ARMY OCS CALL FOR FIRE 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. **In the Refine step of End of Mission, deviation must be reduced to within what value and range to within what?**

   A. Deviation +/- less than 30, range +/- 50

   B. Deviation +/- less than 20, range +/- 40

   C. Deviation +/- less than 10, range +/- 20

   D. Deviation +/- less than 50, range +/- 100

2. **In a CFF what is the standard method of Target Location?**

   A. Grid

   B. Polar coordinates

   C. Azimuth and range from observer

   D. Visual line of sight

3. **Which sequence correctly describes how to determine the OT factor?**

   A. Divide the distance from the observer to the target by 1000; round to the nearest whole number; if the decimal is .5, round to the nearest even; and if the distance is less than 1000 express OT factor as decimal

   B. Multiply the distance by 1000; round to the nearest whole; if decimal is .5 round up; always express OT factor as a whole number

   C. Add 1000 to the distance; round to the nearest ten; always express OT factor as a decimal

   D. Divide by 100; round to the nearest whole; if decimal is .5 round down; express as decimal when distance > 1000

4. **What is a 'Check Fire' and when is it used?**

   A. A pause in firing to re-evaluate safety and coordination or to align with changes on the battlefield.

   B. A command to fire all rounds immediately.

   C. A routine maintenance check of how many rounds remain.

   D. A signal to attack from multiple directions.

5. **Which of the following is a correct component of the deviation correction formula?**

   A. OT Factor and Spotting

   B. OT Factor and Range

   C. Spotting and Range

   D. OT Factor and Deviation

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6. What does MGRS stand for and why is it used in artillery targeting?

A. Military Grid Reference System; provides precise coordinates for rapid plotting and target designation.

B. Military Grid Reference System; provides general area references for maps.

C. Mission Grid Reference System; used for plan updates.

D. Major Grid Reference System; used for target denial.

7. Which of the following is one of the six elements of Call for Fire?

A. Identification

B. Warning Order

C. Target Location

D. Target Description

8. During End of Mission, which step involves documenting the mission results?

A. Record

B. Refine

C. End of Mission

D. Surveillance

9. What information must be provided prior to broadcasting a polar call for fire?

A. Observers Location

B. Target Coordinates

C. Wind Speed

D. Fire Mission

10. The estimated range to your target is 2200 meters; you spotted the round 10 mils to the right. What is the deviation correction?

A. Right 10 mils

B. Left 10 mils

C. Add 10 mils

D. No deviation correction sent

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the Refine step of End of Mission, deviation must be reduced to within what value and range to within what?

A. Deviation +/- less than 30, range +/- 50

B. Deviation +/- less than 20, range +/- 40

C. Deviation +/- less than 10, range +/- 20

D. Deviation +/- less than 50, range +/- 100

In the Refine step, you're tightening the fire mission by reducing two key errors: deviation, the horizontal left-right offset, and range, the distance error. The goal is to bring both errors into practical, achievable tolerances so the final fire mission can be executed with confidence. Reducing deviation to within thirty meters and range to within fifty meters provides a realistic target that balance accuracy with battlefield realities. It allows the team to correct the aiming point enough to place rounds in the target area without demanding unrealistically tight control. The other options would push the crew toward either too-tight tolerances that are hard to meet in the field or too-loose tolerances that wouldn't guarantee the round lands where intended. So the specified thresholds represent the appropriate compromise for refining the mission.

2. In a CFF what is the standard method of Target Location?

A. Grid

B. Polar coordinates

C. Azimuth and range from observer

D. Visual line of sight

Think of locating the target in a CFF as using a common map reference. The standard method is to report the target by grid coordinates. This uses the unit's shared map grid, so everyone—observer and gun line—speaks the same coordinate language. It gives a precise, unambiguous location that doesn't depend on where the observer is or what they can see at the moment. Once the target is pinned to a grid square, the fire direction center can translate that into firing data and plot the aiming solution quickly and accurately. In contrast, coordinates based on the observer's own position (polar or azimuth and range from observer) rely on knowing exactly where the observer is and measuring from there, which can be error-prone in smoke, terrain, or moving positions. Visual line of sight isn't reliable for delivering accurate fire, especially at longer ranges or with obstructions. So grid coordinates provide the most consistent, transferable way to locate targets in a standard CFF.

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3. Which sequence correctly describes how to determine the OT factor?

A. Divide the distance from the observer to the target by 1000; round to the nearest whole number; if the decimal is .5, round to the nearest even; and if the distance is less than 1000 express OT factor as decimal

B. Multiply the distance by 1000; round to the nearest whole; if decimal is .5 round up; always express OT factor as a whole number

C. Add 1000 to the distance; round to the nearest ten; always express OT factor as a decimal

D. Divide by 100; round to the nearest whole; if decimal is .5 round down; express as decimal when distance > 1000

When determining the OT factor, you convert the observer-to-target distance from meters into kilometers by dividing by 1000. If the distance is at least 1 kilometer, you express the OT factor as a whole number after rounding to the nearest kilometer, using bankers rounding: if the fractional part is exactly .5, you round to the nearest even number. If the distance is less than 1 kilometer, you keep the OT factor as a decimal to reflect the precise sub-kilometer value. For example, 2.6 km becomes 3 after rounding, 2.5 km becomes 2 (because 2 is even), and 0.9 km stays as 0.9 rather than rounding to 1. This approach standardizes reporting across ranges and helps keep calculations unbiased over many observations. The other options don't fit because they apply the wrong operation (multiplying by 1000, adding 1000, or dividing by 100) and would produce incorrect units or rounding behavior.

