SHEPPARD INTRODUCTION TO FIGHTER FUNDAMENTALS (IFF) A/G PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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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. **The DTS starts to record the HUD when which button is pressed with Weight-off-wheels?**

   A. pickle

   B. push

   C. arm

   D. release

2. **Which range is a manned or unmanned range usually with scoring capability, but not RCO?**

   A. Class B range

   B. Class D range

   C. Class A range

   D. Class C range

3. **What is 'kill chain deconfliction' and how is it maintained during operations?**

   A. Prevents conflicting actions on the same target; maintained via coordinated data sharing and established roles.

   B. Encourages overlapping actions to speed engagement.

   C. Is unnecessary in most operations.

   D. Relies on ad hoc communication.

4. **In mission planning, CEP is used to assess risk based on what metric?**

   A. Circular Error Probable, the statistical radius within which the weapon will land around the target and informs risk assessment.

   B. Circular Error Probability, the worst-case distance of a weapon from the target.

   C. Confirmed Engagement Protocol, the rule for weapon arming sequences.

   D. Centerline Evasion Parameter, used for route planning.

5. **What is CEP and what does it inform in mission planning?**

   A. Circular Error Probable; a statistical radius within which a weapon will land around the target, informing target selection and risk assessment.

   B. Circular Error Probability; probability distribution of the hit radius around the target.

   C. Collision Error Parameter; the radius for detonation placement.

   D. Combat Engagement Percentage; a rating of weapon effectiveness.

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6. Why might GPS-guided munitions be preferred in adverse weather or low-visibility operations over laser-guided bombs?

A. They do not require a laser designator or line-of-sight to the target and are less sensitive to weather obscuration.

B. They are heavier and more expensive.

C. They require more aircrew.

D. They require a GPS signal from the target.

7. What is the purpose of deconfliction in A/G operations?

A. To maximize weapon range

B. To ensure deconfliction and safety among potentially conflicting air and ground operations

C. To reduce mission time

D. To assign ground tasks

8. _____ for low angle events; _____ for high angle events

A. crab; drift

B. drift; crab

C. crab; pitch

D. drift; pitch

9. What is the difference between centralized and decentralized kill chain approaches in air-to-ground operations?

A. Centralized uses a single controlling authority for target decisions; decentralized distributes targeting responsibilities while maintaining shared data.

B. Centralized means multiple authorities share data while decentralized means a single controller makes all decisions.

C. They are identical; there is no difference in approach.

D. Centralized operates only in airspace, decentralized only on the ground.

10. For LAHD, when the planned dive angle is less than 30 degrees, what is the minimum recovery altitude?

A. 300' AGL

B. 1000' AGL

C. 0' AGL

D. 100' AGL (300' class B/C range)

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The DTS starts to record the HUD when which button is pressed with Weight-off-wheels?

A. pickle

B. push

C. arm

D. release

The action that starts the HUD data recording is tied to the actual weapons release trigger. In most cockpit setups, pressing the pickle button is the moment you execute the release of the stores. When you're weight-off-wheels, the DTS notes that moment to capture the HUD display data around the release, giving you a complete log of the avionics, targeting cues, and flight parameters at the instant of release. The arming action prepares for release but doesn't initiate the recording, and the other terms don't correspond to the actual release command in standard cockpit terminology.

2. Which range is a manned or unmanned range usually with scoring capability, but not RCO?

A. Class B range

B. Class D range

C. Class A range

D. Class C range

Class B ranges are designed for training where you want to measure performance with scoring, but you don't require a Range Control Officer on-site. They can operate with either a person present or in an unmanned setup, because the essential feature is the scoring capability (often electronic targets and automatic data collection) that provides immediate feedback and assessment. This flexibility distinguishes Class B from ranges that must have active range supervision (like Class A, which is built around live-fire with an RCO) or ranges that have other stricter staffing and capability requirements.

3. What is 'kill chain deconfliction' and how is it maintained during operations?

A. Prevents conflicting actions on the same target; maintained via coordinated data sharing and established roles.

B. Encourages overlapping actions to speed engagement.

C. Is unnecessary in most operations.

D. Relies on ad hoc communication.

Kill chain deconfliction is about making sure different parts of an operation don't end up targeting or engaging the same objective in conflicting ways. It's kept in place by sharing targeting and status data across all participating units and by assigning clear ownership and engagement authority. Practically, this means a common operational picture where everyone sees current targets and planned actions, plus defined roles that specify who can engage which targets and when. These elements create a safe, coordinated sequence of actions and help prevent fratricide or redundant strikes. Deconfliction also uses established procedures for space, time, and methods—such as geographic boundaries, time windows, or preferred engagement methods—to keep actions from stepping on each other. So the best answer highlights preventing conflicting actions on the same target, maintained through coordinated data sharing and clearly defined roles. Overlapping actions, ad hoc communication, and the notion that it's unnecessary all miss the core function of keeping actions synchronized and safe across the kill chain.

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4. In mission planning, CEP is used to assess risk based on what metric?

A. Circular Error Probable, the statistical radius within which the weapon will land around the target and informs risk assessment.

B. Circular Error Probability, the worst-case distance of a weapon from the target.

C. Confirmed Engagement Protocol, the rule for weapon arming sequences.

D. Centerline Evasion Parameter, used for route planning.

Understanding what CEP represents and how it informs risk in mission planning. Circular Error Probable is the statistical radius within which half of the weapons are expected to land around the intended target. This metric turns accuracy into a concrete measure of impact distribution, letting planners estimate the probability of hits and the potential for collateral damage. A smaller CEP means impacts cluster more tightly around the target, typically reducing risk to nearby assets; a larger CEP widens the probable impact area, increasing risk and possibly prompting adjustments to altitude, route, or even targeting decisions. The other options describe concepts that don't fit CEP: one defines a supposed "worst-case distance" which isn't how CEP is used; the others reference terms that aren't standard in this context. In short, CEP provides a probabilistic sense of landing proximity and is used to assess risk during mission planning.

