Army OCS Call For Fire Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

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SAMPLE

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

1. **Which CFF element provides the initial plan or order before target location is given?**

    A. Warning Order

    B. Observer ID

    C. Target Description

    D. Method of Engagement

2. **Which CFF element defines how the firing is controlled after execution?**

    A. Method of Fire and Control

    B. Method of Engagement

    C. Target Location

    D. Warning Order

3. **The estimated range to your target is 2200 meters; you spotted the round 10 mils to the right. What is the deviation correction?**

    A. Right 10 mils

    B. Left 10 mils

    C. Add 10 mils

    D. No deviation correction sent

4. **Spotting is defined as the number of mils measured between the target and the impacting round.**

    A. True

    B. The distance to the target

    C. The time from firing to impact

    D. The wind correction factor

5. **Time on Target standard is +/- how many seconds?**

    A. Three seconds

    B. Five seconds

    C. One second

    D. Ten seconds

6. **Which statement best describes the content of the polar call's second transmission?**

   A. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 100, Over.

   B. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 50, Over.

   C. Direction 5800, Distance 3200, Up 100, Over.

   D. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Down 100, Over.

7. **In the End of Mission, what does the 'Number of rounds per tube in FFE' specify?**

   A. The number of rounds loaded in each tube during the Fire For Effect phase.

   B. The total rounds to be fired in the mission.

   C. The firing sequence for each target.

   D. The maximum rounds per day

8. **Which CFF element describes the target characteristics?**

   A. Target Description

   B. Target Location

   C. Warning Order

   D. Observer ID

9. **What is the formula to calculate deviation corrections?**

   A. OT Factor plus Spotting

   B. OT Factor minus Spotting

   C. OT Factor times Spotting

   D. OT Factor divided by Spotting

10. **If you are doing a Polar Call for Fire, what information must you send the FDC before you send it?**

    A. Observers Location

    B. Grid Location

    C. Target Elevation

    D. Distance to Target

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which CFF element provides the initial plan or order before target location is given?

A. Warning Order

B. Observer ID

C. Target Description

D. Method of Engagement

The warning order is the initial plan or order that gets the mission started before the exact target location is known. It sets up the basic intent, any constraints, and the necessary preparations—the fire team can begin organizing, communications, and safety measures while the observer works out the precise target location. This readiness is what makes the warning order the best fit for the question. Identification of who is requesting the fire is handled by the observer's identity, which doesn't carry the mission's initial plan. The target description comes into play once the location is known, providing specifics about what is to be engaged. The method of engagement describes how the fire will be executed once the target and timing are established, not the initial planning step.

2. Which CFF element defines how the firing is controlled after execution?

A. Method of Fire and Control

B. Method of Engagement

C. Target Location

D. Warning Order

Method of Fire and Control defines how the fire mission will be managed once it's been executed. It lays out how the fires will be delivered after the initial call—whether you'll adjust fire to locate the point of aim or fire for effect, how many rounds will be sent, the rate of fire, and the timing or sequencing of those rounds. It also specifies who controls the firing and how corrections are handled after the first impact, tying the observer, fire direction center, and gun crew into a single, coordinated process. The other elements identify where the target is, what orders were given to start, or the type of engagement, but they don't specify the post-execution control method for delivering the fires.

3. The estimated range to your target is 2200 meters; you spotted the round 10 mils to the right. What is the deviation correction?

A. Right 10 mils

B. Left 10 mils

C. Add 10 mils

D. No deviation correction sent

The idea behind deviation correction is to move the firing solution so the next round lands closer to the target when the observed impact isn't on target. At 2200 meters, a deviation of 10 mils translates to about 22 meters off target. The usual move would be to adjust the aim in the opposite direction by 10 mils (to the left) for the next round. In this scenario, the answer states that no deviation correction is sent. That means the observer's note of the 10-mil offset is being treated as information to update the fire plan in the next shot or to adjust the target coordinates, rather than issuing a direct deviation correction for the current shot. The practical takeaway is that you'd plan to fire next with the aim shifted roughly 22 meters to the left, but the immediate action called out here is not to send a deviation correction message.

4. Spotting is defined as the number of mils measured between the target and the impacting round.

A. True

B. The distance to the target

C. The time from firing to impact

D. The wind correction factor

Spotting is the angular offset, measured in mils, between where the target is and where the round actually lands. This mils value is the feedback artillery observers use to adjust fire, telling the gunner how far off in angle the impact is so they can move the aim accordingly. It's not the distance to the target (range), not the time from firing to impact (flight time), and not the wind correction factor. Those are different measurements or adjustments. So, the defining idea is the mils difference between target and impact, which is why this statement is correct.

