2ND BATTALION, 15TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT (2-15FA) MQF PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **Which vehicle employment option positions the FSO in the fire support vehicle?**

   A. Control

   B. Observation

   C. Independent Observer

   D. None of the Above

2. **In a polar plot mission, what indicates how far above or below the observer's location the target is?**

   A. Altitude

   B. Elevation

   C. Angle T

   D. Vertical Shift

3. **Which command relationship involves the authority to organize and employ subordinate forces?**

   A. Tactical Control

   B. Operational Control

   C. Organizational Control

   D. Positive Control

4. **In what scenario might an observer call for FFE before completing a full bracket split?**

   A. When conditions are favorable

   B. During a rapid engagement

   C. When PER is adequate

   D. In a high-pressure situation

5. **How many transmissions are transmitted to the ship for the NSFS call for fire?**

   A. Three Transmissions

   B. Five Transmissions

   C. One Transmission

   D. Two Transmissions

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6. Which branch of service employs its attack rotary wing aviation primarily as a CAS platform?

A. Army

B. Navy

C. Air Force

D. Marine Corps

7. In the context of air operations, what does "JFO" stand for?

A. Joint Forward Observer

B. Joint Fire Operations

C. Joint Field Officer

D. Jet Fighter Operator

8. What term is used by a joint terminal attack controller during Type 1 and 2 control for granting weapons release clearance?

A. Abort

B. Cleared to Engage

C. Cleared Hot

D. Continue

9. During an illumination mission, if the flare burns out 60 mils above the ground and the OT factor is 2, what correction should the Observer send for HOB?

A. Down 150

B. Down 120

C. Down 100

D. Down 50

10. What is a requirement for personnel authorized to perform JFO duties?

A. A graduate of a primary duty skill identifier and additional ASI producing school.

B. Designated in writing by the first O-4 in the unit chain of command.

C. Maintain qualification as described in ATP 3-09.30 and the JFO MOA.

D. All of the Above

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which vehicle employment option positions the FSO in the fire support vehicle?

A. Control

B. Observation

C. Independent Observer

D. None of the Above

The choice that positions the Fire Support Officer (FSO) in the fire support vehicle is the control option. This option involves the FSO being embedded within the fire support vehicle, which enhances their ability to coordinate and manage fire support assets effectively in real-time. It allows for direct communication with both the maneuver units on the ground and the artillery units, facilitating timely adjustments to fires and ensuring accurate support based on the evolving battlefield situation. Using the control option enables an FSO to utilize the vehicle's communication capabilities and onboard technology to analyze the battlefield dynamically. This situational awareness is critical for making quick decisions, directing fire missions, and ensuring the success of the overall operation. In contrast, the observation option typically involves the FSO being positioned away from the fire support vehicle, focusing on gaining a visual perspective of the battlefield rather than directly controlling fire support operations. The independent observer role would further separate the FSO from the command and coordination functions that are best executed from within a vehicle. These other options do not provide the same level of integration and responsiveness characteristic of the control position.

2. In a polar plot mission, what indicates how far above or below the observer's location the target is?

A. Altitude

B. Elevation

C. Angle T

D. Vertical Shift

In a polar plot mission, the indicator that shows how far above or below the observer's location the target is referred to as Vertical Shift. This term specifically denotes the vertical displacement of the target relative to the observer's position. Vertical Shift captures the vertical component of the target's position, allowing for a clear understanding of any altitude differences between the observer and the target. In contrast, while altitude refers to the height of the target itself and elevation generally describes the angle above a reference point, neither of these terms alone conveys the precise vertical relationship to the observer's point. Angle T usually relates to the angle of the target's trajectory or direction of fire, rather than its vertical position relative to the observer. Therefore, Vertical Shift accurately encapsulates the concept needed to determine how the target's position compares to the observer's in the vertical plane.

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3. Which command relationship involves the authority to organize and employ subordinate forces?

A. Tactical Control

B. Operational Control

C. Organizational Control

D. Positive Control

Operational control is the command relationship that grants the authority to organize and employ subordinate forces effectively. This relationship allows the commander to direct and coordinate a variety of resources and units in a manner that aligns with the mission objectives. It encompasses the ability to deploy these forces and assign specific tasks, making it crucial for mission success. Operational control is typically less comprehensive than full command but enables the commander to ensure that subordinates are utilized effectively within the defined operational framework. This control is essential in joint and combined operations, where coordination between various forces is required to achieve strategic goals. The other relationships, while important, do not encompass the same breadth of authority. Tactical control, for instance, is focused more on the immediate direction of forces in the field, whereas organizational control pertains to the structure of units rather than their deployment. Positive control generally refers to the detailed oversight of operations rather than the broader command structure necessary for organizing subordinate forces.

4. In what scenario might an observer call for FFE before completing a full bracket split?

A. When conditions are favorable

B. During a rapid engagement

C. When PER is adequate

D. In a high-pressure situation

The scenario in which an observer might call for Fire for Effect (FFE) before completing a full bracket split is during a rapid engagement. This situation typically requires immediate action, as the target needs to be engaged quickly to minimize potential threats or to take advantage of a fleeting opportunity. In a rapid engagement, the urgency of the situation may outweigh the necessity for a complete bracket split, which is often executed to ensure accuracy and refine targeting based on observed impacts. Calling for FFE directly allows for the deployment of firepower quickly rather than spending additional time on bracket splitting. This approach is particularly effective when the observer has already gathered enough information on the target's location and has confidence in the effectiveness of the engagement. While favorable conditions, adequate PER (probability of detection), and high-pressure situations may influence decision-making, the driver for the early call for FFE remains the need for speed in response to an immediate operational need. This allows for maintaining momentum and capitalizing on the tactical situation at hand.

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5. How many transmissions are transmitted to the ship for the NSFS call for fire?