4. What is a 'Check Fire' and when is it used?

A. A pause in firing to re-evaluate safety and coordination or to align with changes on the battlefield.

B. A command to fire all rounds immediately.

C. A routine maintenance check of how many rounds remain.

D. A signal to attack from multiple directions.

Check Fire means halt firing to re-check safety, coordination, and target information. It is used when new battlefield information or safety concerns require pausing the engagement so everyone can verify where rounds are going and how the plan should proceed. While on hold, observers and fire support teams confirm that no friendlies are at risk, adjust targets as needed, and synchronize with the evolving situation. Fire can be resumed later with a new order. This differs from firing all rounds immediately, a routine ammo check, or a signal to attack from multiple directions, which do not describe pausing to re-evaluate and realign the operation.

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5. Which of the following is a correct component of the deviation correction formula?

A. OT Factor and Spotting

B. OT Factor and Range

C. Spotting and Range

D. OT Factor and Deviation

Deviation correction hinges on turning the observer's measured offset into a usable firing adjustment. The OT Factor provides the multiplier that converts the observed deviation into the correct deflection to apply on the next round, and spotting is the actual measured offset the observer reports. Together, OT Factor and spotting translate an observed miss into a concrete aiming adjustment. Range isn't part of this particular correction because it's a lateral correction, not a range adjustment, and including range would mix in a different aspect of fire control. The other options would bring in range or the deviation itself, which aren't the inputs used in forming this specific correction.

6. What does MGRS stand for and why is it used in artillery targeting?

A. Military Grid Reference System; provides precise coordinates for rapid plotting and target designation.

B. Military Grid Reference System; provides general area references for maps.

C. Mission Grid Reference System; used for plan updates.

D. Major Grid Reference System; used for target denial.

MGRS stands for Military Grid Reference System. It is a standardized, grid-based way to express locations on maps, designed for fast plotting and clear target designation in artillery operations. The system is tied to UTM and UPS map projections and divides maps into 100-kilometer squares, then into smaller easting and northing segments. A grid reference within a given zone provides precise coordinates—down to meters if needed—so a fire mission can be entered and communicated with minimal ambiguity. This precision is why MGRS is favored in artillery: it lets shooters, observers, and fire-direction centers share exact locations quickly, reducing errors during targeting and adjustments. It's not about general areas; it's about exact points on a map that can be translated into precise fire commands.

7. Which of the following is one of the six elements of Call for Fire?

A. Identification

B. Warning Order

C. Target Location

D. Target Description

Call for Fire is a structured request that travels from the observer to the firing unit in a precise order so the battery can understand who is calling, what target to engage, and how to execute safely. The first element is the observer's identification, which confirms exactly who is making the request. Knowing the caller's identity is essential for accountability, proper coordination within the unit, and for routing follow-up questions or confirmations to the right person. Without clear identification, the rest of the fire mission could be misattributed or mismanaged, especially in a busy area with multiple observers or units overhead. The other parts of a fire mission—such as warning the fire line to prepare, specifying where the target is located, and describing the target's characteristics—are all crucial for the battery to execute accurately. They provide the who, what, where, and how of the engagement, but identification specifically ensures the request can be correctly attributed and managed from the outset.

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8. During End of Mission, which step involves documenting the mission results?

A. Record

B. Refine

C. End of Mission

D. Surveillance

Recording the mission results is the step where everything that happened is put into an official record. It captures outcomes, actions taken, resources used, target status, and any deviations from the plan. This documented record becomes the basis for after-action review and future planning. Refine is about analysis and improvements, End of Mission marks the overall closure, and Surveillance covers ongoing observation rather than documenting the completed mission.

9. What information must be provided prior to broadcasting a polar call for fire?

A. Observers Location

B. Target Coordinates

C. Wind Speed

D. Fire Mission

In a polar call for fire, the target is described by bearing and range from the observer's location. That reference point—the observer's exact position—is essential because it anchors the polar coordinates to a real point on the map. Without knowing where the observer is, the bearing and range to the target can't be translated into a precise location for the guns, and a correct firing solution can't be computed. So, the information that must be provided before broadcasting the polar call is the observer's location. Wind speed and direction, as well as the formal fire mission details, are important for adjusting the round's flight, but they come after the basic polar call is established. Target coordinates aren't provided directly in polar terms; instead, you provide a bearing and range from your own position, which the Fire Direction Center uses once your location is known.

10. The estimated range to your target is 2200 meters; you spotted the round 10 mils to the right. What is the deviation correction?

A. Right 10 mils

B. Left 10 mils

C. Add 10 mils

D. No deviation correction sent

The idea behind deviation correction is to move the firing solution so the next round lands closer to the target when the observed impact isn't on target. At 2200 meters, a deviation of 10 mils translates to about 22 meters off target. The usual move would be to adjust the aim in the opposite direction by 10 mils (to the left) for the next round. In this scenario, the answer states that no deviation correction is sent. That means the observer's note of the 10-mil offset is being treated as information to update the fire plan in the next shot or to adjust the target coordinates, rather than issuing a direct deviation correction for the current shot. The practical takeaway is that you'd plan to fire next with the aim shifted roughly 22 meters to the left, but the immediate action called out here is not to send a deviation correction message.

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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://armyocscallforfire.examzify.com

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

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