FIRE CONTROL SPECIALIST (13J) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://firecontrolspecialist.examzify.com

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is a call for fire?

A. A request for munitions consumption analysis

B. A notification of ammunition resupply needs

C. A request for fire including necessary data to engage a target

D. A summary of previous firing missions

2. What is the burn time for a M314A2?

A. 30 seconds

B. 60 seconds

C. 90 seconds

D. 120 seconds

3. What is the mission of the firing battery?

A. To engage in hand-to-hand combat

B. To provide logistical support to other units

C. To destroy, neutralize, or suppress the enemy by indirect fire

D. To conduct reconnaissance missions

4. What range is utilized on the RDP for constructing azimuth and deflection indices?

A. Range 7000 to range 8000

B. Range 8000 to range 9000

C. Range 8500 to range 9500

D. Range 9000 to range 10000

5. Which factors affect the range in artillery fire?

A. Site, Charge, Weapon system

B. Propellant Temperature, Air Temperature, MVVs

C. All of the above

D. Range, Angular Distance, Projectile Family

SAMPLE

6. What is the distance from the pinhole to the arrow on a deflection or azimuth index?

A. 1/4 inch

B. 1/8 inch

C. 1/2 inch

D. 1 inch

7. What does VCO stand for in artillery terms?

A. Vertical Control Officer

B. Vertical Command Operator

C. Vertical Coordination Officer

D. Vertical Control Operator

8. What are the intrinsic elements?

A. Elements that define the range

B. Elements that are characteristic of any trajectory

C. Elements that relate to weather conditions

D. Elements associated with target identification

9. How often should artillery correction adjustments be made during fire missions?

A. Only after the first round

B. At the end of every round

C. As needed based on observed results

D. After every five rounds fired

10. How many different blocks are on the ROF?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is a call for fire?

A. A request for munitions consumption analysis

B. A notification of ammunition resupply needs

C. A request for fire including necessary data to engage a target

D. A summary of previous firing missions

A call for fire is a specific military communication used to request artillery or close air support to engage a target. This request includes all necessary information, such as target location, desired effects, and any specific adjustments needed for effective engagement. By providing these details, the forward observer enables artillery units or aircraft to deliver precise and effective fire support in the operation. This process is critical for ensuring that the fire support is accurate and minimizes the risk of collateral damage while maximizing the effects on the intended target. The inclusion of data such as grid coordinates, target description, and the type of munitions requested is essential for successful execution. Other options may seem plausible, but they do not accurately define a call for fire. A request for munitions consumption analysis would involve evaluating how much munitions were used or needed, and a notification of ammunition resupply needs pertains to logistical support rather than a direct request for fire. Additionally, a summary of previous firing missions would provide retrospective information and not the real-time data required to engage a current target effectively.

2. What is the burn time for a M314A2?

A. 30 seconds

B. 60 seconds

C. 90 seconds

D. 120 seconds

The burn time for the M314A2 is significant because it relates directly to the operational effectiveness of the device. A burn time of 60 seconds allows the M314A2 to effectively deliver its intended function, providing an extended duration for the material to serve its purpose. This duration is essential for ensuring the device can perform within its designed operational parameters, which affects timing and coordination in fire control operations. In contrast, the other durations offered do not align with the specifications of the M314A2. A burn time of 30 seconds would be too brief to effectively manage the operational needs during a fire support mission. Likewise, 90 seconds and 120 seconds would extend beyond the need for the operation, potentially leading to unnecessary delays or complications in fire control procedures. Thus, 60 seconds is the optimal time for maximizing the efficiency and reliability of the M314A2 during its use in the field.

3. What is the mission of the firing battery?

A. To engage in hand-to-hand combat

B. To provide logistical support to other units

C. To destroy, neutralize, or suppress the enemy by indirect fire

D. To conduct reconnaissance missions

The mission of the firing battery is centered around the ability to destroy, neutralize, or suppress the enemy through indirect fire. This is a core function of artillery units, which are specifically designed to support ground operations by delivering powerful firepower from a distance. The indirect fire capability allows for engaging targets that are not in the line of sight, which is crucial in modern warfare where positional engagement can be strategic. Artillery units utilize various types of munitions and firing positions to maximize effectiveness on the battlefield. This mission supports the larger objectives of the military by impairing enemy capabilities, allowing friendly forces to advance or get into a better position. The emphasis on indirect fire showcases the tactical advantage artillery provides, distinguishing it from other units that carry out different types of missions, such as combat engagement, logistical support, or reconnaissance, which are not the primary focus of a firing battery.

SAMPLE

4. What range is utilized on the RDP for constructing azimuth and deflection indices?

A. Range 7000 to range 8000

B. Range 8000 to range 9000

C. Range 8500 to range 9500

D. Range 9000 to range 10000

The correct choice is based on the specific parameters set for utilizing the RDP (Radar Data Processing) for constructing azimuth and deflection indices. In artillery and fire control specifications, certain established ranges are used to ensure precision in targeting and calculations. The range from 8500 to 9500 is defined as suitable for developing these indices, as it optimizes the radar's capabilities and maintains consistent accuracy in data collection and transmission. This range is selected to accommodate the range at which various targeting systems operate effectively, while also providing a buffer that accounts for environmental factors and system limitations. The other ranges—7000 to 8000, 8000 to 9000, and 9000 to 10000—do not align with the specific operational parameters set for the RDP in this context. Each of those ranges has its own applications but does not pertain to the construction of azimuth and deflection indices as defined in this instance. Therefore, utilizing the range from 8500 to 9500 ensures that the calculations derived from the RDP are both accurate and reliable, which is essential for effective fire control operations.

5. Which factors affect the range in artillery fire?

A. Site, Charge, Weapon system

B. Propellant Temperature, Air Temperature, MVVs

C. All of the above

D. Range, Angular Distance, Projectile Family

The correct choice is comprehensive as it includes a variety of factors that collectively influence the range of artillery fire. Artillery range is affected by numerous variables, including the site's characteristics, which involve terrain and environmental conditions. The charge refers to the amount of propellant used; a larger charge typically results in a greater range. Additionally, the specific weapon system employed has inherent capabilities and limitations dictated by its design, caliber, and construction, thereby impacting how far a projectile can be effectively fired. Furthermore, environmental factors such as propellant temperature and air temperature significantly affect ballistic performance. Variations in temperature can alter the density of the air and the efficiency of the propellant, influencing how far the projectile will travel. MVVs, or muzzle velocity variations, also play a crucial role; even slight changes in the velocity at which a projectile leaves the tube can lead to considerable differences in range. Lastly, factors like range, angular distance, and projectile family are essential for calculations and effective targeting. The angular distance can change the trajectory and resulting range, while different projectile families are designed for various types of missions and impacts. In summary, the selection of "All of the above" effectively captures the complexity and interdependence of various factors influencing artillery range, making it

SAMPLE

6. What is the distance from the pinhole to the arrow on a deflection or azimuth index?

A. 1/4 inch

B. 1/8 inch

C. 1/2 inch

D. 1 inch

The correct distance from the pinhole to the arrow on a deflection or azimuth index is 1/8 inch. This specification is crucial for fire control specialists to ensure precision in target acquisition and effective engagement. The 1/8 inch distance allows for accurate alignment and measurement on the index, facilitating the calculation of angles necessary for proper artillery operations. Understanding this distance helps fire control specialists maintain accuracy and ensure that their calculations for target direction and artillery adjustment are on point, which is vital for mission success in various combat scenarios. Accurate measurements lead to better targeting, reducing the risk of collateral damage and improving the effectiveness of the operation being conducted.

