

ARMY OCS CALL FOR FIRE 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. In polar coordinates, what two values describe a target's location?**
 - A. Bearing and longitude.
 - B. Range and azimuth.
 - C. Elevation and distance.
 - D. Latitude and longitude.

- 2. In Polar Call For Fire, what must the FDC know prior to the Call for Fire?**
 - A. Observer's Location
 - B. Target Elevation
 - C. Wind Speed
 - D. Target Movement

- 3. Why do you send direction to the FDC?**
 - A. To orient the FDC to the observer's view of the target
 - B. To confirm target location in the grid
 - C. To request a different mission type
 - D. To update the OT factor

- 4. What is the difference between grid coordinates and polar coordinates for targeting?**
 - A. Grid gives a map-based location; polar gives distance and direction from a reference point.
 - B. Grid coordinates provide distance and direction; Polar coordinates give latitude and longitude.
 - C. Grid is for air targets; Polar for ground targets.
 - D. Grid is obsolete; Polar is modern.

- 5. What does the 'delivery data' component specify?**
 - A. The specifics of munitions and fuse settings for firing rounds
 - B. The weather conditions at the target
 - C. The color and camouflage of target
 - D. The altitude of the observer

6. What is a 'Check Fire' and how is it used?

- A. A rapid burst firing sequence.
- B. A deliberate pause in firing to reassess safety, status, or new instructions before resuming.
- C. A command to increase rate of fire.
- D. A pre-planned initial volley.

7. How is the term SHOT used?

- A. The term SHOT is transmitted by the FDC after each round fired in adjustment and after the initial round in the Fire For Effect phase.
- B. The term SHOT is used to denote rounds remaining in the tube
- C. The term SHOT is used to request a weather correction
- D. The term SHOT is transmitted by the observer at the start of firing

8. For a polar mission, given elevation difference 1050 vs 1150, direction 5830, distance 3200, what is the second transmission?

- A. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 100, Over.
- B. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 50, Over.
- C. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Down 100, Over.
- D. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 100, Standby.

9. 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

10. What is a zone target and when would you use it?

- A. A defined area with clear sequencing to engage multiple targets.
- B. A single point target used for precision.
- C. A moving target that must be tracked.
- D. A target used only for training.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In polar coordinates, what two values describe a target's location?

- A. Bearing and longitude.
- B. Range and azimuth.**
- C. Elevation and distance.
- D. Latitude and longitude.

The key idea is locating a target in the horizontal plane using distance and direction from the observer. In polar coordinates, you describe where something is by its range—the straight-line distance from you to the target—and its azimuth—the horizontal angle measured from a reference direction (usually north) to the line pointing at the target. Together, range and azimuth pin down the target's position relative to the observer. Other options don't fit the same two-value description: a bearing is a directional angle like azimuth but longitude is a geographic coordinate, not part of the polar description; elevation and distance mix a vertical angle with distance, giving a 3D position rather than the simple 2D polar pair; latitude and longitude are global coordinates, not polar coordinates.

2. In Polar Call For Fire, what must the FDC know prior to the Call for Fire?

- A. Observer's Location**
- B. Target Elevation
- C. Wind Speed
- D. Target Movement

Knowing the observer's location is essential because polar calls rely on the observer as the reference point. In Polar Call For Fire, the observer reports the target using range and bearing from themselves. The FDC must know exactly where the observer is to convert that relative information into an absolute firing solution on the map, determine the target's grid location, and compute the initial firing data. Without the observer's position, the FDC cannot translate the polar coordinates into where to fire. Wind speed, target elevation, and target movement matter for refinements and corrections after the initial call, but they don't establish the firing solution by themselves. The critical prerequisite to begin the Call For Fire is knowing the observer's location.

3. Why do you send direction to the FDC?

- A. To orient the FDC to the observer's view of the target**
- B. To confirm target location in the grid
- C. To request a different mission type
- D. To update the OT factor

The main idea is that you orient the FDC to what you're seeing. By sending direction, you set the FDC's reference to the observer's view of the target, so the FDC can align its azimuth readings with the target's line of sight. This lets the FDC translate your sighted target into the correct firing data (deflection and elevation) and ensures the guns are aimed along the same line you're observing. It isn't about confirming grid coordinates, requesting a different mission type, or updating the OT factor, which are handled through other information or procedures.

