

FIELD ARTILLERY CAPTAIN'S CAREER COURSE (CCC) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which elements are part of the Joint Targeting Cycle's overarching framework for targeting?**
 - A. Target Development and Weaponneering only.
 - B. End State/CCIRs; Target Development; Capabilities Analysis; Weaponneering; Force Allocation; Execution.
 - C. End State and CCIRs; Weather considerations.
 - D. Weather considerations only.
- 2. What is the primary role of the Fire Direction Center (FDC) in a fire mission?**
 - A. To compute firing data and coordinate the release of fire with observers and shooters to deliver accurate fires.
 - B. To manage supply and logistics.
 - C. To plan unit movement and maneuver.
 - D. To oversee communications security.
- 3. Current and projected MET levels include which of the following?**
 - A. Trained
 - B. Practiced
 - C. Untrained
 - D. Trained, practiced, and untrained
- 4. PMESII-PT helps analyze which environment?**
 - A. The Weather
 - B. The Operational Environment
 - C. Logistics Network
 - D. Personnel Management
- 5. What is the correct order of the D3A targeting sequence?**
 - A. Decide Detect Deliver Assess
 - B. Detect Decide Deliver Assess
 - C. Deliver Decide Detect Assess
 - D. Assess Deliver Detect Decide

- 6. If shooter is listed, how is FA task constructed from BDE?**
- A. If listed as shooter
 - B. If listed as target
 - C. Based on priority
 - D. As directed by higher command
- 7. How does the Joint Targeting Cycle (JTC) integrate with Army targeting processes?**
- A. It is a stand-alone process that operates independently of Army targeting.
 - B. It provides the overarching framework (End State/CCIRs; Target Development; Capabilities Analysis; Weaponneering; Force Allocation; Execution) that Army targeting follows.
 - C. It only covers weapon allocation.
 - D. It excludes End State and CCIRs.
- 8. A fire mission briefing should include which elements?**
- A. Target description and location, target size and type, required effects, firing data, timing, observer instructions, and safety
 - B. Target description and location, target size and type, required effects
 - C. Firing data, timing, observer instructions, and safety
 - D. Weather and maintenance status of artillery pieces
- 9. Which reconnaissance and survey task is directly used to improve accuracy of artillery fires?**
- A. Determining precise target coordinates.
 - B. Establishing measurement points.
 - C. Verifying observer positions.
 - D. Calibrating weapons.
- 10. What is the primary role of mission command in artillery operations?**
- A. To issue orders to infantry units only
 - B. To provide authority and guidance to direct and coordinate fires in alignment with the commander's intent
 - C. To manage logistics for the artillery battalion
 - D. To perform maintenance on weapons

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which elements are part of the Joint Targeting Cycle's overarching framework for targeting?

- A. Target Development and Weaponneering only.
- B. End State/CCIRs; Target Development; Capabilities Analysis; Weaponneering; Force Allocation; Execution.**
- C. End State and CCIRs; Weather considerations.
- D. Weather considerations only.

In the Joint Targeting Cycle, the targeting process follows a six-part framework that ensures the commander's intent leads to coordinated action. It begins with defining the end state and the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs), which set the desired outcome and what information must be gathered to judge success. Next comes Target Development, where targets are identified, prioritized, and packaged for action. This flows into Capabilities Analysis, which assesses what effects are achievable and feasible given operational constraints, targeting rules, and potential collateral damage. Weaponneering then determines the most appropriate munitions and delivery methods to produce the required effects on each target. Force Allocation follows, allocating the right assets and synchronizing them to execute the plan, considering timing, risk, and dependencies. Finally, Execution is the actual delivery of fires and the assessment of results, feeding feedback back into planning for adjustments if needed. Weather considerations are important in targeting, but they represent inputs that influence planning and execution rather than a separate step in the core framework. That's why the six elements listed—End State/CCIRs; Target Development; Capabilities Analysis; Weaponneering; Force Allocation; Execution—best describe the overarching framework.

2. What is the primary role of the Fire Direction Center (FDC) in a fire mission?

- A. To compute firing data and coordinate the release of fire with observers and shooters to deliver accurate fires.**
- B. To manage supply and logistics.
- C. To plan unit movement and maneuver.
- D. To oversee communications security.

The Fire Direction Center's main job is to turn target information into precise firing data and synchronize the shot with observers and gun crews so fires land accurately. It takes the target data from observers and targeting procedures, runs ballistic calculations, and determines elevation, deflection, fuse, and charge settings. The FDC then distributes these firing solutions to the guns and coordinates the timing of the release, making adjustments as observers relay corrections to ensure the rounds hit the target area. It also factors in weather, range, and ballistic performance to maintain an accurate fire mission and maintain the battlefield picture. This role is distinct from logistics, movement planning, or communications security, which are handled by other staff areas.

3. Current and projected MET levels include which of the following?

- A. Trained
- B. Practiced
- C. Untrained
- D. Trained, practiced, and untrained**

MET levels describe where a Soldier or unit stands in the ability to perform a mission-essential task, spanning from not yet capable to fully ready. Current MET levels show what is being done now, while projected MET levels forecast how capability will grow with training and practice. Because readiness is a continuum, all three states are included: untrained, practiced, and trained. Untrained indicates not yet capable to perform to standard; practiced means the task is performed reliably with repetition under typical conditions; trained means the task is performed to standard consistently and can be sustained and even taught to others. This full range is essential for planning and assessing progress toward full readiness.

4. PMESII-PT helps analyze which environment?

- A. The Weather
- B. The Operational Environment**
- C. Logistics Network
- D. Personnel Management

PMESII-PT is a comprehensive framework used to describe and analyze the Operational Environment in military planning. It breaks the environment into eight interrelated dimensions: Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, Infrastructure, Physical Environment, and Time. By examining how these aspects interact—governance and power structures, resources and markets, population dynamics, messaging and cyber activity, networks and services, terrain and weather, and the tempo of operations—planners gain a holistic view of factors that shape what is possible and likely in a mission area. This helps identify opportunities, risks, adversary behavior, and the effects on operations, guiding effective courses of action. The question asks which environment PMESII-PT helps analyze; it is the Operational Environment—the broader setting in which operations unfold. It's not limited to a single factor like weather, nor to internal functions like logistics networks or personnel management.

5. What is the correct order of the D3A targeting sequence?

- A. Decide Detect Deliver Assess**
- B. Detect Decide Deliver Assess
- C. Deliver Decide Detect Assess
- D. Assess Deliver Detect Decide

The sequence tested is the four-step D3A flow: Decide, Detect, Deliver, Assess. It starts with deciding whether engagement is appropriate, setting the objectives, constraints, and timing. Next comes Detect, where you locate and verify the target to ensure you know exactly what and where you're firing at. Then you Deliver the fires, applying the chosen munitions and methods to accomplish the objective. Finally, Assess looks at the effects to determine if the objective was achieved and what adjustments are needed for future actions. This loop then feeds back into a new Decide phase as the situation evolves. Deliver before Detect would risk firing at an unverified target, and Assess before Deliver would evaluate without any action having occurred, so the correct order is Decide, Detect, Deliver, Assess.

6. If shooter is listed, how is FA task constructed from BDE?

- A. If listed as shooter
- B. If listed as target
- C. Based on priority
- D. As directed by higher command

Anchor the Fire Support Task to the shooter identified by the brigade. When the BDE lists a shooter, the FA task is built around that designation—assign that shooter to execute the mission, then shape targets, firing data, and timing to fit the shooter's capabilities and the brigade's intent. This ensures the task aligns with who will actually fire, rather than starting from a generic priority or a target alone. If no shooter is specified, other criteria would guide task construction, but with a listed shooter, that designation governs how the task is built.

7. How does the Joint Targeting Cycle (JTC) integrate with Army targeting processes?

- A. It is a stand-alone process that operates independently of Army targeting.
- B. It provides the overarching framework (End State/CCIRs; Target Development; Capabilities Analysis; Weaponeering; Force Allocation; Execution) that Army targeting follows.
- C. It only covers weapon allocation.
- D. It excludes End State and CCIRs.

The concept being tested is that the Joint Targeting Cycle provides the joint, standardized framework that guides how Army targeting is planned and carried out across the force. It sets the End State and CCIRs to define what we're aiming for and what information is essential to decision making, then drives Target Development to identify and validate targets, uses Capabilities Analysis to match objectives with the effects we can produce, applies Weaponeering to choose the right munitions and effects, determines Force Allocation to assign assets where they're most needed, and governs Execution of the targeting plan. Army targeting is built to follow this overarching framework, ensuring unity of effort with other services and joint components. It isn't a stand-alone process, it doesn't focus only on weapon allocation, and End State and CCIRs are integral parts of it.

8. A fire mission briefing should include which elements?

- A. Target description and location, target size and type, required effects, firing data, timing, observer instructions, and safety
- B. Target description and location, target size and type, required effects
- C. Firing data, timing, observer instructions, and safety
- D. Weather and maintenance status of artillery pieces

The key idea being tested is what information is essential to actually execute a fire mission. The four elements focused on—firing data, timing, observer instructions, and safety—directly govern how the round is fired, when it's fired, how the observer coordinates with the firing unit, and how risks are mitigated. Firing data translates the mission into concrete firing settings: range or gun-target line, ammunition type, charge, fuse, wind corrections, and any required ballistic adjustments. Timing establishes when to initiate fire and ensures synchronization with the observer and any other supporting fires. Observer instructions capture the specific calls or procedures the observer expects during the mission, such as when to call for fire, when to adjust, or when to cease fire. Safety covers the procedures that protect personnel and equipment, including clearances, safe arcs, and misfire handling. Target description, location, target size/type, and required effects are important, but they're typically addressed in other parts of planning or pre-briefings. Weather and maintenance status of artillery pieces aren't part of the immediate firing-parameters briefing, as weather is usually handled in a separate short briefing and maintenance status is part of readiness checks, not the mission execution brief.

9. Which reconnaissance and survey task is directly used to improve accuracy of artillery fires?

- A. Determining precise target coordinates.
- B. Establishing measurement points.
- C. Verifying observer positions.

D. Calibrating weapons.

Calibrating weapons directly ties the fire-control data to how the gun actually performs, which is what makes artillery fires accurate. This process adjusts the weapon and sighting systems to match the projectile's real behavior—checking muzzle velocity, zeroing the guns, aligning sights with the bore, and accounting for wear, temperature, and projectile drift. When these calibrations are correct, the ballistic solution used to aim matches the actual flight of the round, so predicted impacts line up with the target. While determining precise target coordinates, establishing measurement points, and verifying observer positions are essential inputs that improve targeting and reduce data errors, they don't fix the gun's intrinsic ballistic performance. They support accuracy, but the direct action that improves firing accuracy is calibrating the weapons.

10. What is the primary role of mission command in artillery operations?

- A. To issue orders to infantry units only
- B. To provide authority and guidance to direct and coordinate fires in alignment with the commander's intent**
- C. To manage logistics for the artillery battalion
- D. To perform maintenance on weapons

Mission command in artillery operations centers on giving subordinates the authority, information, and intent they need to plan, direct, and adjust fires in a way that directly supports what the commander wants to achieve. It emphasizes clear intent, trusted decision-making, and open communication so fires can be synchronized with maneuver and other components, even as the situation on the ground changes. This approach enables rapid response to targets, dynamic prioritization, and coordinated effects across the battlefield without waiting for top-down approval for every action. While logistics, maintenance, and broader unit commands are important, they are not the primary role of mission command in this context; the focus here is empowering units to execute and adapt fires in line with the commander's overall plan.

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://fieldartilleryccc.examzify.com>

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

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