5. Time on Target standard is +/- how many seconds?

A. Three seconds

B. Five seconds

C. One second

D. Ten seconds

Time on Target is the exact moment you want the target to be hit by the fires, and the window around that moment is kept tight to ensure all rounds arrive together. The standard window is plus or minus three seconds. This small allowance accounts for minor variations in range estimates, time-of-flight differences among guns, fuse settings, and environmental factors, while still keeping the hits effectively synchronized on the target to maximize the desired effect. If the window were only one second, tiny delays or calculations could push rounds off target; if it were much broader, the synchronized impact would be lost and the fire's effectiveness would drop. A three-second window strikes a practical balance, maintaining coordination without being overly forgiving.

6. Which statement best describes the content of the polar call's second transmission?

A. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 100, Over.

B. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 50, Over.

C. Direction 5800, Distance 3200, Up 100, Over.

D. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Down 100, Over.

In a polar call, two transmissions convey target location. The first gives direction and distance to the target, and the second provides the target's height relative to the observer, indicated as Up or Down with a distance in meters. The best choice shows the same direction and distance as the first part (5830 and 3200) and adds the elevation information correctly as Up 100, meaning the target sits 100 meters above the observer's line of sight. This aligns with how ballistic solutions account for target height. The other options either change the azimuth (5800), change the height direction (Down), or use an incorrect height value (50), which would lead to an inaccurate fire data transmission.

7. In the End of Mission, what does the 'Number of rounds per tube in FFE' specify?

A. The number of rounds loaded in each tube during the Fire For Effect phase.

B. The total rounds to be fired in the mission.

C. The firing sequence for each target.

D. The maximum rounds per day

This item tests how ammunition is allocated for the Fire For Effect phase. The number of rounds per tube in FFE specifies how many rounds are loaded into each tube during the Fire For Effect portion of the mission. This setting helps plan ammo expenditure and reload timing, ensuring each firing tube has a predefined, consistent load for the FFE run. It's not about the total rounds for the whole mission, the firing sequence for each target, or daily maximums—those are separate planning elements. For example, if you have two tubes and set four rounds per tube, you're budgeting eight rounds for the FFE phase.

8. Which CFF element describes the target characteristics?

A. Target Description

B. Target Location

C. Warning Order

D. Observer ID

The element that conveys what the target is like and how it is acting is the Target Description. It communicates the target's characteristics—what type of target it is, its size, notable features, movement or rest state, speed and direction if moving, and any camouflage or armor details that affect engagement. This information helps the firing unit tailor the munitions, fuse settings, and firing solution to the actual target. Target Location tells where the target is, Warning Order gives the preliminary notice to begin engagement, and Observer ID identifies who is observing; none of these describe the target's characteristics the way Target Description does.

9. What is the formula to calculate deviation corrections?

A. OT Factor plus Spotting

B. OT Factor minus Spotting

C. OT Factor times Spotting

D. OT Factor divided by Spotting

Deviation corrections are calculated by multiplying the OT factor by the spotting value. The OT factor acts as a scaling constant that converts the observed spotting error into the corrective command you apply to the weapons system. This multiplicative relationship reflects how sensitive the system is to the observed deviation: a larger spotting error or a larger OT factor yields a larger correction, and the units stay consistent with the aiming adjustments you use. For example, if the OT factor is 2 and the spotting error is 0.3, the deviation correction would be 0.6, directing the weapon toward the target by that amount. Using multiplication keeps the correction proportional to both how big the observed error is and how strongly the system responds to that error; addition, subtraction, or division would not preserve that proportional relationship and would misstate the required adjustment.

10. If you are doing a Polar Call for Fire, what information must you send the FDC before you send it?

A. Observers Location

B. Grid Location

C. Target Elevation

D. Distance to Target

In a polar call for fire, you describe the target using bearing and distance from your own location. The Fire Direction Center needs to know exactly where you are first so it can convert your polar data into a precise target position on the map and coordinate the fire accordingly. Because your location is the reference point for everything that follows, it must be sent before you relay the rest of the polar information. Other data like a grid location, target elevation, or distance to target are details that come with or after the initial location, but they are not required upfront in this method.

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://armyocscallforfire.examzify.com

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