

Fire Support Team (FiST) MQF Skill Level 3 (SL3) Certification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

SAMPLE

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is established by a commander to coordinate all fires within an area of operation?**
 - A. Fire Support Coordination Line**
 - B. Free Fire Area**
 - C. Restricted Fire Area**
 - D. Kill Box**
- 2. During a CAS mission, what element is primarily focused on ensuring the safety of friendly forces?**
 - A. Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC)**
 - B. Forward Air Controller (FAC)**
 - C. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)**
 - D. Combat Air Patrol (CAP)**
- 3. What is a criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment?**
 - A. Measure Performance**
 - B. Task Evaluation**
 - C. Outcome Assessment**
 - D. Mission Review**
- 4. What is the step that follows “CAS Aircraft Check-In” in the CAS execution template?**
 - A. Situation Update**
 - B. Routing / Safety of Flight**
 - C. Game Plan**
 - D. Target Assessment**
- 5. Which rotary-wing attack tactic is performed when the aircraft is in level, forward flight?**
 - A. Hovering Fire**
 - B. Running Fire**
 - C. Bounding Overwatch**
 - D. Attack Run**

6. What command relationship gives the authority to organize and employ forces and assign tasks?

- A. Operational control**
- B. Organic**
- C. Assigned**
- D. Coordinate**

7. What measures do commanders use to define lines of responsibility in support of friendly forces?

- A. Operations Security Measures**
- B. Mission Command Measures**
- C. Movement Control Measures**
- D. Strategic Command Measures**

8. What is a defensive operation that concentrates on the destruction or defeat of the enemy through a decisive attack by a striking force?

- A. Mobile Defense**
- B. Static Defense**
- C. Guerrilla Warfare**
- D. Reinforced Defense**

9. What term refers to areas where any weapon system may fire without additional coordination?

- A. Free Fire Area**
- B. Kill Box**
- C. Restrictive Fire Area**
- D. Coordinated Fire Line**

10. Which element provides advice to ground commanders on the capabilities and limitations of air operations?

- A. Air Traffic Control**
- B. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)**
- C. Air Liaison Officer (ALO)**
- D. Joint Terminal Attack Controllers (JTACs)**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is established by a commander to coordinate all fires within an area of operation?

A. Fire Support Coordination Line

B. Free Fire Area

C. Restricted Fire Area

D. Kill Box

The Fire Support Coordination Line (FSCL) is established by a commander to coordinate all fires within an area of operation. It serves as a critical boundary that delineates the area where both the ground and air forces can engage targets without needing to seek further clearance from higher command. This enhances the speed and flexibility of fire support, enabling forces to respond swiftly to threats while managing the safe use of indirect fire. The FSCL is crucial for effective joint operations, as it ensures that all components of the military can plan and execute fire missions while minimizing the risk of friendly fire. It also helps in maintaining situational awareness among units regarding where they can and cannot engage targets without additional authorization. Other options, while related to fire support, have different purposes. For instance, a Free Fire Area allows any unit to engage targets without prior approval, but it does not provide the same level of coordination as an FSCL. A Restricted Fire Area limits the types of fire that can be used or constrains fire to particular conditions, which focuses more on control rather than coordination. The Kill Box combines offensive and defensive combat operations but is also not designed primarily for coordination of fires within an operational area.

2. During a CAS mission, what element is primarily focused on ensuring the safety of friendly forces?

A. Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC)

B. Forward Air Controller (FAC)

C. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)

D. Combat Air Patrol (CAP)

The Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) is primarily responsible for ensuring the safety of friendly forces during a Close Air Support (CAS) mission. The JTAC's role includes coordinating and directing air strikes while maintaining continuous communication with the aircraft conducting the missions. This involves assessing the operational environment, communicating the intended target, and ensuring that the engagement does not put friendly forces at risk. In addition, the JTAC performs risk assessment and relays critical information about friendly troop positions and movements to the aircrew. Their training equips them to make quick decisions that prioritize friendly force safety, particularly in dynamic and potentially high-threat environments. This accountability is crucial as miscommunication or poor coordination could lead to fratricide incidents. The other roles, while important, do not focus primarily on the safety of friendly forces in the same way. The Forward Air Controller (FAC) is also involved in coordinating air support but typically operates in a different capacity with less real-time control than a JTAC. The Air Support Operations Center (ASOC) supports air operations from a higher command level without direct engagement in real-time battlefield conditions. Combat Air Patrol (CAP) focuses on providing air defense and maintaining air superiority rather than directly managing ground operations and troop safety.

3. What is a criterion used to assess friendly actions that is tied to measuring task accomplishment?

A. Measure Performance

B. Task Evaluation

C. Outcome Assessment

D. Mission Review

The term "Measure Performance" is a criterion that is fundamentally tied to assessing friendly actions in the context of task accomplishment. This concept involves evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of actions taken by friendly forces against predefined objectives. By measuring performance, leaders can determine whether tasks are being executed as intended, identify successes, and pinpoint areas needing improvement. The focus on measurable criteria allows for objective assessment, helping to ensure that tactical decisions are informed by quantifiable data. This approach aligns closely with the overall goals of mission planning and execution, ensuring that objectives are met and resources are utilized effectively. By continuously measuring performance, units can adapt and enhance their strategies in real-time, thus improving overall operational effectiveness. In contrast, the other options might refer to related concepts, but they emphasize different aspects of evaluation. Task Evaluation could indicate a broader review of actions without the specific metric-driven focus of performance measurement. Outcome Assessment generally pertains to the end results of a mission rather than the individual actions taken during execution. Mission Review often involves comprehensive evaluations including successes, failures, and lessons learned, rather than focusing specifically on task accomplishment metrics.

4. What is the step that follows "CAS Aircraft Check-In" in the CAS execution template?

A. Situation Update

B. Routing / Safety of Flight

C. Game Plan

D. Target Assessment

In the context of the CAS (Close Air Support) execution template, after "CAS Aircraft Check-In," the next critical step is the "Situation Update." This step is essential as it allows the air support team and the ground forces to exchange current operational information. It enables the aircraft to understand the battlefield situation, including friendly force locations, enemy positions, and any changes that may have occurred since the last update. This situational awareness is crucial for effective coordination and safe execution of air support while ensuring that the aircraft's operations align with the ground forces' current needs. By receiving this update, the CAS aircraft can adjust their tactics and engagement priorities appropriately, enhancing mission effectiveness and minimizing risks to friendly forces. Subsequent steps like "Routing / Safety of Flight," "Game Plan," and "Target Assessment" depend on having a clear and current understanding of the situation; hence, the situation update is foundational before proceeding to other tasks.

5. Which rotary-wing attack tactic is performed when the aircraft is in level, forward flight?

- A. Hovering Fire**
- B. Running Fire**
- C. Bounding Overwatch**
- D. Attack Run**

Running Fire is the tactic performed when a rotary-wing aircraft is in level, forward flight. This method allows the aircraft to engage targets while maintaining a higher speed, which helps minimize exposure to enemy fire and enables more accurate maneuvering. In Running Fire, the pilot approaches the target area at a consistent altitude and speed, facilitating effective weapon delivery against ground targets while remaining mobile. This tactic is particularly advantageous in dynamic combat environments, where speed and the element of surprise can greatly enhance the effectiveness of the engagement. Other tactics, such as Hovering Fire, involve the helicopter remaining stationary or nearly stationary, allowing for more precise targeting but making the aircraft more vulnerable. Bounding Overwatch is more focused on coordinating movement between two elements to provide cover, and an Attack Run typically refers to a more defined and direct assault approach, often at a steeper angle or trajectory. Understanding the differences between these tactics helps personnel select the most appropriate method for the given tactical situation.

6. What command relationship gives the authority to organize and employ forces and assign tasks?

- A. Operational control**
- B. Organic**
- C. Assigned**
- D. Coordinate**

The command relationship that provides the authority to organize and employ forces as well as assign tasks is operational control. This type of control allows a commander to direct forces as necessary to execute missions or tasks while also having the flexibility to make adjustments to the organization of forces, the allocation of resources, and the assignment of specific tasks. Operational control is essential in joint operations where forces from different services or nations may need to work together efficiently. It enables commanders to align various units toward a common operational goal while still allowing for tactical flexibility and adaptability on the battlefield. In contrast, the other options refer to different aspects of command but do not convey the same breadth of authority. For instance, organic pertains to forces that are inherently a part of a unit, assigned refers more to specific tasks delegated to a unit, and coordinate implies working together but without the authority to direct forces or make changes in organization or task assignment.

7. What measures do commanders use to define lines of responsibility in support of friendly forces?

- A. Operations Security Measures**
- B. Mission Command Measures**
- C. Movement Control Measures**
- D. Strategic Command Measures**

The correct choice is based on the concept of movement control measures, which are essential for defining and managing the lines of responsibility in supporting friendly forces during military operations. Movement control measures encompass procedures and protocols related to the movement of troops and supplies, ensuring that forces can operate effectively within the designated areas without interfering with each other's activities. This coordination is critical for maintaining operational efficiency, reducing the risk of fratricide, and ensuring that units can conduct their missions without unnecessary delays. Movement control measures typically include established routes, checkpoints, and zones of operations, which allow different units to understand their areas of responsibility clearly. By implementing these measures, commanders can effectively delineate where one unit's operational authority begins and ends, facilitating smoother movements and augmenting operational success. While operations security measures focus on safeguarding sensitive information, mission command measures pertain to the command and control processes, and strategic command measures relate to overarching command structures at higher levels of warfare, none of these options address the specific issue of defining lines of responsibility for movement and coordination as effectively as movement control measures do.

8. What is a defensive operation that concentrates on the destruction or defeat of the enemy through a decisive attack by a striking force?

- A. Mobile Defense**
- B. Static Defense**
- C. Guerrilla Warfare**
- D. Reinforced Defense**

A mobile defense is indeed characterized by its focus on the destruction or defeat of the enemy through a decisive attack by a striking force. In this type of operation, the defending force does not solely rely on fortified positions or static defenses. Instead, they actively engage and maneuver to exploit enemy weaknesses, often withdrawing to lure the enemy into vulnerable positions before launching a counteroffensive. The key aspect of mobile defense is its dynamic nature, where the defending force maintains the ability to adapt and reposition as necessary, utilizing mobility to strike effectively at enemy forces. This operational strategy aims to envelop or decisively engage the enemy by using reserves or striking forces in a coordinated and timely manner. This understanding distinguishes mobile defense from other concepts. Static defense emphasizes holding ground with fixed positions and is more about fortification than offensive action. Guerrilla warfare involves irregular tactics rather than conventional direct engagements, focusing on ambush and hit-and-run. Reinforced defense typically refers to augmenting a static defense rather than employing dynamic maneuver strategies. Therefore, the essence of a mobile defense as a decisive and flexible strategy aligns with the definition provided in the question.

9. What term refers to areas where any weapon system may fire without additional coordination?

- A. Free Fire Area**
- B. Kill Box**
- C. Restrictive Fire Area**
- D. Coordinated Fire Line**

The correct choice is the term "Free Fire Area." This term designates specific zones where any weapon system is authorized to engage targets without the need for further coordination or permission. Free Fire Areas are established to streamline the rules of engagement, allowing for rapid response to threats, thereby enhancing situational responsiveness on the battlefield. In a Free Fire Area, units can fire at will, which is crucial in dynamic combat situations where delays in coordination could jeopardize mission success or troop safety. The designation is typically used in contexts where the threat is clear and immediate, and it helps ensure that forces can maintain momentum without the complication of checking communications for approval to fire.

Understanding the context of this term is important, as other options like "Kill Box," "Restrictive Fire Area," and "Coordinated Fire Line" all imply varying degrees of operational control or restrictions on firing. A Kill Box allows for limited fire on targets but usually within prescribed boundaries and conditions. A Restrictive Fire Area involves certain limitations on fire to prevent collateral damage or friendly fire. A Coordinated Fire Line establishes a boundary that separates areas where units cannot fire without coordination. In contrast, the Free Fire Area removes these layers of complexity, making it unique in operational flexibility.

10. Which element provides advice to ground commanders on the capabilities and limitations of air operations?

- A. Air Traffic Control**
- B. Air Support Operations Center (ASOC)**
- C. Air Liaison Officer (ALO)**
- D. Joint Terminal Attack Controllers (JTACs)**

The Air Liaison Officer (ALO) plays a crucial role in providing advice to ground commanders regarding air operations. This includes detailing what air support can accomplish and understanding the limitations that might impact those operations. The ALO serves as a bridge between the ground forces and aviation assets, ensuring that the needs of the ground commander are communicated effectively to air support units. This role involves knowledge of various aircraft capabilities, munitions available, and the overall design of air support operations. By integrating this information into the ground commander's operational planning, the ALO helps maximize the effectiveness of air support in conjunction with ground operations. This advisory relationship is essential in modern combat environments, where coordination between air and ground forces can significantly influence mission success.

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://fistmqfsl3.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE