

FIRE CONTROL SPECIALIST (13J) 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. What is a "drip loop" when erecting the OE 254 antenna group?**
 - A. A decorative loop on the antenna itself.
 - B. A method for testing signal strength.
 - C. A loop of cable to relieve the strain on connectors.
 - D. A protective covering for the antenna cable.
- 2. Does "cancel do not load" apply for an entire mission?**
 - A. Yes, it applies to all operations post-mission
 - B. No, it only applies to a specific segment
 - C. Only for the first phase of the mission
 - D. Yes, until reissued by command
- 3. Which of the following is essential for accurate firing data conversion?**
 - A. Weapon type
 - B. Propellant temperature
 - C. Both weapon characteristics and met information
 - D. Target visibility only
- 4. Why should time fuze be avoided for high angle missions?**
 - A. It increases the risk of misfires
 - B. It can cause large probable errors in height of burst
 - C. It complicates the firing process
 - D. It reduces the range of the projectile
- 5. In a target grid, what color is used for the letter "R"?**
 - A. Blue
 - B. Red
 - C. Green
 - D. Black
- 6. What is the primary mission of the Field Artillery?**
 - A. To provide logistical support to ground troops
 - B. To establish communication lines with allied forces
 - C. To destroy, defeat or disrupt enemy forces with integrated fires
 - D. To scout and gather intelligence on enemy positions

7. A ten-digit grid will give you a location to the nearest what meter?

- A. 0.1 m
- B. 1 m
- C. 10 m
- D. 100 m

8. What is the rule that applies when dealing with deflections?

- A. LARS
- B. RALD
- C. RALS
- D. MARS

9. What is the maximum QE a M119A3 can fire?

- A. 1200 mils
- B. 1244 mils
- C. 1350 mils
- D. 1300 mils

10. What are the Five Requirements for Accurate Predicted Fire?

- A. Accurate Target Location and Size
- B. Accurate Weapon and Ammunition Information
- C. Accurate Computational Procedures
- D. All of the above

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a "drip loop" when erecting the OE 254 antenna group?

- A. A decorative loop on the antenna itself.
- B. A method for testing signal strength.
- C. A loop of cable to relieve the strain on connectors.**
- D. A protective covering for the antenna cable.

A drip loop is specifically designed to provide a way for water to run off the cable rather than running down into the connectors. This is important because water pooling in connectors can lead to corrosion and signal loss. The configuration of the drip loop creates a curve or loop in the cable where it hangs lower than the connection point. This effectively directs the water away, helping to maintain the integrity of the electrical connections. Choosing the correct option underscores the need to implement practical measures that protect equipment, particularly in variable weather conditions. Understanding the role of a drip loop is essential for maintaining the reliability and functionality of the OE 254 antenna group.

2. Does "cancel do not load" apply for an entire mission?

- A. Yes, it applies to all operations post-mission
- B. No, it only applies to a specific segment**
- C. Only for the first phase of the mission
- D. Yes, until reissued by command

The correct understanding is that "cancel do not load" pertains specifically to a targeted segment of a mission rather than applying to the entirety of it. This means that if a "do not load" order has been issued for a specific operation, it is relevant only for that defined segment and does not automatically extend to subsequent operations or phases of the mission. In a complex operational environment, different segments may have distinctive requirements or conditions that necessitate varying levels of readiness or types of equipment. Therefore, once the specific segment is completed or the order rescinded for it, normal loading operations can resume unless new instructions are issued for the next phase. This distinction is crucial in maintaining flexibility and responsiveness in tactical situations, enabling fire support elements to adapt to the evolving scenario on the ground.

3. Which of the following is essential for accurate firing data conversion?

- A. Weapon type
- B. Propellant temperature
- C. Both weapon characteristics and met information**
- D. Target visibility only

Accurate firing data conversion is crucial in artillery operations to ensure that munitions hit their intended targets. The correct answer highlights the importance of both weapon characteristics and meteorological (met) information. Weapon characteristics include vital details about the artillery piece, such as its caliber, projectile type, muzzle velocity, and ballistic properties. These factors influence how the projectile will behave once fired, including its trajectory and range. Accurate knowledge of these characteristics is fundamental to compute precise firing solutions. Meteorological data, which encompasses factors like wind speed, humidity, temperature, and atmospheric pressure, also plays a significant role in the projectile's performance. These environmental conditions can significantly affect the projectile's path. For instance, wind can push a projectile off course, while variations in temperature can affect the air density and, subsequently, the projectile's drag. Combining both the weapon characteristics and the meteorological information provides a complete picture necessary for ensuring accurate firing data conversion. This integrated approach enables gunners to make the precise adjustments needed for successful targeting. The other options focus on singular aspects that contribute to firing data but do not encompass the full range of necessary information required for accurate conversions.

4. Why should time fuze be avoided for high angle missions?

- A. It increases the risk of misfires
- B. It can cause large probable errors in height of burst**
- C. It complicates the firing process
- D. It reduces the range of the projectile

Choosing to avoid time fuzes for high angle missions is primarily due to the significant potential for large probable errors in the height of burst. In high angle artillery firing, projectiles are launched at steep trajectories, which can lead to unpredictable flight paths and timing discrepancies. Time fuzes are designed to detonate a shell at a predetermined time after launch, and this timing must be precisely calibrated based on factors such as projectile speed, angle of fire, and atmospheric conditions. When firing at high angles, the rapid changes in altitude and velocity can greatly affect the accuracy of the time fuze. If the timing is not adjusted perfectly, the shell may detonate too soon or too late, resulting in an ineffective impact or an explosion at an unintended height. This lack of precision can compromise the effectiveness of the mission, particularly when targeting specific elevations, such as in mountainous terrains or against certain types of targets. Therefore, avoiding time fuzes in high angle missions helps to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of artillery fire by minimizing the risks associated with the uncertainty of when the projectile will burst. Other options may touch on different challenges in artillery operations, but they do not address the critical issue related to height of burst accuracy as directly as this one.

5. In a target grid, what color is used for the letter "R"?

- A. Blue
- B. Red**
- C. Green
- D. Black

In military mapping and target grid systems, the letter "R" is designated as red. This color coding is part of a standardized set of symbols used to quickly communicate critical information. The use of red for "R" helps to draw attention to specific important elements on a grid, which may represent targets, restrictions, or other pertinent data that require immediate recognition and action. Understanding these standard color codes is vital for effective communication in fire control scenarios, where precision and clarity are of utmost importance. This color scheme ensures that personnel can easily understand and follow through on operational commands, ultimately contributing to successful mission outcomes.

6. What is the primary mission of the Field Artillery?

- A. To provide logistical support to ground troops
- B. To establish communication lines with allied forces
- C. To destroy, defeat or disrupt enemy forces with integrated fires**
- D. To scout and gather intelligence on enemy positions

The primary mission of the Field Artillery focuses on using artillery to effectively destroy, defeat, or disrupt enemy forces through integrated fires. This capability is vital for shaping the battlefield and supporting ground troops by engaging enemy units at various distances, providing a range of fire support, including bombardment, counter-battery fire, and suppressive fire. Field Artillery employs various platforms and weapon systems to deliver high-explosive projectiles and other munitions with precision, allowing for significant impact on enemy operations. The use of integrated fires incorporates joint operations with infantry, armor, and air support, emphasizing the importance of coordination in achieving overall combat objectives. This multifaceted approach to engaging forces maximizes effect while minimizing risks to friendly forces and non-combatants. Other options do touch on important roles in military operations. However, they fall outside the direct mission of the Field Artillery. Logistical support and communication are essential for entire military operations but do not define the unique capabilities and primary focus of Field Artillery units. Gathering intelligence is critical for strategic planning and operations but is typically the responsibility of reconnaissance units rather than Field Artillery. Thus, the correct choice accurately reflects the core mission and purpose of the Field Artillery.

7. A ten-digit grid will give you a location to the nearest what meter?

- A. 0.1 m
- B. 1 m**
- C. 10 m
- D. 100 m

A ten-digit grid provides a precise level of detail in location referencing within a coordinate system, specifically in the context of land navigation and mapping. Each digit in the grid contributes to the accuracy of the location, with the first few digits indicating larger area coordinates and the latter digits refining that position. In a ten-digit grid, the last digit represents the smallest unit of measurement. For example, a ten-digit grid generally divides each coordinate into ten equal parts, effectively allowing measurement down to 0.1 meters. However, this level of precision is typically described in terms of the whole numbers associated with location markers. When considering the nearest meter, which is commonly used in practical applications such as military operations or general navigation, a ten-digit grid is generally understood to provide location accuracy to the nearest meter. This level of precision is crucial for tasks requiring exact placement, such as artillery targeting or troop movements. Thus, a ten-digit grid indeed allows for a location to be pinpointed to the nearest 1 meter, making this the correct answer. The other options either understate or overstate the precision provided by such a grid.

8. What is the rule that applies when dealing with deflections?

A. LARS

B. RALD

C. RALS

D. MARS

LARS is the correct rule to apply when dealing with deflections in fire control procedures. This acronym stands for "Left Add, Right Subtract." It is a mnemonic used to remember how to adjust fire based on the observed impact relative to the target. If the rounds land to the left of the target, you would add deflection to the left to bring the fire closer to the desired impact area. Conversely, if the rounds are to the right, you would apply a subtraction from the right. The clarity and utility of LARS come from its straightforwardness, making it easy for fire control specialists to remember and implement during operations where precision is critical. Proper application of LARS ensures that adjustments to fire missions are both effective and efficient, directly impacting mission success. Understanding this method is crucial for anyone involved in fire control and ensures that artillery support meets the needs of tactical operations.

9. What is the maximum QE a M119A3 can fire?

A. 1200 mils

B. 1244 mils

C. 1350 mils

D. 1300 mils

The maximum QE (Quadrant Elevation) that a M119A3 can fire is 1244 mils. This figure represents the maximum elevation angle that the howitzer can achieve, which is crucial for targeting and engaging distant or elevated targets effectively. In artillery, the QE is an important parameter that directly influences the trajectory of the projectile and its impact point. The M119A3 is specifically designed to perform efficiently with this maximum QE, allowing it to adapt to various combat situations and terrain. This capability is vital for fire control specialists who need to calculate firing solutions based on the elevation required for different targets. By knowing that the M119A3 can reach a maximum QE of 1244 mils, fire control specialists can accurately communicate and execute effective artillery fire support in various operational scenarios. This understanding also helps in the maintenance and troubleshooting of the artillery system, ensuring its operational readiness on the battlefield.

10. What are the Five Requirements for Accurate Predicted Fire?

- A. Accurate Target Location and Size
- B. Accurate Weapon and Ammunition Information
- C. Accurate Computational Procedures
- D. All of the above**

The concept of Accurate Predicted Fire is crucial for effective fire support operations, and it relies on a comprehensive understanding of several interconnected elements. Each requirement plays a vital role in ensuring that fire support is precise and meets the operational goals. Accurate Target Location and Size is fundamental, as it allows the fire control specialist to determine where the rounds need to be aimed. Knowing the specifics about the target helps in estimating the necessary adjustments for the fire mission. Accurate Weapon and Ammunition Information is also essential. Different weapons systems and types of ammunition can significantly affect the range, trajectory, and impact of fire. Understanding the capabilities and limitations of both the weapon and the ammunition being utilized is critical for effective fire predictions. Accurate Computational Procedures are necessary to process all the data involved in fire support. This includes calculations related to range, elevation, wind adjustments, and other factors that influence fire accuracy. Since all these elements are essential for producing an accurate predicted fire solution, the correct answer includes the entirety of these requirements. Recognizing that fire support requires a holistic integration of target information, weapon specifics, and calculative methods ensures that fire missions are executed effectively and with precision.

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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://firecontrolspecialist.examzify.com>

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

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