

Fire Controlman (FC) "A" School Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. Which of the following systems is vulnerable to jamming?**
 - A. Harpoon Guidance System**
 - B. RAM Guidance System**
 - C. Standard Missile Guidance System**
 - D. Tomahawk Guidance System**
- 2. What is the CIWS rate of fire?**
 - A. 3000 RPM**
 - B. 4500 RPM**
 - C. 6000 RPM**
 - D. 7500 RPM**
- 3. What is the range of the Tomahawk missile?**
 - A. 5 nm**
 - B. 80+ nm**
 - C. 800 nm**
 - D. 61 nm**
- 4. What does the 'Drop' command aim to do in radar systems?**
 - A. Enhance tracking**
 - B. Clear unwanted targets**
 - C. Raise operational readiness**
 - D. Reduce interference**
- 5. What is the standard length of the Standard Missile?**
 - A. 12 ft**
 - B. 15 ft**
 - C. 18 ft**
 - D. 20 ft**
- 6. What is the primary responsibility of the Commanding Officer (CO)?**
 - A. Direct representation and authority over combat systems**
 - B. Safety of all personnel**
 - C. Coordinate with the Tactical Action Officer**
 - D. Supervise the Combat Systems Maintenance Center**

- 7. What action is taken on a radar system to clear lines?**
- A. Drop**
 - B. Reset**
 - C. Clear**
 - D. Remove**
- 8. What type of fuel does the Standard Missile use?**
- A. Liquid**
 - B. Solid**
 - C. Gas**
 - D. Hybrid**
- 9. What is the primary objective of the Sea Sparrow Guidance System?**
- A. Target acquisition**
 - B. Threat assessment**
 - C. Defensive engagement**
 - D. Direction control**
- 10. What does Cruising Condition In Port indicate regarding personnel?**
- A. Casualties should be managed onshore**
 - B. A Combat Systems Officer of the Watch (CSOOW) is on duty**
 - C. All personnel are off duty**
 - D. Ship is undergoing repairs**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following systems is vulnerable to jamming?

- A. Harpoon Guidance System**
- B. RAM Guidance System**
- C. Standard Missile Guidance System**
- D. Tomahawk Guidance System**

The Standard Missile Guidance System is indeed vulnerable to jamming primarily because it relies on radar and other electronic signals for its guidance and targeting functions. Jamming can interfere with the radar signals used for guidance, which can prevent the missile from effectively tracking and engaging its target. This makes such systems particularly susceptible in environments where adversaries deploy electronic warfare tactics to disrupt or mislead missile guidance. In contrast, the Harpoon, RAM, and Tomahawk Guidance Systems incorporate additional measures or alternative techniques that enhance their resilience against jamming. For example, the Harpoon typically uses a combination of radar and inertial guidance, and although it can also be jammed, it may have different resistance characteristics compared to the Standard Missile. The RAM and Tomahawk systems utilize advanced guidance technologies that are designed to mitigate the risks posed by jamming. Understanding the vulnerabilities of these systems is crucial for developing countermeasures and ensuring effective military operations in the face of adversary electronic warfare efforts.

2. What is the CIWS rate of fire?

- A. 3000 RPM**
- B. 4500 RPM**
- C. 6000 RPM**
- D. 7500 RPM**

The rate of fire for the Close-In Weapon System (CIWS) is 4500 rounds per minute (RPM). This high rate of fire is designed to provide rapid response capabilities against fast-moving threats such as incoming missiles or aircraft. The CIWS is an autonomous or semi-autonomous weapons system that relies on its advanced radar and computer systems to track and engage targets effectively. The high rate of fire allows it to deliver a continuous stream of projectiles, enhancing its effectiveness in defensive situations where quick engagement is critical. The CIWS typically uses a 20mm ammunition and is equipped to deliver a large volume of fire to intercept and destroy threats before they can reach their targets, making it a vital component in naval air defense systems. This specific RPM is a key operational parameter that is important for naval personnel to understand in order to effectively utilize the system in combat scenarios.

3. What is the range of the Tomahawk missile?

- A. 5 nm
- B. 80+ nm
- C. 800 nm**
- D. 61 nm

The Tomahawk missile is known for its long-range capabilities, and this is one of its defining features. The range of the Tomahawk missile is approximately 800 nautical miles, making it one of the most effective cruise missiles for engaging land targets from a significant distance. This extended range allows naval vessels, submarines, and land-based platforms to strike targets deep inland without needing to enter heavily defended airspace, significantly enhancing operational flexibility and mission planning. When considering the other options, while 61 nm and 80+ nm indicate shorter ranges, they do not accurately reflect the capabilities of the Tomahawk missile. The range of 5 nm is particularly inaccurate and does not pertain to any missile capability, as modern cruise missiles, including the Tomahawk, are designed to engage targets well beyond that distance. Thus, the correct answer showcases the superior operating range of the Tomahawk missile.

4. What does the 'Drop' command aim to do in radar systems?

- A. Enhance tracking
- B. Clear unwanted targets**
- C. Raise operational readiness
- D. Reduce interference

The 'Drop' command in radar systems is aimed at clearing unwanted targets from the radar display. In practice, radar systems often detect multiple objects, some of which may not be of interest or may represent clutter, such as noise or false returns. The 'Drop' command allows operators to selectively remove these unwanted signals, ensuring that the radar screen shows only relevant targets that require attention. This improves the clarity of the displayed data and helps focus on mission-critical information for accurate tracking and engagement decisions. By effectively managing the targets shown, operators can enhance the overall effectiveness of the radar system in various operational scenarios.

5. What is the standard length of the Standard Missile?

- A. 12 ft
- B. 15 ft**
- C. 18 ft
- D. 20 ft

The standard length of the Standard Missile is indeed 15 feet. The Standard Missile, particularly in its various operational configurations, has been designed for effectiveness in air defense and surface-to-air roles, which is vital for the naval warfare environment. Each missile is tailored to meet specific mission profiles, and maintaining a uniform length helps in streamlining integration with launch systems and ensuring operational consistency across multiple platforms. Understanding the dimensions of these missiles, including their standard length, is crucial for those training in fire control operations, as it impacts logistics, storage, and deployment strategies during operations.

6. What is the primary responsibility of the Commanding Officer (CO)?

- A. Direct representation and authority over combat systems**
- B. Safety of all personnel**
- C. Coordinate with the Tactical Action Officer**
- D. Supervise the Combat Systems Maintenance Center**

The primary responsibility of the Commanding Officer (CO) is the safety of all personnel on board the vessel. This responsibility encompasses ensuring a safe operating environment, implementing safety protocols, and maintaining the overall well-being of the crew. The CO is the highest-ranking officer on the ship and holds ultimate accountability for the actions and conduct of the crew, as well as the security and safety of the ship and its operations. While aspects such as direct representation of combat systems or coordination with a Tactical Action Officer are important, they are secondary to the overarching duty to prioritize the safety and welfare of all personnel. When considering the day-to-day operations and emergencies that can arise on a ship, the CO's focus on safety is crucial to maintaining morale, operational effectiveness, and mission success.

7. What action is taken on a radar system to clear lines?

- A. Drop**
- B. Reset**
- C. Clear**
- D. Remove**

The action taken on a radar system to clear lines is referred to as "Drop." In radar terminology, "dropping" lines typically means removing or eliminating previously drawn references or visual indicators from the radar display, often to ensure that the data presented is current and accurate. This can help prevent clutter on the screen, making it easier for operators to identify relevant information and track targets effectively. Other terms, such as "reset" or "clear," might suggest similar actions but lack the specific context used in radar operation for referencing the elimination of lines or markers from the display. "Remove" is also a general term that does not capture the precise context of clearing lines on a radar system specifically. Therefore, "Drop" is the correct term to describe this action in the context of radar functionality.

8. What type of fuel does the Standard Missile use?

- A. Liquid**
- B. Solid**
- C. Gas**
- D. Hybrid**

The Standard Missile is designed to utilize solid fuel for its propulsion system. Solid fuels have several advantages for missile systems, including their reliability, simplicity in storage, and the ability to be activated quickly without the need for complex fueling procedures that are necessary for liquid fuels. This helps to enhance the readiness and responsiveness of the missile system in operational situations. The combustion of solid fuel occurs in a controlled manner, allowing for efficient thrust generation while also simplifying the structural design of the missile. These characteristics make solid fuel a suitable choice for the Standard Missile, contributing to its effectiveness as an air defense and anti-ship weapon.

9. What is the primary objective of the Sea Sparrow Guidance System?

- A. Target acquisition**
- B. Threat assessment**
- C. Defensive engagement**
- D. Direction control**

The primary objective of the Sea Sparrow Guidance System is to ensure defensive engagement. This system is designed to provide naval ships with a means to defend themselves against anti-ship missiles and aircraft threats. The Sea Sparrow Guidance System integrates various aspects of targeting and control to intercept and neutralize threats effectively. Defensive engagement focuses on actively intercepting incoming threats before they can cause damage to the ship. The system utilizes radar and other sensor inputs to track and guide missiles toward their intended targets, ensuring that the ship can respond effectively to hostile actions in a combat environment. While target acquisition, threat assessment, and direction control are all important components in the overall process of engaging threats, the ultimate goal of the Sea Sparrow is to facilitate the successful engagement of these threats to secure the safety of the vessel and its crew during operations.

10. What does Cruising Condition In Port indicate regarding personnel?

- A. Casualties should be managed onshore**
- B. A Combat Systems Officer of the Watch (CSOOW) is on duty**
- C. All personnel are off duty**
- D. Ship is undergoing repairs**

The term "Cruising Condition In Port" refers to a specific operational status for naval vessels, indicating readiness levels while docked. In this condition, having a Combat Systems Officer of the Watch (CSOOW) on duty is essential for maintaining proper oversight of the ship's systems and ensuring that any potential threats or operational concerns can be addressed promptly. The presence of the CSOOW indicates that the ship is in a heightened state of vigilance, even while in port, as they are responsible for monitoring systems and readiness. This allows for a swift reaction to any incidents that may arise while the vessel is docked. While it is certainly possible that not all personnel are actively on duty—instead enjoying release to carry out various duties on shore or aboard—the critical role of the CSOOW signifies that a core command and control structure remains in place, emphasizing continued operational readiness.