JFS MQF FIRE SUPPORT TEAM (FIST) CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (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. **When conducting impact registration, where should the rounds be brought before splitting a 200 meter bracket?**

   A. Splitting a 400 meter bracket

   B. Adding or dropping

   C. Splitting a 200 meter bracket

   D. Corrections are made

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

   A. Option 1 - Control

   B. Option 2 - Observation

   C. Option 3 - Independent Observer

   D. None of the Above

3. **What adjustment technique is most suitable to achieve responsive fire when the observer is experienced?**

   A. Creeping Fire

   B. One Round Adjustment

   C. Successive Bracketing

   D. Hasty Bracketing

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

   A. Abort

   B. Cleared to Engage

   C. Cleared Hot

   D. Continue

5. **Which aircraft is specifically designed for close air support with precision strike capabilities?**

   A. F-15

   B. A-10

   C. B-2

   D. F-22

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6. Which of the following can be sent separately or along with the MTO?

A. Probable Error in Range

B. Angle T

C. PRF Code

D. All of the Above

7. Which measure represents a fixed line that assists in maneuver operations?

A. Phase Line

B. Fire Support Area

C. Boundary

D. Fire Support Station

8. True or False: The two types of adjustment that may be employed are area and precision.

A. True

B. False

C. Both True and False

D. Not applicable

9. Occupying an observation post using SLOCTOP; what is the number one priority for the team?

A. Observation

B. Communication

C. Targeting

D. Security

10. What additional information is sent along with the warning order in the first transmission of the naval surface fire support (NSFS) call for fire?

A. GURF

B. Description

C. Target Number

D. Method of Control

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When conducting impact registration, where should the rounds be brought before splitting a 200 meter bracket?

A. Splitting a 400 meter bracket

B. Adding or dropping

C. Splitting a 200 meter bracket

D. Corrections are made

In the context of impact registration, the objective is to refine the accuracy of artillery or air support fire by determining where adjustments need to be made based on observed impacts. When splitting a 200 meter bracket, it is essential first to gather data on impacts that fall within the bracket to adjust the fire effectively. Bringing rounds to the correct area allows for better assessments of where adjustments are needed before further refinements are made. The process involves measuring only a specific section (in this case, a 200 meter bracket) to determine the firing corrections needed. This ensures that the next round of fire will be more precisely targeted, leading to effective results in coordination with ground troops. By focusing on a 200 meter bracket, you are addressing the immediate area of concern, which will then guide how you adjust fire based on those impacts. This method ensures that corrections are meaningful and targeted for the most efficient outcome.

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

A. Option 1 - Control

B. Option 2 - Observation

C. Option 3 - Independent Observer

D. None of the Above

The option that positions the Fire Support Officer (FSO) in the fire support vehicle is accurately represented by the control employment option. In this context, the control option allows the FSO to have direct control over fire support assets while being located within the fire support vehicle. This setup enhances communication, coordination, and situational awareness, enabling the FSO to effectively call for and adjust indirect fire support in response to the dynamic battlefield situation. Being in the fire support vehicle allows the FSO to utilize technological aids and systems aboard the vehicle, which are crucial for situational awareness and executing fire support plans. The FSO's role includes directing supporting fire, so remaining in the vehicle optimally positions them to relay information and commands required for effective fire support operations. This level of integration improves the overall efficiency and responsiveness of the fire support team. The other options reflect different roles and responsibilities that do not include the FSO being positioned in the fire support vehicle, focusing instead on observation or independent operations.

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3. What adjustment technique is most suitable to achieve responsive fire when the observer is experienced?

A. Creeping Fire

B. One Round Adjustment

C. Successive Bracketing

D. Hasty Bracketing

The selection of the hasty bracketing technique for an experienced observer is appropriate because this method allows for rapid and effective adjustments in fire direction. An experienced observer is capable of making quick assessments based on the initial impacts and can efficiently guide the fire to the target. Hasty bracketing relies on the observer's ability to determine the correct direction and range based on the observed impacts of rounds fired, adjusting the next rounds in a swift manner to focus on the target. This is particularly suitable in situations where time is essential, and the observer's skill and experience enable them to minimize the time spent in adjustments while maximizing the effectiveness of fire support. In contrast, other techniques may take longer or require more precision that may not be necessary when the observer can quickly assess and react to the situation. Therefore, hasty bracketing leverages the observer's expertise to achieve a responsive and precise application of fire in dynamic operational environments.

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

A. Abort

B. Cleared to Engage

C. Cleared Hot

D. Continue

The term "Cleared Hot" is used by a joint terminal attack controller (JTAC) when granting weapons release clearance during Type 1 and 2 control. This phrase signifies that the controller has assessed the situation, ensuring that it is safe to engage the target, and authorizes the air support to deliver munitions. In the context of Type 1 control, where the JTAC must visually acquire the target and the attacking aircraft, the use of "Cleared Hot" indicates that the target has been confirmed and the aircraft can proceed with the attack. For Type 2 control, which allows the aircraft to engage without the JTAC maintaining visual contact, "Cleared Hot" further confirms the judgment of the controller that the conditions are suitable for engagement, thus ensuring the safety of any friendly forces in the vicinity. This language is essential for maintaining clarity and minimizing risks during air operations, as it directly communicates the authority and responsibility to engage with munitions.

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5. Which aircraft is specifically designed for close air support with precision strike capabilities?