5. What is CEP and what does it inform in mission planning?

A. Circular Error Probable; a statistical radius within which a weapon will land around the target, informing target selection and risk assessment.

B. Circular Error Probability; probability distribution of the hit radius around the target.

C. Collision Error Parameter; the radius for detonation placement.

D. Combat Engagement Percentage; a rating of weapon effectiveness.

Circular Error Probable is a measure of a weapon system's accuracy. It is defined as the radius around the intended aim point within which 50% of the projectiles are expected to land. In mission planning, this translates precision into practical consequences: a smaller CEP means higher precision, allowing engagement of smaller targets and reducing the risk to nearby assets; a larger CEP means greater dispersion and higher chances of misses or collateral damage, guiding decisions about target selection, engagement geometry, or weapon choice. Remember, CEP describes results over many launches, not a guaranteed hit for any single shot, and it helps estimate the probability of hitting a target given its size and the surrounding risk.

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6. Why might GPS-guided munitions be preferred in adverse weather or low-visibility operations over laser-guided bombs?

A. They do not require a laser designator or line-of-sight to the target and are less sensitive to weather obscuration.

B. They are heavier and more expensive.

C. They require more aircrew.

D. They require a GPS signal from the target.

In adverse weather or low visibility, guidance methods that don't rely on visual cues have a clear advantage. GPS-guided munitions navigate to a pre-programmed ground coordinate using satellite signals and onboard inertial guidance, so they don't need the target to be illuminated or within line-of-sight. Lasers, by contrast, require a laser designator to "paint" the target and a clear view for the reflected laser energy; fog, clouds, rain, or smoke can block or distort that signal, degrading accuracy. Because GPS guidance doesn't depend on the target being visible, it remains effective when visibility is poor. Also, GPS signals come from satellites, not from the target itself, so requiring a GPS signal from the target isn't how GPS-guided weapons operate.

7. What is the purpose of deconfliction in A/G operations?

A. To maximize weapon range

B. To ensure deconfliction and safety among potentially conflicting air and ground operations

C. To reduce mission time

D. To assign ground tasks

Deconfliction in air-to-ground operations is about keeping air and ground activities from interfering with each other by preventing conflicts in airspace and on the ground. It means sharing position, timing, routes, and tasking so aircraft, munitions, and ground units know each other's intentions and can operate without collisions, misfires, or mission delays. This coordination preserves safety and enables effective execution of both air support and ground tasks. It isn't primarily about maximizing weapon range, shortening mission time, or assigning ground tasks; those are separate concerns. Instead, the aim is clear, safe, and coordinated operation among potentially conflicting elements.

8. _____ for low angle events; _____ for high angle events

A. crab; drift

B. drift; crab

C. crab; pitch

D. drift; pitch

Crosswind effects on air-to-ground delivery require two ways to compensate: crab and drift. For shallow, low-angle deliveries, you crab into the wind so your aircraft's ground track stays aligned with the target. The flight time is shorter, so the wind has less opportunity to push the munition off course, and keeping the nose angled into the wind helps you stay on target. For high-angle deliveries, the aircraft and the munition are exposed to the crosswind for a longer portion of the flight. That longer time allows more wind drift to affect the munition, so you plan for the wind to carry the round off its initial path—this is drift. In practice, you account for that drift so the munition still lands on target despite the longer flight time. If drift were used for low-angle events, or crab for high-angle events, the wind effects wouldn't be countered appropriately given the shorter vs longer flight times, leading to larger errors.

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9. What is the difference between centralized and decentralized kill chain approaches in air-to-ground operations?

A. Centralized uses a single controlling authority for target decisions; decentralized distributes targeting responsibilities while maintaining shared data.

B. Centralized means multiple authorities share data while decentralized means a single controller makes all decisions.

C. They are identical; there is no difference in approach.

D. Centralized operates only in airspace, decentralized only on the ground.

The main idea being tested is how decision-making authority and information flow differ between centralized and decentralized kill chain approaches in air-to-ground operations. In the centralized approach, multiple authorities share data to maintain a common picture of the battlespace. This shared data environment helps ensure everyone is working from the same information, supporting coordinated planning and deconfliction. The emphasis is on wide data distribution across several actors so actions can be aligned even though the final targeting decisions may be guided through a central point. In the decentralized approach, a single controller makes all targeting decisions. Authority is concentrated in one decision-maker, allowing rapid engagement decisions based on the information available to that controller, without needing consensus from many different parties. So, the distinction lies in who holds decision authority and how information is distributed: centralized relies on shared data among multiple authorities to support coordinated actions, while decentralized concentrates decision-making in one controller who makes the final call.

10. For LAHD, when the planned dive angle is less than 30 degrees, what is the minimum recovery altitude?

A. 300' AGL

B. 1000' AGL

C. 0' AGL

D. 100' AGL (300' class B/C range)

In LAHD, how low you can recover depends on the dive angle and the airspace you're in. A shallow dive (less than 30 degrees) allows you to descend closer to ground level because you have more control and time to level off and recover safely. The standard minimum is 100 feet AGL. But in busy airspace like Class B or Class C, you must be higher to ensure safe separation from other traffic and obstacles, typically 300 feet AGL. So the correct pairing is 100 feet AGL in general, with a 300 feet AGL minimum inside Class B/C airspace.

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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://sheppardiffag.examzify.com

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

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