

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. If you measure an angular deviation to be 40 mils to the right, how would you record this spotting?**
 - A. Left 40**
 - B. Depends on OT Factor**
 - C. Right 40**
 - D. 40 Right**

- 2. What type of counterfire provides immediate indirect and joint fires to neutralize enemy indirect fire weapons?**
 - A. SEAD Mission**
 - B. Reactive Counterfire**
 - C. Immediate Suppression**
 - D. Proactive Counterfire**

- 3. What is a synchronized combined arms activity that allows maneuver through an obstacle?**
 - A. Breach**
 - B. Clear**
 - C. Attack**
 - D. Offense**

- 4. What is a type of munition that corrects for ballistic conditions using guidance up to the aimpoint?**
 - A. Heat Seeker**
 - B. Cluster Munition**
 - C. Precision Munition**
 - D. Joint Fire Unit**

- 5. What is the designation for the round that can reduce the number of munitions needed to achieve desired effects with minimal collateral damage?**
 - A. XM 982**
 - B. APMI**
 - C. PGK**
 - D. Excalibur**

- 6. What may result from failing to select proper shell fuze combinations?**
- A. Undesired Effects on Target**
 - B. Reduction in Desired Effects on Target**
 - C. Excessive Expenditure of Ammunition**
 - D. All of the Above**
- 7. What goal is vital for planning fire support in a maneuver environment?**
- A. Flexibility in Fire Allocations**
 - B. Maximizing Ammunition Supply**
 - C. Efficiency in Communications**
 - D. Achieving Coordination Among Units**
- 8. What is a target identified too late to be included in the deliberate targeting process?**
- A. Target**
 - B. Time Sensitive Target**
 - C. Target of Opportunity**
 - D. Unplanned Target**
- 9. When three airbursts and one graze burst are spotted, what is the HOB correction during precision registration?**
- A. No correction is required.**
 - B. Up 10**
 - C. Up 20**
 - D. Up 40**
- 10. Which entity within the Theater Air Control System processes immediate air support requests and coordinates CAS sorties?**
- A. Wing Operations Center (WOC)**
 - B. Control and Reporting Center (CRC)**
 - C. Air Operations Center (AOC)**
 - D. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If you measure an angular deviation to be 40 mils to the right, how would you record this spotting?

- A. Left 40**
- B. Depends on OT Factor**
- C. Right 40**
- D. 40 Right**

When recording an angular deviation that is measured to be 40 mils to the right, the correct notation captures both the magnitude and the direction clearly for effective communication in a military context. Recording it as "Right 40" directly indicates the direction and the extent of the deviation. This standardization in notation avoids ambiguity, allowing other personnel to quickly understand the nature of the adjustment required. Using "Right 40" aligns with commonly accepted conventions in military operations when working with angular measurements, ensuring uniformity and clarity in communication. This is critical in artillery operations, where precise spotting information is crucial for adjusting fire and achieving accuracy on target.

2. What type of counterfire provides immediate indirect and joint fires to neutralize enemy indirect fire weapons?

- A. SEAD Mission**
- B. Reactive Counterfire**
- C. Immediate Suppression**
- D. Proactive Counterfire**

Reactive counterfire is specifically designed to address immediate threats posed by enemy indirect fire weapons, such as artillery and mortars. This type of counterfire is executed quickly in response to enemy actions, particularly when receiving incoming fire. It aims to neutralize the enemy's capability by striking their indirect fire positions as soon as their location is determined, often utilizing direct communication and rapid targeting systems. In the context of battlefield operations, this immediate response is crucial for minimizing damage and protecting friendly forces. Reactive counterfire typically engages the enemy with the artillery units prepared to respond in real time, utilizing intelligence from various sources, including sound ranging and fire detection systems. The other approaches, such as SEAD (Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses) and proactive counterfire, serve different operational roles and may not act as swiftly in response to direct artillery attacks. Immediate suppression, while relevant, does not specifically emphasize the counterfire aspect that is central to reactive counterfire. Thus, the definition and operational purpose align closely with the functions of reactive counterfire, making it the correct answer.

3. What is a synchronized combined arms activity that allows maneuver through an obstacle?

- A. Breach**
- B. Clear**
- C. Attack**
- D. Offense**

A synchronized combined arms activity that allows maneuver through an obstacle is defined as a breach. This operation involves multiple military components working together to create a passage through enemy defenses or obstacles, enabling forces to continue their advance. The breach requires coordination between various units, such as engineering to clear the obstacle, infantry to secure the area, and artillery for fire support, ensuring that the maneuvering forces can effectively engage the enemy while minimizing casualties and maintaining operational momentum. The other terms do not embody this specific functionality. Clearing typically refers to removing mines or other hazards without the same focused aspect of creating a passage for combined maneuver. An attack is a broader offensive action that may not specifically involve overcoming an obstacle, and offense is a general term for aggressive operations that encompass various tactics and strategies, which again may not directly imply overcoming physical barriers in a synchronized manner like a breach does.

4. What is a type of munition that corrects for ballistic conditions using guidance up to the aimpoint?

- A. Heat Seeker**
- B. Cluster Munition**
- C. Precision Munition**
- D. Joint Fire Unit**

Precision munitions are specifically designed to navigate and adjust their flight path using guidance systems that account for various ballistic conditions, allowing them to strike a target with a high degree of accuracy. This capability typically involves advanced technology, such as GPS or laser guidance, which enables the munition to correct its trajectory during flight, ensuring that it reaches the designated aimpoint effectively. Other types of munitions, such as heat seekers, rely on detecting heat signatures rather than adjusting for ballistic variables, while cluster munitions disperse multiple sub-munitions over a wide area and do not have a guidance mechanism for precision strikes. A Joint Fire Unit refers to an organizational structure for coordinating joint fire support rather than a specific type of munition. Therefore, precision munition is the correct choice as it embodies the key characteristic of guidance towards the aimpoint to enhance accuracy in targeting.

5. What is the designation for the round that can reduce the number of munitions needed to achieve desired effects with minimal collateral damage?

A. XM 982

B. APMI

C. PGK

D. Excalibur

The designation for the round that can effectively reduce the number of munitions required to achieve desired effects while minimizing collateral damage is the Precision Guided Kit (PGK). The PGK is an innovative solution designed to enhance the accuracy of standard artillery rounds, allowing them to strike targets more precisely. By improving the precision of artillery fire, the PGK reduces the amount of munitions needed, thereby lowering the overall risk of collateral damage in combat situations. Precision-guided munitions like the PGK utilize advanced technology to correct the trajectory of a projectile during flight, which not only increases hit probability but also enables forces to engage targets in closer proximity to friendly units or civilian areas with greater confidence in minimizing unintended damage. This effectiveness is pivotal in modern warfare, where minimizing civilian casualties and maintaining operational effectiveness are critical considerations. While other rounds may offer various advantages, the primary focus of the PGK is to enhance precision and reduce the number of munitions needed to achieve tactical objectives, which aligns with the strategic goal of minimizing collateral damage.

6. What may result from failing to select proper shell fuze combinations?

A. Undesired Effects on Target

B. Reduction in Desired Effects on Target

C. Excessive Expenditure of Ammunition

D. All of the Above

Failing to select proper shell fuze combinations can lead to a range of negative outcomes that directly impact the effectiveness of the artillery strike. Each issue underscores the importance of careful consideration when choosing fuze combinations. First, undesired effects on target can occur when incorrect fuze selections lead to unintended detonation scenarios. For example, a fuze designed for delay might not be suitable for a target requiring immediate impact. The mismatch could result in the shell failing to deliver its intended explosive impact effectively. Additionally, there may be a reduction in desirable effects on target when the fuze does not match the mission's objectives. If a fuze is selected that does not function correctly with the type of shell or target conditions, the result may be insufficient damage or failure to incapacitate the target altogether. Moreover, excessive expenditure of ammunition can become an issue as well. Inaccurate fuze selection may necessitate multiple rounds to achieve the desired effect, leading to an unnecessary drain on resources and ammunition stockpiles. This not only wastes valuable ammunition but also can hinder overall mission efficiency by requiring more rounds to accomplish the same results. In summary, the failure to select the appropriate shell fuze combinations results in undesired effects, reduced effectiveness, and potentially higher ammunition consumption.

7. What goal is vital for planning fire support in a maneuver environment?

- A. Flexibility in Fire Allocations**
- B. Maximizing Ammunition Supply**
- C. Efficiency in Communications**
- D. Achieving Coordination Among Units**

Achieving coordination among units is essential for successful fire support planning in a maneuver environment because effective coordination ensures that all units are synchronized in their actions and objectives. When units are well-coordinated, they can leverage fire support to enhance their operational effectiveness, reducing the likelihood of friendly fire incidents and maximizing the impact of artillery support on enemy forces. Coordination facilitates understanding of unit boundaries, timing of fire missions, and the proper integration of artillery into the overall tactical plan, which is crucial for maintaining the momentum of maneuvers and ensuring that fire support is available when and where it is needed most. This holistic approach fosters a cohesive operational environment where all elements work together seamlessly toward achieving mission objectives.

8. What is a target identified too late to be included in the deliberate targeting process?

- A. Target**
- B. Time Sensitive Target**
- C. Target of Opportunity**
- D. Unplanned Target**

A target identified too late to be included in the deliberate targeting process is best classified as a target of opportunity. This designation is used when a target appears suddenly and requires immediate action that falls outside of the structured, pre-planned targeting processes. Targets of opportunity are typically time-sensitive and may require rapid engagement to capitalize on fleeting conditions, making their identification urgent. Unlike deliberate targets that have been planned for in advance, targets of opportunity are often unanticipated but present a significant tactical advantage if acted upon quickly. In contrast, the other classifications either refer to targets that are planned in advance or specific to certain urgent situations, but do not accurately capture the essence of a target identified too late for the deliberate process. Therefore, "target of opportunity" accurately represents this scenario in military terminology.

9. When three airbursts and one graze burst are spotted, what is the HOB correction during precision registration?

A. No correction is required.

B. Up 10

C. Up 20

D. Up 40

When determining the height of burst (HOB) correction during precision registration, it is crucial to understand the significance of airbursts and graze bursts. An airburst occurs when the projectile detonates in the air, which is effective for achieving a wider area of effect, while a graze burst occurs closer to the surface. In the case where three airbursts and one graze burst are observed, the presence of more airbursts indicates that the rounds are detonating higher than intended. However, having a graze burst provides a reference point that suggests the need for adjustment. In this scenario, the correction deemed necessary is no correction at all. This conclusion can be reached because the data from the bursts does not necessitate a change - the airbursts are acceptable for the intended purpose, particularly in a precision registration context. The specific case of having predominant airbursts often suggests that the rounds are functioning as anticipated for the mission objectives, particularly in regards to area denial or suppression rather than requiring a change to a lower burst height. Thus, no additional adjustment is indicated, making the determination that no correction is required the correct response.

10. Which entity within the Theater Air Control System processes immediate air support requests and coordinates CAS sorties?

A. Wing Operations Center (WOC)

B. Control and Reporting Center (CRC)

C. Air Operations Center (AOC)

D. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)

The Air Support Operations Center (ASOC) is specifically designed to handle immediate air support requests and coordinate Close Air Support (CAS) sorties. It acts as the interface between the land forces and the air support assets, ensuring that requests for air strikes are processed efficiently and effectively. The ASOC provides the necessary link to allocate aircraft and manage the execution of air support operations in a timely manner, directly responding to the needs of ground commanders. In contrast, other entities such as the Wing Operations Center (WOC), Control and Reporting Center (CRC), and Air Operations Center (AOC) have different roles in the Theater Air Control System. The WOC focuses more on the management of flying operations within a specific wing, while the CRC is involved in the control of airspace and aircraft positioning. The AOC handles broader operational planning and command tasks, rather than immediate coordination of CAS missions, making the ASOC the correct choice for processing immediate air support requests.

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!

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