A. F-15

B. A-10

C. B-2

D. F-22

The A-10 Thunderbolt II, commonly known as the A-10 Warthog, is specifically designed for close air support, making it the ideal choice for this question. Its design focuses on ground attack missions, featuring a low-speed, low-altitude platform that allows it to effectively engage targets close to friendly forces. The A-10 is equipped with a powerful 30mm GAU-8/A Avenger cannon, precision-guided munitions, and enhanced targeting systems, enabling it to deliver accurate firepower in support of ground troops. This aircraft was developed with a strong emphasis on survivability and the ability to operate in forward operating bases, which are characteristics critical for close air support missions. The A-10's ability to loiter over the battlefield for extended periods allows for rapid response to dynamic situations, further enhancing its effectiveness in precision strikes. In contrast, while the F-15, B-2, and F-22 have advanced capabilities, they are primarily designed for air superiority and strategic missions rather than focused ground support, which differentiates them from the A-10's specialized role in close air support operations.

6. Which of the following can be sent separately or along with the MTO?

A. Probable Error in Range

B. Angle T

C. PRF Code

D. All of the Above

The option indicating that all the items can be sent separately or along with the Mission Targeting Order (MTO) is the correct answer because each of the components mentioned plays a critical role in the fire support process, and they can be communicated individually as needed. Probable Error in Range refers to the anticipated deviation in the range, which is crucial for adjusting fire and ensuring that munitions impact accurately near the designated target. This information can be specifically provided when adjusting fire or making targeting decisions and does not necessarily have to be included in the MTO but can be sent alongside it for clarity. Angle T specifies the leading angle to account for various factors like movement and the trajectory of the projectile. This can also be communicated independently when tactical situations change or when operational conditions dictate a need for immediate adjustments. The PRF Code (Pulse Repetition Frequency) is essential in the context of laser-guided munitions as it identifies the specific laser designator being used to avoid confusion during targeting. This code can be sent separately from the MTO to ensure that the receiving element has the correct information for engagement. Each of these components can enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of fire support missions, making it advantageous to communicate them as needed, either individually or packaged with

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7. Which measure represents a fixed line that assists in maneuver operations?

A. Phase Line

B. Fire Support Area

C. Boundary

D. Fire Support Station

A phase line is a crucial reference in military operations that denotes a predetermined line across the terrain. It serves as a guide for maneuver units to coordinate their movements and operations. By using a phase line, commanders can effectively direct their forces, facilitate communication, and promote synchronization between units. This ensures that all elements have a common point of reference, allowing for coordinated actions during offensive or defensive maneuvers. Phase lines help establish a clear framework for combat operations, enhancing situational awareness and operational effectiveness on the battlefield. In contrast, a fire support area is designated for the concentration of fire support assets but does not primarily serve as a guide for maneuver. A boundary is used to define areas of responsibility between units but does not function as a fixed line for maneuver operations. Similarly, a fire support station refers to a specific location where fire support systems are positioned, which is not the same as a phase line's role in assisting maneuvering troops.

8. True or False: The two types of adjustment that may be employed are area and precision.

A. True

B. False

C. Both True and False

D. Not applicable

The statement is true because in the context of fire support, there are indeed two recognized types of adjustments for delivering artillery or air support: area and precision. Area adjustment refers to a technique where fire is directed over a broad range to cover a specific zone, allowing for a less exact point of accuracy. This type is useful when targeting larger or less defined enemy positions where specific targeting is not critical. Precision adjustment, on the other hand, focuses on hitting a designated target with a higher degree of accuracy. This technique is essential when the mission requires a targeted strike to minimize collateral damage or when engaging high-value targets that need careful consideration. Together, these two adjustment types provide flexibility and capability in fire support operations, enabling teams to adapt their strategies depending on the mission's needs and the nature of the target. Therefore, the assertion that the two types of adjustment are area and precision is accurate.

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9. Occupying an observation post using SLOCTOP; what is the number one priority for the team?

A. Observation

B. Communication

C. Targeting

D. Security

In the context of occupying an observation post using SLOCTOP (Security, Location, Observation, Communication, Targeting, and Orientation), the number one priority for the Fire Support Team is communication. Effective communication is crucial because it ensures that the team can relay vital information about enemy movements, location of friendly forces, and changes in the operational environment to higher command and other units. This enables informed decision-making and timely execution of fire support operations. Prioritizing communication allows for the coordination of efforts across different units and helps maintain situational awareness. In a dynamic combat environment, the ability to communicate can be the difference between successful mission execution and potential failure due to misaligned efforts or lack of awareness about threats. While observation, targeting, and security are all critical components of the SLOCTOP process, they ultimately hinge on effective communication to optimize their execution and impact on operational success.

10. What additional information is sent along with the warning order in the first transmission of the naval surface fire support (NSFS) call for fire?

A. GURF

B. Description

C. Target Number

D. Method of Control

The additional information that is sent along with the warning order in the first transmission of the naval surface fire support (NSFS) call for fire is the target number. The target number plays a critical role in coordinating and directing fire support effectively. It provides a unique identifier for the target, which helps in avoiding confusion during operations and ensures that the intended target is engaged. The inclusion of the target number in the first transmission allows the fire support team to efficiently manage and allocate fire assets to the specified target. This identification is crucial for maintaining operational clarity and ensuring that all units are synchronized during fire missions. While other pieces of information such as the method of control or description are important in subsequent transmissions to fully delineate the mission requirements, the target number is essential in the initial communication to pinpoint which target requires firing.

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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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