2nd Battalion, 15th Field Artillery Regiment (2-15FA) MQF Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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. Don’t worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

Questions

1. What net provides a means for the control of aircraft?

A. Tactical Air Direction (TAD) Net

B. Joint Air Request Net (JARN)

C. Air Control Net

D. Guard Net

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

A. True

B. False

3. What action should an observer consider if angle T is 500 mils or greater and more correction is being received than requested?

A. End the mission

B. Double the OT factor

C. Double the corrections

D. Cut the corrections

4. _____ can support or conduct close combat attack, CAS, strike coordination and reconnaissance, AI, and other joint fires missions.

A. Army Attack Helicopters

B. Joint Fires Observer

C. Joint Combat Attack

D. Unmanned Aircraft

5. What maneuver control measure helps coordinate military operations?

A. Phase Line

B. Fire Support Area

C. Boundary

D. Fire Support Station

6. True or False: The observer serves as the "eyes" of the indirect fire systems and the FDC serves as the "brain" of the system.

A. True

B. False

7. If the observer's OT Factor is 2 with spotting's of +7R, +15R, -5L, and +3R, what deviation refinement should be sent to the FDC?

A. Left 20

B. Right 20

C. Right 10

D. Left 10

8. What is designated as the area for artillery units to maneuver to enhance survivability?

A. Free Fire Area

B. Position Area for Artillery

C. Firing Point

D. Firing Area

9. What is the total number of sub munitions in the M864 DPICM?

A. 60

B. 88

C. 72

D. 42

10. What does the letter 'A' appear twice for in the memory aid FA-PARCA?

A. Allocation and Attack

B. Attack and Assessment

C. Allocation and Assessment

D. Restrictions and Coordination

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What net provides a means for the control of aircraft?

A. Tactical Air Direction (TAD) Net

B. Joint Air Request Net (JARN)

C. Air Control Net

D. Guard Net

The Tactical Air Direction (TAD) Net is specifically designed to facilitate coordination and control of aircraft operations in a tactical environment. It allows for real-time communication between ground forces and air assets, ensuring that air support can be effectively directed where it is most needed. The TAD Net is crucial for providing clarity and efficiency in the deployment of close air support and other air operations, as it channels vital information regarding specific targets, airspace management, and the status of friendly forces. This type of net is tailored to the complex dynamics of combat operations where rapid changes occur, and effective communication can significantly impact mission success. The focus on tactical air direction distinguishes this net from others, which may serve different functions, such as requesting air support or maintaining general communication.

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

A. True

B. False

The statement is accurate; there are indeed two types of adjustments in artillery fire missions referred to as area and precision adjustments. Area adjustment is used when a general target area is identified, allowing for the artillery to adjust fire across a broader region to cover the targets within that area effectively. This method is beneficial for engaging dispersed targets or in situations where more precise targeting is not necessary. Precision adjustment, on the other hand, aims for a specific target with greater accuracy. It involves making fine adjustments based on the observed impacts of the rounds to ensure that the fire is concentrated on a particular point. This type of adjustment is essential when trying to minimize collateral damage or when the target is crucial and must be engaged with as much accuracy as possible. Understanding the distinction between these two types of adjustments is crucial for artillery personnel as it affects how they plan and execute fire missions based on the operational needs and the nature of the target.

3. What action should an observer consider if angle T is 500 mils or greater and more correction is being received than requested?

A. End the mission

B. Double the OT factor

C. Double the corrections

D. Cut the corrections

When angle T is 500 mils or greater and the observer is receiving more correction than requested, the appropriate action is to cut the corrections. This recommendation is rooted in the principle that an excessive correction can lead to over-compensation, further deviating the fire from the intended target. By decreasing the amount of correction, the observer can refine the adjustments being communicated to ensure they are entirely focused on achieving accuracy. In scenarios where the angle T is significantly high, it indicates a greater risk of range and lateral deviation, hence being mindful of the corrections being issued is crucial. By reducing the corrections, the observer maintains better control over the firing adjustments, promoting a more effective and precise engagement with the target.

4. _____ can support or conduct close combat attack, CAS, strike coordination and reconnaissance, AI, and other joint fires missions.

A. Army Attack Helicopters

B. Joint Fires Observer

C. Joint Combat Attack

D. Unmanned Aircraft

The correct answer focuses on unmanned aircraft, which are specifically designed to support or conduct various joint fires missions, including close combat attack, close air support (CAS), strike coordination and reconnaissance, and air interdiction (AI). Unmanned aircraft can operate in environments that may be too dangerous for manned aircraft and can gather intelligence, provide real-time surveillance, and deliver precision strikes, making them a versatile asset in joint fires operations. Their ability to be controlled remotely enables the use of advanced technologies for targeting and coordination, enhancing the effectiveness of military missions while reducing the risk to personnel. The other options, while relevant to military operations, do not encapsulate the range of capabilities provided by unmanned aircraft in joint fires missions as effectively. For example, Army Attack Helicopters are limited to offensive air support and engagement in close combat but do not encompass the full scope of reconnaissance or intelligence gathering capabilities like unmanned aircraft do. Joint Fires Observers coordinate and direct joint fires but lack the ability to conduct strikes themselves. Joint Combat Attack is not a standard military term that effectively conveys an entity's ability to perform these tasks.

5. What maneuver control measure helps coordinate military operations?

A. Phase Line

B. Fire Support Area

C. Boundary

D. Fire Support Station

A Phase Line is a specific maneuver control measure used in military operations to coordinate movements and actions. It serves as a reference point on the battlefield, allowing units to synchronize their operations effectively. When troops and assets reach a designated Phase Line, it signifies a critical checkpoint that can facilitate communication and enhance situational awareness among different units operating in the same area. The use of Phase Lines helps in organizing the flow of operations by providing commanders with clear markers for timing and coordination of activities. This is particularly important in dynamic situations where rapid adjustments may be required due to changes in the operational environment. By establishing these lines, military forces can maintain effective command and control, ensuring all elements are aligned and working towards the same strategic objectives. Other choices like Fire Support Areas, Boundaries, and Fire Support Stations serve specific purposes in fire support coordination and area delineation but do not serve the same broad coordination function across all military operations as Phase Lines do.

6. True or False: The observer serves as the "eyes" of the indirect fire systems and the FDC serves as the "brain" of the system.

A. True

B. False

The statement is accurate because the observer plays a critical role in indirect fire operations by gathering information and assessing the battlefield. They locate targets, determine distances, and evaluate conditions, acting essentially as the “eyes” that provide essential visual input about the target and the environment. This information is crucial for effective and accurate fire support. On the other hand, the Fire Direction Center (FDC) acts as the "brain" of the system because it processes the data received from the observer to calculate firing solutions. The FDC analyzes the information, determines the necessary adjustments for range, direction, and elevation, and coordinates the fire support. This analogy emphasizes the teamwork between the observer and the FDC to ensure effective application of indirect fire. Thus, the original statement accurately reflects the collaborative roles they play in artillery operations.

7. If the observer's OT Factor is 2 with spotting's of +7R, +15R, -5L, and +3R, what deviation refinement should be sent to the FDC?

A. Left 20

B. Right 20

C. Right 10

D. Left 10

To arrive at the correct deviation refinement, you start by calculating the average adjustment based on the spotting values provided. The observer's OT Factor of 2 indicates that the impact deviations need to be multiplied by this factor when reporting. First, you analyze the spot values: - +7R (Right) - +15R (Right) - -5L (Left) - +3R (Right) Convert all adjustments into a single aggregate measure: 1. Add the right spots: +7 + 15 + 3 = +25R 2. Account for the left spot: -5L, which can be expressed as +5R for our calculations. Now, convert them to one side (Right): - Total = +25 + 5 = +30 (to the right) Next, divide this total deviation by the number of spotting values, which is four: Total deviation = +30 / 4 = +7.5R Since the OT Factor is 2, this average deviation needs to be doubled: Average deviation = +7.5R * 2 = +15R To refine the deviation for the FDC, we express this adjustment. The refinement based on the average impacts pushes the final adjustment left

8. What is designated as the area for artillery units to maneuver to enhance survivability?

A. Free Fire Area

B. Position Area for Artillery

C. Firing Point

D. Firing Area

The area designated for artillery units to maneuver to enhance survivability is known as the Position Area for Artillery (PAA). This term refers specifically to a location where artillery units can safely position themselves, allowing them to conduct operations while minimizing the risk of detection and enemy fire. The PAA is strategically chosen based on various factors including terrain, cover, and the need to maintain mobility for repositioning as the situation evolves. In contrast, a Free Fire Area is designated for unrestricted engagement of targets, a Firing Point refers to the specific location where a weapon is placed to fire, and a Firing Area is a broader space where firing can occur. These alternatives do not specifically focus on maneuverability or the goal of enhancing survivability as the PAA does.

9. What is the total number of sub munitions in the M864 DPICM?

A. 60

B. 88

C. 72

D. 42

The M864 DPICM, which stands for Dual-Purpose Improved Conventional Munition, contains a total of 72 sub-munitions. This is important because DPICM rounds are designed to effectively engage both personnel and light-armored vehicles by dispersing these sub-munitions over a wide area. Understanding the capabilities and design of the M864 DPICM is crucial for effective planning and execution in artillery operations. The number of sub-munitions is a key factor that influences the round's lethality and the area it covers, making it a significant piece of equipment in the field artillery arsenal.

10. What does the letter 'A' appear twice for in the memory aid FA-PARCA?

A. Allocation and Attack

B. Attack and Assessment

C. Allocation and Assessment

D. Restrictions and Coordination

The correct choice highlights the dual significance of the letter 'A' in the memory aid FA-PARCA, specifically referring to "Allocation" and "Attack." In the context of field artillery operations, allocation pertains to the distribution of artillery resources and units to meet operational needs effectively. This ensures that the artillery assets are utilized optimally across various missions and tasks. On the other hand, "Attack" relates to the operational phase where artillery is employed to engage and neutralize enemy targets as part of a broader operational plan. This highlights the active role that artillery plays in combat scenarios, emphasizing the need for precise coordination and execution of fire missions. This dual focus underscores essential elements within field artillery operations, demonstrating the critical nature of effectively allocating resources while also executing offensive capabilities. Understanding these concepts is crucial for successful mission planning and execution in field artillery scenarios.

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://215famqf.examzify.com

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