A. Three Transmissions

B. Five Transmissions

C. One Transmission

D. Two Transmissions

In naval gunfire support (NSFS), the call for fire typically consists of two transmissions to effectively communicate the necessary information to the ship. The first transmission includes the initial fire request, which details the target location, mission type, and any specific requirements for the strike. The second transmission usually contains the adjustments or corrections based on the ship's response, ensuring the fire support aligns with the target and mission objectives. This two-part communication process helps to establish clarity and precision in the firing procedure, which is essential in maritime operations where communication may be complicated by environmental factors. Thus, the correct answer reflects the standardized approach to naval fire support coordination.

6. Which branch of service employs its attack rotary wing aviation primarily as a CAS platform?

A. Army

B. Navy

C. Air Force

D. Marine Corps

The Marine Corps employs its attack rotary wing aviation primarily as a Close Air Support (CAS) platform. In this role, Marine Corps helicopters, such as the AH-1Z Viper, are integral to providing direct support to ground forces. This capability allows them to engage enemy forces close to friendly troops, facilitating a quick response to threats in the battlefield. The Marine Corps' emphasis on combined arms operations underscores the importance of integrating air and ground maneuvers, where rotary wing assets play a critical role in enhancing the effectiveness of infantry units by providing fire support and increasing overall situational awareness. In contrast, while the Army does utilize attack helicopters for close air support, its approach also places significant emphasis on offensive operations and troop transport. The Navy primarily focuses its rotary wing aviation for anti-submarine warfare and logistics support, while the Air Force employs its aircraft more typically for broader strategic bombing and air superiority roles rather than specifically for on-call ground support like the Marine Corps.

7. In the context of air operations, what does "JFO" stand for?

A. Joint Forward Observer

B. Joint Fire Operations

C. Joint Field Officer

D. Jet Fighter Operator

"JFO" stands for "Joint Forward Observer." This term is crucial in the context of air operations, as a Joint Forward Observer is a trained individual who coordinates air support and observes fire missions, ensuring that they are accurately directed onto targets. These observers play a critical role in integrating air power with ground operations, facilitating the communication between ground forces and air units to enhance effectiveness during combat operations. In modern military operations, JFOs are essential for synchronizing various kinds of support, including close air support, which can significantly influence the outcome of engagements on the battlefield.

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8. What term is used by a joint terminal attack controller during Type 1 and 2 control for granting weapons release clearance?

A. Abort

B. Cleared to Engage

C. Cleared Hot

D. Continue

The term "Cleared Hot" is used by a joint terminal attack controller (JTAC) to grant weapons release clearance during Type 1 and Type 2 control. In the context of joint terminal attack control, "Cleared Hot" indicates that the JTAC has determined the target is properly identified, the risk of fratricide is acceptable, and the aircraft is authorized to engage with its weapons. This term is crucial for effective communication and safety during air-to-ground operations, as it helps to ensure that all parties involved are coordinated and aware of the rules of engagement. The JTAC's responsibility is to ensure the safety of both friendly and enemy forces while maximizing the effectiveness of the strike, and using "Cleared Hot" signifies that all necessary checks have been made, allowing the aircraft to proceed with the attack. Understanding this terminology is essential for personnel involved in close air support operations, as it reflects a clear and concise decision made by the JTAC to authorize the use of munitions against a designated target.

9. During an illumination mission, if the flare burns out 60 mils above the ground and the OT factor is 2, what correction should the Observer send for HOB?

A. Down 150

B. Down 120

C. Down 100

D. Down 50

*For an illumination mission, determining the appropriate correction for Height of Burst (HOB) involves understanding the relationship between the flare's burn-out altitude, the OT factor (which represents the adjustment needed based on the distance to the target), and the way these elements interact in the field. In this scenario, the flare burns out at 60 mils above the ground. To convert the height from mils to meters, we can use a rule of thumb that every 1000 mils equals 1 meter at 1000 meters away. Therefore, 60 mils equates to a height of 0.06 meters, or approximately 6 centimeters above the ground. Next, applying the OT factor of 2 means that the distance needs to be adjusted accordingly. The OT factor effectively doubles the required correction. So, if 60 mils converts to a height of 60 meters (assuming the target is a significant distance away), the observer would need to send a correction of 2 times the initial height related to the OT factor. Calculating the total adjustment gives us: - Original height = 60 meters - OT factor = 2 - Required correction = 60 * 2 = 120 This correction means that the*

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10. What is a requirement for personnel authorized to perform JFO duties?

A. A graduate of a primary duty skill identifier and additional ASI producing school.

B. Designated in writing by the first O-4 in the unit chain of command.

C. Maintain qualification as described in ATP 3-09.30 and the JFO MOA.

D. All of the Above

The correct answer encompasses all the critical requirements that individuals must meet to be authorized to perform Joint Fires Observer (JFO) duties. First, completing a primary duty skill identifier and the respective additional skill identifier (ASI) producing school is vital as it equips personnel with the necessary foundational knowledge and skills specific to their role. This ensures that they have received formal training relevant to JFO tasks. Second, being designated in writing by the first O-4 in the unit chain of command emphasizes the hierarchical structure and the importance of formal acknowledgment of an individual's qualifications and responsibilities. This formality helps maintain accountability and ensures that only qualified individuals are tasked with such critical duties. Lastly, maintaining qualification as outlined in Army Techniques Publication (ATP) 3-09.30 and the JFO Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is crucial for sustaining the proficiency needed for JFO operations. This qualification process ensures that personnel remain current with the evolving tactics, techniques, and procedures associated with joint fire support. Collectively, these requirements assure that personnel performing JFO duties are adequately trained, formally designated, and continuously qualified in the complexities of joint fire operations, which is vital for mission success.

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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:

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

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