7. What does VCO stand for in artillery terms?

A. Vertical Control Officer

B. Vertical Command Operator

C. Vertical Coordination Officer

D. Vertical Control Operator

In artillery terms, VCO stands for Vertical Control Operator. This designation is crucial in the context of fire support and artillery operations as it identifies a specific role that is responsible for overseeing and managing the vertical aspects of fire control. The Vertical Control Operator ensures that fire is directed accurately in the vertical plane, taking into account factors like elevation and range to achieve precise targeting. The VCO plays an essential part in coordinating the use of indirect fire, ensuring that units can effectively engage targets while minimizing risks to friendly forces and non-combatants. The role emphasizes the importance of multi-dimensional situational awareness in artillery operations, as it involves more than just lateral positioning; it also requires a keen understanding of how terrain and environmental conditions can affect fire trajectories. This term specifically highlights the operator's focus on the vertical parameters of artillery fire, which is a vital component in achieving successful fire missions. Understanding the significance of the VCO role helps to illustrate how complex coordination is in artillery tactics and the necessity of precise communication and command structure within a fire support team.

8. What are the intrinsic elements?

A. Elements that define the range

B. Elements that are characteristic of any trajectory

C. Elements that relate to weather conditions

D. Elements associated with target identification

The intrinsic elements refer to characteristics that are inherent to any projectile's trajectory, regardless of external factors such as weather or target specifics. These elements typically include aspects such as initial velocity, angle of launch, and acceleration due to gravity, which fundamentally determine how a projectile will travel through the air. Recognizing that these fundamental traits apply universally to all trajectories helps in understanding the motion of projectiles, allowing for effective predictions of their paths. This foundational knowledge is crucial for fire control specialists when calculating adjustments for targeting, as it gives them a clear understanding of how different variables affect projectile movement on a basic level. The other options pertain to aspects that may influence trajectory but are not intrinsic to the physics of the trajectory itself, such as weather conditions, range determination, or target identification, which are secondary considerations once the intrinsic factors have been established.

SAMPLE

9. How often should artillery correction adjustments be made during fire missions?

A. Only after the first round

B. At the end of every round

C. As needed based on observed results

D. After every five rounds fired

Making artillery correction adjustments as needed based on observed results is essential for maintaining accuracy during fire missions. The primary aim of these adjustments is to ensure that the rounds land as close as possible to the intended target. Artillery fire can be influenced by various factors such as wind, temperature, terrain, and ammunition variations. By assessing the impact of each round and analyzing any discrepancies, fire control specialists can determine when a correction is necessary. This approach allows for a dynamic response to changing conditions and real-time data gathered during a mission. Rather than adhering to a fixed schedule or making adjustments based solely on the first round or at predetermined intervals, focusing on the observed results enables a more precise and efficient artillery operation. It ensures that each round fired contributes to better targeting, thus enhancing overall mission effectiveness. Other methods mentioned, such as adjustments after a single round or at fixed intervals, may not account for changing conditions and could result in unnecessary corrections or missed opportunities for accuracy. Therefore, basing adjustments on observed results stands out as the most effective and responsive strategy in artillery operations.

10. How many different blocks are on the ROF?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

The correct answer reflects the specific configuration of the Rate of Fire (ROF) blocks, which are designed to standardize the firing rate of artillery systems through distinct categories. In many artillery systems, ROF is divided into a set of individual blocks that represent varying patterns of fire based on the operational needs or tactical situations. The identification of seven blocks signifies that there are substantial variations in the tempo and patterns of fire that can be deployed. This allows for a more granular approach to artillery coordination and enhances operational flexibility when engaging targets. Each block serves a purpose, representing different firing rates, from sustained fire to rapid fire, thus enabling units to adjust their tactics based on the mission's demands. Understanding the number of blocks in the ROF is crucial for Fire Control Specialists, as it directly affects how they calculate firing data, manage ammunition consumption, and coordinate fire missions effectively.

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://firecontrolspecialist.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE