

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



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Who serves as the principal fire support advisor to the commander when attached to a company or troop?**
 - A. Company/Troop FSO
 - B. Battalion/Squadron FSO
 - C. Company/Troop FSNCO
 - D. Battalion/Squadron FSNCO
- 2. Which forward observer control option requires the FO to contact the FIST for each call for fire?**
 - A. Option 1 - Decentralized
 - B. Option 2 - Designated
 - C. Option 3 - Centralized
 - D. None of the Above
- 3. What is one of the primary responsibilities of a JTAC during CAS missions?**
 - A. Deliver tactical communications
 - B. Emplace artillery units
 - C. Coordinate airstrikes
 - D. Conduct reconnaissance
- 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. When adjusting the sheaf for mortars, what factors does the observer base their determination on?**
 - A. Vegetation
 - B. Wind Direction
 - C. Hydrography
 - D. Cloud Coverage

- 6. What is the type of defensive operation that focuses on denying enemy access to specific terrain?**
- A. Terrain Denial
 - B. Specified Defense
 - C. Terrain Defense
 - D. Area Defense
- 7. Who is ultimately responsible for all aspects of joint fires management?**
- A. Joint Fire Support Officer
 - B. Joint Force Commander
 - C. Combined Forces Air Component Commander
 - D. Deputy Combined Forces Air Component Commander
- 8. Which munition can be utilized with the 120mm mortar to minimize collateral damage?**
- A. XM 982
 - B. APKWS
 - C. APMI
 - D. Copperhead
- 9. What are the four Fire Support functions?**
- A. Command and Control, Target Acquisition, Attack Systems, and Delivery Systems
 - B. Support Forces in Contact, Support the Concept of Operations, Synchronize and Converge FS, and Sustain and Protect
 - C. Destroy Adversaries, Eliminate Threats, Protect the Force, and Provide Accurate Fire Support
 - D. Violently Apply Lethal Fires, Operate as a Single Entity, Act in Accordance with the Law of War
- 10. What does the P in SLOCTOP stand for?**
- A. Position Occupation
 - B. Precision Targeting
 - C. Position Refinement
 - D. Position Improvement

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who serves as the principal fire support advisor to the commander when attached to a company or troop?

- A. Company/Troop FSO**
- B. Battalion/Squadron FSO
- C. Company/Troop FSNCO
- D. Battalion/Squadron FSNCO

The Company/Troop Fire Support Officer (FSO) serves as the principal fire support advisor to the commander when attached to a company or troop. This role is crucial as the FSO is responsible for coordinating all fire support planning and execution in support of the unit's operations. This includes integrating indirect fire support, identifying targets, and ensuring that the right kind of fire support is available to enhance the effectiveness of the company or troop in achieving its objectives. The FSO's position within the company or troop enables close collaboration with the unit's leadership, allowing for immediate and tailored responses to the operational environment. This direct advisory relationship ensures that the commander has timely access to fire support capabilities, which can significantly influence the outcome of missions. The FSO's specific expertise in orchestrating fire support makes them invaluable to the operational effectiveness of the unit. While Battalion/Squadron FSOs and FSNCOs have important roles at higher levels, their focus is on broader coordination and support across multiple companies or troops, rather than the immediate advisory role on the ground level that the Company/Troop FSO provides.

2. Which forward observer control option requires the FO to contact the FIST for each call for fire?

- A. Option 1 - Decentralized
- B. Option 2 - Designated
- C. Option 3 - Centralized**
- D. None of the Above

The control option that requires the forward observer (FO) to contact the Fire Support Team (FIST) for each call for fire is the centralized option. In this method, the FO does not have the authority to execute fire missions independently because all fire coordination must go through the FIST. This ensures that all fire support is synchronized and deconflicted, as the FIST acts as the central hub for managing and directing artillery fire. This approach is particularly useful in complex operational environments where coordination and communication are critical. By requiring the FO to engage the FIST for every fire mission, the risk of friendly fire incidents is minimized and the overall effectiveness of fire support can be enhanced due to consolidated control.

3. What is one of the primary responsibilities of a JTAC during CAS missions?

- A. Deliver tactical communications
- B. Emplace artillery units
- C. Coordinate airstrikes**
- D. Conduct reconnaissance

The primary responsibility of a Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) during close air support (CAS) missions is to coordinate airstrikes. The JTAC serves as a crucial link between the ground forces and air support, ensuring that airstrikes are accurately targeted to support the troops on the ground. This involves assessing the battlefield situation, providing real-time information about enemy positions, and relaying precise targeting instructions to pilots. By effectively coordinating the timing and delivery of air support, the JTAC helps enhance the mission's effectiveness while minimizing the risk of collateral damage and friendly fire. This role is essential in complex combat environments where precise synchronization of ground and air assets is required for mission success.

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. When adjusting the sheaf for mortars, what factors does the observer base their determination on?

- A. Vegetation
- B. Wind Direction**
- C. Hydrography
- D. Cloud Coverage

The correct choice focuses on wind direction as a crucial factor when adjusting the sheaf for mortars. Wind direction significantly impacts the trajectory of projectiles fired from mortars. When an observer adjusts the sheaf, understanding wind conditions is essential to ensure that the rounds land in the desired impact area. If the wind is blowing in a particular direction, it can push the rounds off course. Observers must account for this variable to accurately adjust the fire and compensate appropriately. In contrast, while vegetation, hydrography, and cloud coverage may influence other considerations during fire support, they do not provide the same direct impact on the actual trajectory of the mortar rounds as wind direction does. Vegetation can affect visibility or target selection, hydrography can inform logistical challenges, and cloud coverage could influence air support or visibility, but none directly alter the flight path of a mortar round the same way wind does. Thus, wind direction becomes the primary factor when making precise adjustments.

6. What is the type of defensive operation that focuses on denying enemy access to specific terrain?

- A. Terrain Denial
- B. Specified Defense
- C. Terrain Defense

D. Area Defense

The type of defensive operation that focuses on denying enemy access to specific terrain is best described as Area Defense. This approach is designed to protect a specified area and involves positioning forces to deny the enemy access to that area, thereby maintaining control over it. In an Area Defense, focus is placed not just on holding ground, but also on using the terrain to strategic advantage, utilizing obstacles and natural features to complicate the enemy's movement and operations. By effectively controlling an area, the defending force can deter enemy advances and protect critical assets. The other options, while they sound related, do not capture the specific intent of denying access to terrain as effectively as Area Defense does. For example, Terrain Denial might imply a broader strategy of preventing access without the specific focus on an operational area. Specified Defense seems to imply a limited defensive mission without the comprehensive control aspect. Terrain Defense could potentially be confused with general strategies focused on surface area rather than specific enemy denial. Thus, Area Defense encompasses all the elements needed to effectively deny enemy access to key pieces of terrain.

7. Who is ultimately responsible for all aspects of joint fires management?

- A. Joint Fire Support Officer
- B. Joint Force Commander**
- C. Combined Forces Air Component Commander
- D. Deputy Combined Forces Air Component Commander

The Joint Force Commander is ultimately responsible for all aspects of joint fires management because they hold the authority to oversee and integrate various military operations, including air, land, sea, and cyber forces. This role necessitates a comprehensive understanding of the operational environment and the ability to allocate resources effectively to meet mission objectives. The Joint Force Commander coordinates with other commanders and agencies to ensure that all elements of joint fire support are synchronized and that actions are consistent with the overall strategy. This centralized command structure is crucial for maximizing effectiveness in the execution of joint operations, ensuring that all elements work harmoniously towards common goals. This responsibility extends beyond simply directing operations; it encompasses the accountability for the successful integration of fire support capabilities across all domains of warfare.

8. Which munition can be utilized with the 120mm mortar to minimize collateral damage?

- A. XM 982
- B. APKWS
- C. APMI**
- D. Copperhead

The APMI, or the Advanced Precision Mortar Initiative, is specifically designed for use with a 120mm mortar system. Its capabilities focus on high precision, which is critical in reducing the risk of collateral damage. This munition employs advanced guidance and control technologies that enhance its accuracy, allowing it to strike targets more precisely while minimizing the unintended effects on surrounding areas. This precision capability is particularly vital in urban or densely populated environments where the risk of collateral damage must be minimized to protect civilians and non-combatants. The use of the APMI enables forces to engage enemy targets effectively without causing extensive damage to nearby structures or people, aligning with modern combat strategies that prioritize precision over sheer firepower. In contrast, other munitions like the XM 982, which is a precision-guided artillery round, and the Copperhead, which is designed for guided artillery fire, may not be as closely related to mortar systems, and although they are effective for their purposes, they don't specifically address the need for minimizing collateral damage when used from a mortar platform as effectively as the APMI does. The APKWS, which is used for guiding rockets, differs in application and intent from mortar systems, emphasizing precision in a different context. Thus,

9. What are the four Fire Support functions?

- A. Command and Control, Target Acquisition, Attack Systems, and Delivery Systems
- B. Support Forces in Contact, Support the Concept of Operations, Synchronize and Converge FS, and Sustain and Protect**
- C. Destroy Adversaries, Eliminate Threats, Protect the Force, and Provide Accurate Fire Support
- D. Violently Apply Lethal Fires, Operate as a Single Entity, Act in Accordance with the Law of War

The correct answer highlights the core functions of fire support, emphasizing the tactical roles that these functions play in military operations. The four fire support functions—Support Forces in Contact, Support the Concept of Operations, Synchronize and Converge FS, and Sustain and Protect—capture the essence of coordinating and delivering firepower effectively within a military framework. "Support Forces in Contact" refers to providing immediate fire support to units engaged with the enemy, ensuring that these forces can maintain their combat effectiveness. "Support the Concept of Operations" pertains to aligning fire support with the broader tactical and operational plans, ensuring that all fire support activities contribute to the mission objectives. "Synchronize and Converge FS" involves the integration of various fire support assets to maximize their effectiveness on the battlefield. Lastly, "Sustain and Protect" focuses on maintaining the availability of fire support assets and ensuring their protection during operations. These functions are essential for achieving operational success, as they facilitate a harmonious integration of assets, improve situational awareness, and enhance the overall effectiveness of fire support in support of maneuver units.

10. What does the P in SLOCTOP stand for?

- A. Position Occupation
- B. Precision Targeting
- C. Position Refinement
- D. Position Improvement**

The correct interpretation of the P in SLOCTOP is "Position Refinement." In the context of artillery operations, particularly for the 2nd Battalion, 15th Field Artillery Regiment, SLOCTOP refers to a methodical approach for locating and adjusting artillery positions to ensure accuracy and effectiveness in targeting. Position refinement is crucial as it involves analyzing and adjusting the placement of artillery to optimize fire capabilities and align with the intended target. This ensures that the artillery units can deliver effective fire support while minimizing the risk of collateral damage. The other options do not accurately capture the intended meaning within the SLOCTOP framework. Each of the alternatives may relate to aspects of artillery or targeting but do not precisely align with the function encapsulated by the term used in SLOCTOP.

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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://215famqf.examzify.com>

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

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