion. Active armor (or active protection systems) detects and intercepts threats, typically with sensors and countermeasures, rather than relying on a secondary explosion in the armor itself.

8. In the missile system, what is the M98A2 primarily used as?

A. A targeting device

B. A propulsion module

C. A sensing unit

D. Command Launch Unit

The M98A2 functions as the Command Launch Unit, serving as the fire-control brain and launch interface of the missile system. It takes targeting data from the sight, computes the firing solution (ballistic trajectory, lead, range, wind effects, etc.), and then issues the launch command to the missile. It isn't a propulsion module—the motor is inside the missile itself—nor is it merely a sensing or targeting device. Those roles belong to the missile's propulsion and sensors, while the M98A2 coordinates, computes, and initiates the shot.

9. What is the mission of a recon vehicle?

A. To engage in direct combat and seize objectives.

B. To scout well forward of its parent unit and gather information about the threat and terrain without coming into direct contact with the enemy.

C. To transport dismounts to front lines.

D. To provide heavy artillery fire.

Reconnaissance centers on gathering timely, actionable information about the enemy and the terrain while keeping exposure to a minimum. A recon vehicle is tasked to move well ahead of its parent unit to observe and report on threats and features of the ground, enabling the unit to plan and avoid ambushes or unnecessary contact. This forward scouting and information-gathering role is what lets the commander make informed decisions about routes, potential dangers, and where to concentrate forces. Other roles described would involve direct combat, transporting troops, or providing artillery fire, which are not the purpose of a recon vehicle.

10. Which role is the support security element in an anti-armor hunter-killer team?

A. Medic

B. Ammo man/automatic weapons

C. Team leader/communications

D. Gunner

The support security element in an anti-armor hunter-killer team is the ammo man/automatic weapons. This role is focused on ammunition management and providing immediate, suppressive fire to protect the team as they maneuver, reload, or prepare to engage a target. Having a dedicated ammo bearer who can also bring an automatic weapon to bear ensures continuous protection and rapid resupply, which is essential for maintaining stealth, momentum, and safety during the mission. The team leader/communications handles command and radios, the medic cares for casualties, and the gunner operates the anti-armor launcher—none of these are primarily about providing the security fire and ammo support that the ammo man offers.

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://usmcmos0352knowledge.examzify.com

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