

2ND BATTALION, 15TH FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT (2-15FA) MQF PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. 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. How is the sheaf adjusted when using mortars during registration?**
 - A. On line with a 40 meter lateral spread, perpendicular to the observer-target line.
 - B. On line with a 50 meter lateral spread, perpendicular to the gun-target line.
 - C. On line with a 75 meter lateral spread, perpendicular to the observer-target line.
 - D. On line with a 40 meter lateral spread, perpendicular to the gun-target line.

- 3. What term describes the measurement of a feature or location on the earth to determine latitude, longitude, and elevation?**
 - A. Targeting
 - B. Mensuration
 - C. Accuracy
 - D. Orienting

- 4. What is "Time on Target" primarily used for in a fire mission?**
 - A. To ensure all rounds hit the target at the same time.
 - B. To delay the delivery of rounds.
 - C. To coordinate fire with air support.
 - D. To avoid friendly fire incidents.

- 5. When should you send the observer-target direction if it has changed?**
 - A. Once it changes by more than 10 mils
 - B. Only if it changes by more than 50 mils
 - C. When it changes by more than 20 mils
 - D. When it changes by more than 100 mils

- 6. What term describes zones established for effective command and control over artillery operations?**
- A. Fire control zones
 - B. Coordination lines
 - C. Operational boundaries
 - D. Engagement areas
- 7. What is a key advantage of using 155mm Howitzers in artillery missions?**
- A. Higher rate of fire
 - B. Longer range
 - C. Improved maneuverability
 - D. Lower logistical support
- 8. Which control type allows for maximum flexibility in conducting fire support operations?**
- A. Type 1 Control
 - B. Type 2 Control
 - C. Type 3 Control
 - D. Type 4 Control
- 9. 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
- 10. What command relationship signifies a relatively permanent placement of units within an organization?**
- A. Assign
 - B. Organic
 - C. Attach
 - D. Task

Answers

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

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Explanations

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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. How is the sheaf adjusted when using mortars during registration?

A. On line with a 40 meter lateral spread, perpendicular to the observer-target line.

B. On line with a 50 meter lateral spread, perpendicular to the gun-target line.

C. On line with a 75 meter lateral spread, perpendicular to the observer-target line.

D. On line with a 40 meter lateral spread, perpendicular to the gun-target line.

The correct choice highlights the proper adjustment of the mortar sheaf during the registration process, which is crucial for achieving accurate fire. By adjusting the sheaf on line with a 40 meter lateral spread and ensuring it is perpendicular to the gun-target line, the mortars can effectively account for factors such as dispersion and wind, enhancing the precision of the rounds fired. This method allows for a more controlled spread of munitions around the target area, which is essential for effective targeting and minimizing collateral damage. Mortar adjustments during registration focus on establishing a baseline relationship between the firing point and the target to achieve the desired impact of rounds in a specific area. Having the spread aligned with the gun-target line rather than the observer-target line directly ties the adjustment to the actual point of fire, ensuring that the rounds are deployed accurately towards the intended target location. Utilizing a 40 meter spread is a standard practice that balances effectiveness with control over the delivered munitions, which is critical in close support operations. Other spreads mentioned, as well as aligning to the observer-target line, do not follow the established procedures that ensure optimal accuracy in mortar operations.

3. What term describes the measurement of a feature or location on the earth to determine latitude, longitude, and elevation?

- A. Targeting
- B. Mensuration**
- C. Accuracy
- D. Orienting

The measurement of a feature or location on the earth to determine latitude, longitude, and elevation is referred to as mensuration. This term specifically encompasses the processes and techniques used to accurately ascertain spatial data, which includes not only geographical coordinates but also the elevation above sea level. Mensuration is essential in various fields including cartography, surveying, and military operations, as it allows for precise location mapping and analysis necessary for effective planning and execution of operations. Targeting relates more to the identification and engagement of specific objectives rather than the measurement of geographical locations. Accuracy refers to how close a measured value is to the true value, which is an important aspect of mensuration but does not encompass the definition itself. Orienting is tied to aligning a map or compass with the actual terrain, which is a distinct task from measuring geographical data.

4. What is "Time on Target" primarily used for in a fire mission?

- A. To ensure all rounds hit the target at the same time.**
- B. To delay the delivery of rounds.
- C. To coordinate fire with air support.
- D. To avoid friendly fire incidents.

"Time on Target" is primarily utilized in fire missions to ensure that all rounds reach the target simultaneously. This synchronization of artillery fire is crucial for maximizing the destructive effect on the target, as it overwhelms enemy defenses and minimizes their ability to react. By programming the rounds' travel times to converge at the exact moment of impact, the effectiveness of the strike is greatly enhanced, as the devastation is more concentrated and can inflict maximum damage. The use of this concept reinforces the importance of precision in artillery operations, especially in scenarios where rapid suppression of enemy forces or strategic assets is necessary. Other options, while they may have relevance in different contexts of fire support and coordination, do not capture the main purpose of "Time on Target," which is to bring all rounds down simultaneously for increased tactical advantage.

5. When should you send the observer-target direction if it has changed?

- A. Once it changes by more than 10 mils
- B. Only if it changes by more than 50 mils
- C. When it changes by more than 20 mils
- D. When it changes by more than 100 mils**

The observer-target direction should be sent when it changes by more than 100 mils because this threshold ensures that the adjustment in the orientation is significant enough to warrant communication. A change of this magnitude can impact the accuracy of the artillery fire, so informing the relevant parties minimizes the risk of error. This protocol helps maintain effective coordination and ensures that the targeting data remains precise and effective for mission success. In this context, the other thresholds mentioned, such as 10 mils, 20 mils, and 50 mils, do not capture the necessary magnitude that would influence the accuracy significantly, and therefore, would not necessitate immediate communication in the same way a change of more than 100 mils would.

6. What term describes zones established for effective command and control over artillery operations?

- A. Fire control zones
- B. Coordination lines
- C. Operational boundaries**
- D. Engagement areas

The correct term for zones established for effective command and control over artillery operations is "fire control zones." This term specifically refers to designated areas designed to improve the management and coordination of fires, ensuring that artillery units can effectively engage targets while maintaining safety and minimizing the risk of friendly fire. Fire control zones facilitate communication and operational efficiency among different units, allowing for precise targeting and coordination of artillery support. Operational boundaries, while relevant in defining the limits of a unit's area of responsibility, do not specifically pertain to the management of artillery operations. Similarly, coordination lines are used to ensure that units can deconflict their operations and coordinate actions but are not as specific to artillery command and control. Engagement areas, on the other hand, define specific locations where units are authorized to engage targets but do not serve the same overarching command and control function as fire control zones do.

7. What is a key advantage of using 155mm Howitzers in artillery missions?

- A. Higher rate of fire
- B. Longer range**
- C. Improved maneuverability
- D. Lower logistical support

The key advantage of using 155mm Howitzers in artillery missions is their longer range. These artillery systems are designed to deliver effective fire support over greater distances than many other types of artillery. This extended range allows military forces to strike targets that are farther away from their own positions, enhancing operational flexibility and reducing exposure to enemy fire. In addition, the longer range contributes to the ability to engage targets beyond the reach of many ground forces, providing a crucial capability in both offensive and defensive operations. This strategic advantage can be pivotal in planning artillery fire missions and coordinating with other units on the battlefield. The 155mm caliber is standardized in many armies due to its effectiveness and compatibility with a variety of munitions, which further enhances its role on the modern battlefield.

8. Which control type allows for maximum flexibility in conducting fire support operations?

- A. Type 1 Control
- B. Type 2 Control
- C. Type 3 Control**
- D. Type 4 Control

Type 3 Control is recognized for providing maximum flexibility during fire support operations. This control type allows for the engagement of targets without requiring the observer to maintain continuous visual contact with the target area. This means that the forward observer or controller can call for fire on multiple targets and adjust them as needed without being restricted by the need for continuous observation. Type 3 Control enables a more fluid and dynamic response to changing battlefield conditions. It is particularly beneficial in complex environments where quick adjustments and multiple engagements are necessary. The ability to engage targets freely enhances coordination with various units and allows for fire support to be utilized more effectively in fast-paced scenarios, making it an essential tool in the arsenal of tactical commanders. Other control types, while they each have specific applications and benefits, do not offer the same level of operational versatility as Type 3 Control. For example, Type 1 Control requires the observer to maintain visual contact, limiting flexibility, and Type 2 Control involves specific conditions that can constrain rapid decision-making and responsiveness.

9. 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.

10. What command relationship signifies a relatively permanent placement of units within an organization?

- A. Assign
- B. Organic
- C. Attach**
- D. Task

The command relationship that signifies a relatively permanent placement of units within an organization is organic. This term refers to units that are inherently part of a larger organization, which means they are assigned to that organization without the intention of reassignment. These units are equipped, trained, and prepared to operate under the command of the parent organization, fostering a long-term operational readiness and integration with other units. This permanence in the command structure helps ensure that the units work cohesively to achieve collective objectives and maintain consistent command and control.

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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