Call for Fire (CFF) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. What does "firing data" provide during a CFF?

- **A. Information about enemy troop strength**
- **B. Critical information for munitions calculations**
- **C. Details on logistical support timelines**
- **D. Summaries of past engagement missions**

2. Which term refers to the interaction between different weapons firing on the same target?

- **A. Converging fire**
- **B. Battery fire**
- **C. Coordinated fire**
- **D. Simultaneous fire**

3. When is a reconnaissance mission typically necessary?

- **A. Before finalizing orders**
- **B. Once munitions have been launched**
- **C. During troop deployment**
- **D. After completing the mission**

4. Why is situational awareness crucial for observers during CFF?

- **A. To plan out future fire missions**
- **B. To adapt quickly to changes on the battlefield and ensure safe execution**
- **C. To maintain communications with higher command**
- **D. To deploy fire support assets**

5. Under what conditions should a linear sheaf be requested?

- **A. Less than 200 meters in length**
- **B. Greater than 200 meters in length, width ≤ 200 meters**
- **C. Equal to 200 meters in length**
- **D. Greater than 300 meters in length**

6. How many mils are equal to two fingers in angular deviation?

A. 100

B. 40

C. 70

D. 50

7. Which member of the fire support team is responsible for determining firing data?

A. Forward Observer

B. Fire Direction Center (FDC)

C. Targeting Officer

D. Field Artillery Officer

8. What type of round and fuze is generally used during the adjusting phase?

A. Standard HEQ

B. Smoke round

C. Illumination round

D. High explosive 105mm

9. In which part of the method of engagement is the shell/fuze combination typically requested?

A. Munitions

B. Ammunition

C. Targeting

D. Observation

10. What is the purpose of a Warning Order in Call for Fire?

A. To define the method of engagement

B. To provide initial mission notification

C. To establish fire control measures

D. To verify target description

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What does "firing data" provide during a CFF?

A. Information about enemy troop strength

B. Critical information for munitions calculations

C. Details on logistical support timelines

D. Summaries of past engagement missions

Firing data is essential in the Call for Fire process as it delivers critical information for munitions calculations. This data includes specifics such as the type of munitions to be used, the angle of elevation, the charges required, and other parameters necessary for accurately directing artillery fire onto the target. The precision of these calculations is crucial for effective engagement, ensuring that firepower can be delivered accurately and safely, minimizing collateral damage while maximizing effectiveness against enemy targets. The other options, while relevant in military contexts, do not align with what firing data specifically provides. Information about enemy troop strength, logistical support timelines, and summaries of past engagement missions all pertain to broader operational planning and intelligence but do not directly contribute to the calculations needed for artillery effectiveness covered by firing data.

2. Which term refers to the interaction between different weapons firing on the same target?

A. Converging fire

B. Battery fire

C. Coordinated fire

D. Simultaneous fire

The term that refers to the interaction between different weapons firing on the same target is "coordinated fire." This concept ensures that various units or types of weaponry, such as artillery, air support, and infantry weapons, work together effectively to engage a specific target. Coordinated fire allows for increased accuracy and effectiveness, as it combines the strengths of different weapon systems while minimizing the risk of friendly fire and collateral damage. In contrast, the other terms may represent different firing concepts but don't encapsulate the broader idea of multiple weapon systems working in concert on the same target. "Converging fire" typically describes fire from two or more directions aimed at a single point but isn't as comprehensive as coordinated fire. "Battery fire" usually refers to the fire from a single artillery battery rather than multiple units. "Simultaneous fire" can indicate that multiple weapons are firing at the same moment, yet it does not necessarily address the collaborative aspect of different forces working together to maximize their impact on the target.

3. When is a reconnaissance mission typically necessary?

A. Before finalizing orders

B. Once munitions have been launched

C. During troop deployment

D. After completing the mission

A reconnaissance mission is typically necessary before finalizing orders because it provides critical information that can influence tactical decisions. The primary goal of reconnaissance is to gather intelligence about the enemy, terrain, and other operational factors that can affect the success of the mission. By conducting reconnaissance before finalizing orders, commanders can assess the battlefield conditions, identify potential hazards, locate enemy forces, and determine the best course of action. This ensures that the orders issued are informed and strategically sound, leading to better planning and execution of operations. Other options, such as conducting reconnaissance after munitions have been launched or during troop deployment, would not provide the necessary timely information to impact the planning process effectively. Reconnaissance missions are proactive in nature and are designed to inform decisions before actions are taken, rather than responding to situations that arise during combat operations. Therefore, conducting reconnaissance before finalizing tactical orders is essential for operational success.

4. Why is situational awareness crucial for observers during CFF?

A. To plan out future fire missions

B. To adapt quickly to changes on the battlefield and ensure safe execution

C. To maintain communications with higher command

D. To deploy fire support assets

Situational awareness is pivotal for observers during Call for Fire (CFF) because it enables them to adapt quickly to the dynamic nature of the battlefield. In combat situations, conditions can change rapidly due to enemy actions, movements of friendly forces, or environmental factors. By maintaining a high level of situational awareness, observers can accurately assess these changes and make informed decisions about fire missions. This ensures that actions taken are relevant and effective while also prioritizing the safety of all personnel involved. Observers who are aware of their surroundings can better coordinate attacks, avoid friendly fire incidents, and respond appropriately to evolving tactical scenarios.

5. Under what conditions should a linear sheaf be requested?

A. Less than 200 meters in length

B. Greater than 200 meters in length, width ≤ 200 meters

C. Equal to 200 meters in length

D. Greater than 300 meters in length

A linear sheaf should be requested under specific conditions that facilitate its effective use in targeting. The correct choice indicates that a linear sheaf is appropriate when the target area is greater than 200 meters in length but no wider than 200 meters. This is important because linear sheaves are particularly effective for engaging longer, more extended areas such as troop formations, vehicles, or geographic features that span a significant distance. When a target area is over 200 meters long, a linear sheaf dispersion allows for a spread of fire that is designed to cover the elongated shape of the target while minimizing the risk of collateral damage to areas outside the designated target zone. The limitation of width to 200 meters ensures that the fire remains concentrated enough to effectively engage the target without unduly affecting adjacent areas. In contrast, conditions like being less than 200 meters in length or equal to 200 meters do not align with the operational range suited for a linear sheaf, while a target greater than 300 meters in length could exceed the effective range and capability of the munitions typically used in such configurations. Thus, understanding the optimal conditions for deploying a linear sheaf is key to effective target engagement.

6. How many mils are equal to two fingers in angular deviation?

A. 100

B. 40

C. 70

D. 50

The concept of angular deviation in the context of Call for Fire utilizes the idea of "mil," which is a unit of angular measurement commonly used in military operations. The standard conversion for two fingers, when estimating angular deviation, is approximately 70 mils. When personnel refer to "two fingers," they are typically using a rough method to gauge angular measurement, associating this hand gesture with a specific angular size. This approximation serves practical purposes in the field, allowing for quicker aiming and adjustments without the need for precise instruments. Recognizing that 70 mils correspond to two fingers helps ensure that observations and adjustments made in the field are consistent with established military practices. This understanding is crucial for effective communication and coordination in artillery and fire missions, where accuracy can significantly impact outcomes.

7. Which member of the fire support team is responsible for determining firing data?

A. Forward Observer

B. Fire Direction Center (FDC)

C. Targeting Officer

D. Field Artillery Officer

The Fire Direction Center (FDC) is responsible for determining firing data, which includes calculating the necessary adjustments and coordinates to ensure that artillery fire is accurate and effective. The FDC processes the information received from the Forward Observer or other sources, analyzes it, and then provides the necessary data, such as the angle of fire, distance, and timing, to the artillery units. This role is crucial for effective fire support, as accurate firing data ensures that rounds land on target and achieve the desired effects. The Forward Observer is responsible for calling in the fire and providing target information, but they do not calculate the firing data themselves. The Targeting Officer focuses on identifying targets and prioritizing them for engagement but is not directly responsible for determining the specific firing parameters. Similarly, the Field Artillery Officer oversees artillery operations but relies on the FDC for the precise firing data needed for artillery strikes. Each of these roles is important within the context of fire support, but the FDC specifically holds the responsibility for calculating and delivering the firing data essential for effective artillery operations.

8. What type of round and fuze is generally used during the adjusting phase?

A. Standard HEQ

B. Smoke round

C. Illumination round

D. High explosive 105mm

During the adjusting phase of a Call for Fire, the objective is to accurately refine the targeting of artillery to ensure that subsequent rounds will effectively land on the intended target. The use of a standard High Explosive Quick (HEQ) round is appropriate during this phase because it provides a reliable and predictable explosion that can effectively indicate the accuracy of the fire. Using standard HEQ rounds allows for immediate assessment of the target's impact as well as adjustments to be made in terms of direction and range. The energy release from these rounds also ensures they have a significant effect, making it easier for observers to determine whether corrections are needed based on visual and tactile feedback from the impacts. Other options such as smoke rounds and illumination rounds serve different purposes. Smoke rounds are typically used for screening or concealing movements rather than for direct target impact, and illumination rounds are utilized for lighting up the battlefield or specific areas, not for direct engagement of targets. High explosive 105mm rounds, while also explosive, are less commonly specified for adjustments compared to the more versatile standard HEQ rounds, which are designed specifically for general-purpose usage in adjusting fire and subsequent engagement.

9. In which part of the method of engagement is the shell/fuze combination typically requested?

A. Munitions

B. Ammunition

C. Targeting

D. Observation

The correct answer is related to the part of the method of engagement where specific details regarding the munition are addressed. In the context of a Call for Fire (CFF), the ammunition part primarily involves the actual type of shells and fuzes used for targeting the enemy. This step is crucial as it ensures that the right combination is deployed to meet the specific tactical needs of the situation. In requesting a shell/fuze combination, one is typically specifying not just the ammunition type (for example, high-explosive, smoke, or illumination rounds), but also the fuse type (such as point-detonating or delay fuzes), which can significantly impact the effectiveness of the fire mission. This choice ultimately affects how the targets are engaged, optimizing lethality and collateral damage. On the other hand, the other options address different concerns: "Munitions" covers the overall aspect of ammunition types but does not specify the detailed request aspect; "Targeting" focuses on the identification and description of the targets themselves, including their location and type; while "Observation" pertains to the means of acquiring and providing the necessary data for the artillery fire, ensuring that the rounds hit their intended targets. Each of these elements plays a crucial role in the artillery process

10. What is the purpose of a Warning Order in Call for Fire?

A. To define the method of engagement

B. To provide initial mission notification

C. To establish fire control measures

D. To verify target description

The purpose of a Warning Order in Call for Fire is to provide initial mission notification. This order serves as an early indication that a fire mission is anticipated, allowing the supporting artillery or fire units to prepare for action. It alerts units to the possible requirement for artillery support, which enables them to mobilize resources, gather intelligence, and stand ready to respond as further details about the engagement unfold. By giving this preliminary notice, the Warning Order plays a critical role in ensuring timely responses to the evolving battlefield conditions, facilitating a quicker transition into formal targeting and engagement processes once the specifics are confirmed. This advance notification is essential for coordination and efficiency, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of fire support in combat scenarios.