4. What is the difference between grid coordinates and polar coordinates for targeting?

- A. Grid gives a map-based location; polar gives distance and direction from a reference point.
- B. Grid coordinates provide distance and direction; Polar coordinates give latitude and longitude.
- C. Grid is for air targets; Polar for ground targets.
- D. Grid is obsolete; Polar is modern.

Grid coordinates fix a location on the map itself. They pin the target down to a specific square or point on the map so the location is tied to the chart and doesn't depend on where you're standing. Polar coordinates describe the target in relation to a known reference point, using distance (range) and direction (bearing) from that point. In targeting, you'd use grid coordinates when you need the exact map location of the target, and you'd use polar coordinates when you're giving instructions based on your current position—telling someone the target is a certain distance away in a certain direction from you. That distinction matches the statement that grid gives a map-based location, while polar gives distance and direction from a reference point.

5. What does the 'delivery data' component specify?

- A. The specifics of munitions and fuse settings for firing rounds
- B. The weather conditions at the target
- C. The color and camouflage of target
- D. The altitude of the observer

Delivery data defines the exact rounds and how they will function once fired. It specifies the type of munition and the fuse settings, which determine when and how the round detonates (for example, impact, airburst height, or delay) and thus the actual effects at the target. That focus on what is delivered and how it will deliver its effects is why this is the best answer. Weather conditions at the target, the observer's altitude, or the target's color/camouflage pertain to targeting and environmental considerations, not how the rounds are delivered.

6. What is a 'Check Fire' and how is it used?

- A. A rapid burst firing sequence.
- B. A deliberate pause in firing to reassess safety, status, or new instructions before resuming.
- C. A command to increase rate of fire.
- D. A pre-planned initial volley.

A check fire is a deliberate pause in the firing sequence to pause and reevaluate the situation before firing again. It's used when conditions on the ground change or when new instructions arrive, and there's a potential risk to safety that needs a quick assessment before continuing. In practice, the forward observer or fire direction center calls for a check fire to halt all rounds in flight and stop new rounds from being fired until clearance is given. During the pause, the team checks that there are no friendly troops or civilians in the impact area, reaffirms the target and coordinates, and confirms any updated guidance or changes in the mission. Only after safety is assured and new instructions are issued will firing resume, with a cue such as "resume fire" to continue. This is not about increasing rate of fire or issuing a new target; it's about stopping and reassessing to prevent accidents and ensure the next steps reflect the current situation.

7. How is the term SHOT used?

- A. The term SHOT is transmitted by the FDC after each round fired in adjustment and after the initial round in the Fire For Effect phase.
- B. The term SHOT is used to denote rounds remaining in the tube
- C. The term SHOT is used to request a weather correction
- D. The term SHOT is transmitted by the observer at the start of firing

SHOT is the acknowledgement from the Fire Direction Center that a round has actually left the tube. In adjustment, it's transmitted after every round fired, and in the Fire For Effect phase it's sent after the initial round. This keeps the observer and FDC synchronized, providing a clear timing marker for observing impacts and issuing corrections for subsequent rounds. It's not used to denote rounds remaining, it isn't a weather correction, and it isn't sent by the observer at the start.

8. For a polar mission, given elevation difference 1050 vs 1150, direction 5830, distance 3200, what is the second transmission?

- A. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 100, Over.
- B. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 50, Over.
- C. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Down 100, Over.
- D. Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 100, Standby.

In a polar mission, the second transmission repeats the azimuth (direction) and range (distance) and adds the vertical correction between the observer's reference elevation and the target's elevation. The elevation figures show the target is 100 units higher than the reference (1150 minus 1050). Because the target is higher, you indicate Up 100. The direction and distance remain the same, and you end with Over to indicate you're finished transmitting and awaiting acknowledgment. That makes the second transmission: Direction 5830, Distance 3200, Up 100, Over.

9. 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.

10. What is a zone target and when would you use it?

- A. A defined area with clear sequencing to engage multiple targets.**
- B. A single point target used for precision.
- C. A moving target that must be tracked.
- D. A target used only for training.

A zone target defines a bounded area where fire is directed to engage multiple targets within that area. It's used when you're facing several threats in a general location and need to cover or suppress the whole area rather than hitting a single point. By outlining the zone, you ensure that fires are concentrated where the targets are likely to be, and you can sequence or pattern the fires to address all threats inside that area. This contrasts with a point target, which targets one exact location, or with moving targets or training-only targets, which don't fit the idea of a defined area intended to affect several targets.

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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://armyocscallforfire.examzify.com>

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

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