JOINT FIRES COURSE (JFC) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://jointfirescourse.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 16

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. Which term denotes the sighting of a target (non-friendly aircraft or enemy position)?

A. Visual

B. Tally

C. Blind

D. No joy

2. What is the first step in the Military Decision Making Process?

A. Receipt of Mission

B. Mission Analysis

C. COA Development

D. COA Analysis

3. What steps are taken to prevent fratricide in targeting and fires?

A. Engage first target seen

B. Positive target identification, cross-checking coordinates, multiple observers/designators, deconfliction with airspace and FSCMs

C. Use only one observer

D. Avoid any engagement near targets

4. Who is the senior Air Force liaison to the JFLCC?

A. Air Component Coordination Element

B. Tactical Air Control Party

C. Air Operations Center liaison

D. Joint Fires Liaison

5. Who can act as the Joint Fires Observer (JFO) or JTAC in joint operations?

A. A civilian with security clearance

B. A pilot with no training

C. A qualified JTAC or JFO who coordinates and directs fires

D. Any soldier who can coordinate fires

SAMPLE

6. Which statement best describes the Joint Targeting Cycle's assessment phase?

A. The assessment determines whether objectives were met, informs re-engagement decisions, and updates targeting data and priorities.

B. Assessment is optional and happens only during training.

C. Assessment only checks weapon system readiness.

D. Assessment focuses solely on weather and terrain analysis.

7. Which airspace control elements use Coordination Altitude?

A. CRC and TAOC only

B. ASOC and AWACS only

C. CRC, TAOC, ASOC, AWACS, ADAM/BAE

D. ADAM/BAE only

8. What is IPB?

A. A planning method for joint fire operations.

B. A weather analysis technique used to forecast gusts.

C. Is the systematic process of analyzing the mission variables of enemy, terrain, weather, and civil considerations in an area of interest to determine their effect on operations.

D. A method for debriefing after a mission.

9. What is an Air Cooridor?

A. A protected path for all air traffic to minimize conflicts

B. A weather-dependent flight path used for storm avoidance

C. A designated path for enemy aircraft

D. Restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly AC

10. What is the purpose of a Warning Order (WARNO) in a CFF?

A. To cancel an engagement

B. To alert the firing unit and provide essential details to begin engagement

C. To request air support

D. To designate a target

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which term denotes the sighting of a target (non-friendly aircraft or enemy position)?

A. Visual

B. Tally

C. Blind

D. No joy

In joint fires terminology, the term used to indicate that you have the target in sight and have positively identified it is tally. This signal confirms to the fire support team that the observer has acquired the specific enemy position or non-friendly aircraft and is tracking it for engagement or further targeting actions. It is precise and standardized, reducing ambiguity during fast-moving operations. Visual is more general and can refer to seeing something without confirming it as the intended target. Blind means there is no visual contact with the target at all. No joy is an informal way some units use to indicate no acquisition yet, but it isn't the formal confirmation of positive sighting. So tally is the best choice because it clearly communicates positive target acquisition.

2. What is the first step in the Military Decision Making Process?

A. Receipt of Mission

B. Mission Analysis

C. COA Development

D. COA Analysis

The first step is Receipt of Mission. This moment kicks off planning by formally receiving the mission from higher headquarters and pulling together the initial guidance, intent, specified tasks, constraints, and any knowns and unknowns. It sets the boundaries and framing for everything that follows, ensuring the staff starts with a clear starting point and a shared understanding of what must be accomplished. After this, Mission Analysis begins to understand the problem in depth, and only then are Courses of Action developed, analyzed, and compared. The other steps come later because you need a solid understanding of the mission and its constraints before generating and evaluating possible solutions.

SAMPLE

3. What steps are taken to prevent fratricide in targeting and fires?

A. Engage first target seen

B. Positive target identification, cross-checking coordinates, multiple observers/designators, deconfliction with airspace and FSCMs

C. Use only one observer

D. Avoid any engagement near targets

Preventing fratricide in targeting and fires starts with confirming who you're engaging and coordinating with all involved assets. The essential steps are positive target identification and thorough cross-checking of target coordinates, supported by having more than one observer or designator verify the target, and applying deconfliction with airspace and Fire Support Coordination Measures. Positive identification means you don't fire until you can be certain the target is hostile or non-hostile and within the intended engagement area. Cross-checking coordinates across observers helps ensure everyone is talking about the same point on the map and on the ground, reducing mismatches between what is seen and what is targeted. Using multiple observers or designators provides independent verification; if one source is unsure, others can confirm before an engagement is allowed to proceed. Deconfliction with airspace and FSCMs ensures approved paths, timings, and engagement envelopes are respected so friendly aircraft and sensors aren't placed at risk and no accidental overlaps occur with other fires. By contrast, engaging the first target seen rushes the process and bypasses essential identity checks, increasing the chance of hitting a friendly or non-target. Relying on a single observer eliminates critical cross-checks that catch errors. Avoiding engagements near targets is not a practical solution for mission success and does not address how to safely identify and coordinate fires.

4. Who is the senior Air Force liaison to the JFLCC?

A. Air Component Coordination Element

B. Tactical Air Control Party

C. Air Operations Center liaison

D. Joint Fires Liaison

The senior Air Force liaison to the JFLCC is the Air Component Coordination Element. This element is specifically established to integrate airpower with the land component's operations, acting as the primary Air Force interface at the JFLCC. It translates the JFLCC's fire and targeting priorities into air tasking, coordinates airspace deconfliction, and ensures air support requests are properly aligned with ground maneuver and fires plans. Tactical Air Control Party teams operate at the battlefield level to control specific air strikes and are not the senior liaison to the JFLCC. An Air Operations Center liaison handles broader theater-level planning and coordination, not the dedicated liaison role at the JFLCC. A Joint Fires Liaison isn't a standard AF liaison element.

SAMPLE

5. Who can act as the Joint Fires Observer (JFO) or JTAC in joint operations?

A. A civilian with security clearance

B. A pilot with no training

C. A qualified JTAC or JFO who coordinates and directs fires

D. Any soldier who can coordinate fires

In joint operations, the role of the JFO or JTAC is filled by someone who is formally qualified and designated to coordinate and direct fires. This person has specific training in call-for-fire procedures, terminal attack control for air assets, air-ground deconfliction, and the rules of engagement. Their authority comes from that training and designation, not from clearance alone or general experience. That combination of qualification and designation makes them uniquely capable of integrating fires from air and ground, verifying targets, and ensuring safe, precise delivery while avoiding fratricide or collateral damage. A civilian with clearance lacks the military authority and training; a pilot with no training lacks the necessary control and procedures; and any soldier who can coordinate fires isn't guaranteed to be qualified or authorized to control fires, which is essential for safe and effective joint fires.

6. Which statement best describes the Joint Targeting Cycle's assessment phase?

A. The assessment determines whether objectives were met, informs re-engagement decisions, and updates targeting data and priorities.

B. Assessment is optional and happens only during training.

C. Assessment only checks weapon system readiness.

D. Assessment focuses solely on weather and terrain analysis.

In the Joint Targeting Cycle, assessment is about measuring the effects of targeting actions against the stated objectives and using that feedback to decide what comes next. It asks: were the intended objectives met by the prior engagement, and did the desired effects occur? It also looks at any collateral or unintended effects to ensure risk is managed. This information tells you whether to continue engaging the target, modify the approach, or shift to a different target, which is the re-engagement decision part. Finally, assessment updates the targeting data and priorities, because the results can change which targets are most important, how they're sequenced, and what information you feed back into the targeting process. In short, assessment closes the loop by confirming success or identifying gaps, guiding further actions, and keeping targeting data current.

SAMPLE

7. Which airspace control elements use Coordination Altitude?

A. CRC and TAOC only

B. ASOC and AWACS only

C. CRC, TAOC, ASOC, AWACS, ADAM/BAE

D. ADAM/BAE only

Coordination Altitude is the designated altitude at which airspace control authorities hand off control of a block of airspace from one airspace control element to another, providing a common reference to keep the air picture, sequencing, and clearance procedures aligned. In a theater, every major airspace control element relies on this shared altitude to deconflict and coordinate operations as assets move between control sectors. The CRC manages the overall airspace picture and coordinates with TAOC as control boundaries shift; the TAOC synchronizes the broader airspace plan and passes control to subordinate or adjacent elements; ASOC handles airspace for close air support and must reclear or release airspace for fires as necessary; AWACS offers airborne surveillance and command and control across units, using Coordination Altitude to coordinate with ground and airborne assets; and ADAM/BAE, the automated airspace management/defense system, uses CA to ensure its automated decisions align with the other control nodes. Because all of these elements rely on a common altitude reference to manage and deconflict airspace, Coordination Altitude applies across the entire set, making it the best answer.

8. What is IPB?

A. A planning method for joint fire operations.

B. A weather analysis technique used to forecast gusts.

C. Is the systematic process of analyzing the mission variables of enemy, terrain, weather, and civil considerations in an area of interest to determine their effect on operations.

D. A method for debriefing after a mission.

IPB, or Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield, is the deliberate, systematic process used to analyze the enemy, terrain, weather, and civil considerations within a geographic area of interest to determine how those factors affect operations. It shapes how commanders think about risk, identifies vulnerabilities, and anticipates enemy capabilities and courses of action, informing decisions from course-of-action development to targeting and fire support planning. The strength of this approach lies in its explicit inclusion of all four variables and its focus on their collective impact on operations, not just isolated analysis. It's broader than a weather forecast, not a post-mission debrief, and it isn't merely a method for planning joint fires; it provides the situational picture that drives those activities and enables better, faster decisions. For example, IPB helps map likely enemy dispositions and routes through terrain features, assesses how weather could affect visibility or mobility, and considers civil factors like population centers or infrastructure that might constrain or shape fire-support choices.

9. What is an Air Cooridor?

A. A protected path for all air traffic to minimize conflicts

B. A weather-dependent flight path used for storm avoidance

C. A designated path for enemy aircraft

D. Restricted air route of travel specified for use by friendly AC

An air corridor is a designated, controlled path through airspace that is reserved for movement of friendly aircraft. It provides deconfliction and security by restricting use to authorized aircraft and usually requires clearance, with specific altitude and time parameters to keep operations orderly and safe in potentially contested airspace. It isn't meant for all air traffic, and it isn't about weather avoidance or enemy aircraft. That's why the description of a restricted air route for use by friendly aircraft is the best fit.

SAMPLE

10. What is the purpose of a Warning Order (WARNO) in a CFF?

A. To cancel an engagement

B. To alert the firing unit and provide essential details to begin engagement

C. To request air support

D. To designate a target

In a CFF, the warning order is about preparation and synchronization. It serves to alert the firing unit that a call for fire is imminent and to pass the essential information needed to begin the engagement. This typically includes the target location or description, any timing to engage, and key constraints or safety considerations. By giving these details early, the firing unit can start the necessary preparations—checking communication links, positioning, ammunition readiness, and coordinating with maneuver units—so that once the observer designates the target and issues the fire mission, rounds can be fired quickly and accurately. It isn't about canceling an engagement, requesting air support, or designating a target; those actions occur through other parts of the process. The WARNO, then, is the heads-up that aligns everyone involved for a timely, synchronized start.

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://jointfirescourse.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE