

FIRE SUPPORT COORDINATOR DEVELOPMENT COURSE (FSCDC) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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 statement best describes the difference between surveillance and reconnaissance in the targeting cycle?

- A. Surveillance gathers new targeting data; reconnaissance tracks enemy movement.
- B. Reconnaissance is limited to weather data only.
- C. Both terms refer to different aspects of targeting planning.
- D. Surveillance tracks enemy movement and targeting data; reconnaissance gathers new information about potential targets to refine targeting.

2. Which CAS Execution Template step is BDA?

- A. BDA
- B. Game Plan
- C. CAS Brief
- D. Correlation

3. Which CAS Execution Template step corresponds to Correlation?

- A. Readbacks
- B. Correlation
- C. Attack
- D. Assess Effects

4. What does F2T2EA stand for?

- A. Find, Fix, Track, Target, Engage, Access
- B. Find, Fix, Time, Target, Engage, Activate
- C. Find, Follow, Track, Time, Engage, Assess
- D. Form, Fuse, Track, Target, Engage, Access

5. What is the Fire Support Coordination Line (FSCL) used for?

- A. It defines weather boundaries for artillery trajectories.
- B. It delineates responsibility and restricts fires to prevent fratricide by requiring coordination for fires crossing the line.
- C. It designates priority enemy targets for air support.
- D. It sets radio frequencies for all units.

6. Which statement accurately contrasts CV and COG?

- A. Critical Vulnerability is a weakness; Center of Gravity is a defensive measure
- B. Critical Vulnerability is the enemy's bid for success; Center of Gravity is a location of supply dumps
- C. Critical Vulnerability is the enemy's overall strategy; Center of Gravity is the frontline positions only
- D. Critical Vulnerability is a gap whose exploitation damages enemy resistance; Center of Gravity is the enemy's primary source of power enabling success

7. During a mission, how is a change in control handled?

- A. Update the FSP, re-brief the units, adjust MTC, and communicate changes through the chain of command to ensure synchronized fires.
- B. Change in weather assessment and meteorological data.
- C. Update the comms frequency for all units.
- D. Retire the plan and start anew from scratch.

8. In targeting decisions, how is risk to civilians assessed?

- A. They ignore civilian considerations if military targets are high value.
- B. They evaluate collateral damage potential, civilian presence, and alternative targets or timing to minimize harm.
- C. They rely on random chance to decide.
- D. They only consider distance to the nearest town.

9. What is the delivery profile for a PGM?

- A. Run-in
- B. Level lay
- C. Dive
- D. Glide

10. What does CDE stand for in combat assessment?

- A. Collateral Damage Estimation
- B. Casualty Damage Evaluation
- C. Collateral Damage Assessment
- D. Civil Damage Estimation

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes the difference between surveillance and reconnaissance in the targeting cycle?

- A. Surveillance gathers new targeting data; reconnaissance tracks enemy movement.
- B. Reconnaissance is limited to weather data only.
- C. Both terms refer to different aspects of targeting planning.
- D. Surveillance tracks enemy movement and targeting data; reconnaissance gathers new information about potential targets to refine targeting.**

Surveillance and reconnaissance serve different roles in gathering information for targeting. Surveillance is about persistent observation to maintain an up-to-date picture of what's happening with known activity—tracking enemy movement, dispositions, and changes that affect current targeting decisions. Reconnaissance is deliberate information collection aimed at uncovering new details about potential targets or refining estimates of target value, location, vulnerabilities, or defenses to shape future targeting choices. The statement aligns with this distinction by describing surveillance as tracking enemy movement and targeting data, providing continuous updates on what's already being watched. Reconnaissance, on the other hand, is described as gathering new information about potential targets to refine targeting decisions, which is its primary purpose in the cycle. Other options fall short because weather data is not the sole or primary focus of reconnaissance, and treating reconnaissance as limited to weather or as merely a planning step misses the active, targeted information-gathering role both terms play in real operations.

2. Which CAS Execution Template step is BDA?

- A. BDA**
- B. Game Plan
- C. CAS Brief
- D. Correlation

Battle Damage Assessment is the step in the CAS Execution Template that focuses on evaluating the effects of the fires after the engagement. It involves determining whether the target was hit, damaged, or destroyed; assessing any secondary effects; confirming whether the objective was achieved; and deciding if follow-on actions, additional fires, or adjustments are needed. This post-strike assessment creates a feedback loop that informs future planning and timing for further fires. The other steps serve different roles: the Game Plan is the upfront way the fires are organized and sequenced before execution; the CAS Brief communicates the plan to all participants and clarifies guidance; Correlation is the process of matching targets to the correct fires to ensure accurate and safe engagement.

3. Which CAS Execution Template step corresponds to Correlation?

- A. Readbacks
- B. Correlation**
- C. Attack
- D. Assess Effects

Correlation is the process of tying together target data with the actual target in the battlespace so everyone shares the same picture. In the CAS Execution Template, this verification happens during the Correlation step, where you confirm the target identity, location, and designation with the delivering asset and the rest of the team before the execution. This keeps the attack focused on the right target and minimizes the risk of misidentification. Readbacks are about confirming information, the Attack phase delivers the weapons, and Assess Effects evaluates what happened after the strike.

4. What does F2T2EA stand for?

- A. Find, Fix, Track, Target, Engage, Access**
- B. Find, Fix, Time, Target, Engage, Activate
- C. Find, Follow, Track, Time, Engage, Assess
- D. Form, Fuse, Track, Target, Engage, Access

F2T2EA is the six-step process used to move from locating a target to evaluating the effects of fires: Find, Fix, Track, Target, Engage, Assess. Find identifies the target, Fix confirms its location, Track follows any movement, Target designates it for action, Engage commits fires, and Assess evaluates the impact to decide if further action is needed. The other options mix in terms that aren't part of this sequence—Time or Follow instead of Track, and forms like Form, Fuse, or Access instead of Engage or Assess—so they don't represent the established chain. The correct sequence captures the logical flow from discovery through engagement to assessment.

5. What is the Fire Support Coordination Line (FSCL) used for?

- A. It defines weather boundaries for artillery trajectories.
- B. It delineates responsibility and restricts fires to prevent fratricide by requiring coordination for fires crossing the line.**
- C. It designates priority enemy targets for air support.
- D. It sets radio frequencies for all units.

FSCL is a fire support coordination measure that marks a boundary to allocate responsibility and restrict fires. It ensures that fires crossing the line are coordinated to prevent fratricide by requiring the proper clearance and alignment with the supported commander's intent. This deconfliction helps artillery and aircraft fires stay synchronized with maneuver and avoids unintended engagements with friendly forces. It isn't about weather boundaries, target prioritization for air support, or radio frequencies, which is why those options don't fit.

6. Which statement accurately contrasts CV and COG?

- A. Critical Vulnerability is a weakness; Center of Gravity is a defensive measure
- B. Critical Vulnerability is the enemy's bid for success; Center of Gravity is a location of supply dumps
- C. Critical Vulnerability is the enemy's overall strategy; Center of Gravity is the frontline positions only
- D. Critical Vulnerability is a gap whose exploitation damages enemy resistance; Center of Gravity is the enemy's primary source of power enabling success**

Center of Gravity is the enemy's main source of power—the element that, if disrupted, most reduces their ability to fight and achieve their objective. Critical Vulnerability is a specific weakness in the opponent's system whose exploitation would damage their resistance and collapse their ability to continue the fight. The combination described captures the idea that you seek an exploitable flaw that, when hit, undermines the enemy's overall strength. It's not about a location or a defensive measure, and it isn't the enemy's broad strategy or their frontline positions. The best description therefore identifies CV as a gap whose exploitation damages enemy resistance and COG as the enemy's primary source of power enabling success.

7. During a mission, how is a change in control handled?

- A. Update the FSP, re-brief the units, adjust MTC, and communicate changes through the chain of command to ensure synchronized fires.
- B. Change in weather assessment and meteorological data.
- C. Update the comms frequency for all units.
- D. Retire the plan and start anew from scratch.

When control changes, the proper response is to update the Fire Support Plan, re-brief the units, adjust the Master Target List (MTC), and push the changes through the chain of command to keep fires synchronized. This sequence ensures everyone operates from the same set of guidance and expectations: the FSP reflects who has control, what targets are priority, and how fires will be coordinated; re-briefing gets every unit aligned on the new plan and any changes to assets or constraints; updating the MTC keeps target data and allocations current under the new control; and communicating through the chain of command guarantees that every level receives and implements the update, preventing gaps, confusion, or misfires. Other options miss the point because weather updates or a simple frequency change don't realign authority, and starting over from scratch wastes time and degrades situational awareness.

8. In targeting decisions, how is risk to civilians assessed?

- A. They ignore civilian considerations if military targets are high value.
- B. They evaluate collateral damage potential, civilian presence, and alternative targets or timing to minimize harm.
- C. They rely on random chance to decide.
- D. They only consider distance to the nearest town.

In targeting decisions, civilians risk is evaluated by weighing potential collateral damage, the presence and density of civilians in the area, and whether there are alternative targets or timing options that would reduce harm. This approach ensures that the mission objective is pursued without unnecessarily endangering noncombatants, aligning with the principles of distinction and proportionality that guide targeting. If information indicates significant civilian presence or likely adverse effects, planners can adjust by choosing a different target, delaying the strike, or canceling it to minimize harm. The other options don't fit because ignoring civilian considerations would breach legal and ethical responsibilities; relying on random chance ignores deliberate, evidence-based planning; and focusing only on distance to a town misses broader civilian risk factors such as population distribution and potential collateral damage.

9. What is the delivery profile for a PGM?

- A. Run-in
- B. Level lay
- C. Dive
- D. Glide

Delivery profile describes the aircraft's flight path and release geometry used when delivering a weapon. For a precision guided munition, you release in level flight at a specific altitude and distance, then the munition's own guidance steers it to the target. This level lay approach provides stable initial conditions and minimizes aircraft exposure, helping the PGM hit precisely while the onboard guidance handles the rest. Dive and glide are associated with different delivery concepts or unguided loads, while a level lay is the standard way PGMs are released to maximize accuracy.

10. What does CDE stand for in combat assessment?

- A. Collateral Damage Estimation
- B. Casualty Damage Evaluation
- C. Collateral Damage Assessment**
- D. Civil Damage Estimation

Collateral damage assessment focuses on evaluating the unintended harm to people and property that could result from a military action. In combat assessment, this step helps determine whether a strike stays within proportionality and ROE by considering how much collateral harm is likely or has occurred, and what mitigations are needed. This makes it the best match for the acronym, since it denotes the evaluative process used to gauge collateral harm to inform decisions about proceeding, adjusting targets, or applying risk-reduction measures. Other phrasings imply forecasting or different kinds of damage evaluation, which drift from the established practice of assessing collateral effects in this context.

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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://fscdc.examzify.com>

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

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