

JFS MISSION QUALIFICATION (MQF) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. Which type of smoke is placed on or near the threat to suppress threat observers and to minimize their vision?**
 - A. Screening smoke
 - B. Obscuring smoke
 - C. Marking smoke
 - D. Incendiary smoke
- 2. In SLOCTOP, what does the O represent?**
 - A. Observation
 - B. Orientation
 - C. Output
 - D. Oversight
- 3. What is the maximum range, in meters, of the M777 series 155mm howitzer w/M232?**
 - A. 15000
 - B. 30000
 - C. 25000
 - D. 22500
- 4. What is a list of valid military targets that could be on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that have restrictions placed upon their engagement by the JFC or directed by higher authorities?**
 - A. No-Strike List
 - B. Boundary
 - C. Restricted Target List
 - D. Cleared Hot
- 5. Which fixed-wing aircraft is equipped with 30mm, 105mm, and small diameter bombs?**
 - A. A-10 Thunderbolt II
 - B. AC-130J
 - C. F-22 Raptor
 - D. B-52 Stratofortress

6. What term describes a boundary established between converging, friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects from crossing?
- A. Restrictive Fire Line
 - B. Boundary
 - C. No-Strike List
 - D. Cleared Hot
7. What term is used by a JTAC/FAC(A) during Type 1 and 2 control when granting weapons release clearance to an aircraft attacking a specific target?
- A. Cleared Hot
 - B. Cleared to Engage
 - C. Bomb on Target
 - D. Bomb on Coordinate
8. Which component included in the method of engagement?
- A. Target color
 - B. Wind speed
 - C. Observer location
 - D. Type of adjustment
9. Which option is NOT part of the SOSRA acronym?
- A. Suppress
 - B. Obscure
 - C. Secure
 - D. Defend
10. Which offensive operation is typically used after a successful attack to disorganize the enemy in depth and create favorable conditions for follow-on operations?
- A. Attack
 - B. Movement to Contact
 - C. Exploitation
 - D. Breach

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of smoke is placed on or near the threat to suppress threat observers and to minimize their vision?

- A. Screening smoke
- B. Obscuring smoke**
- C. Marking smoke
- D. Incendiary smoke

Obscuring smoke is designed to reduce visibility and hinder observation by the threat. By placing dense smoke on or near the threat, it directly limits what threat observers can see, making it harder for them to observe or target you. This goal is distinct from screening smoke, which is used to shield your own movement by creating a visual barrier between you and observers rather than primarily degrading the observers' view of the threat. Marking smoke is for designating a location for allies, not to impair enemy vision, and incendiary smoke is about creating smoke while also starting fires or producing heat, not specifically about minimizing vision. So obscuring smoke best fits the purpose of suppressing threat observers and diminishing their vision.

2. In SLOCTOP, what does the O represent?

- A. Observation**
- B. Orientation
- C. Output
- D. Oversight

Observation is the data-gathering step in the SLOCTOP sequence. This stage focuses on perceiving and recording what is happening in the environment—facts, conditions, and evidence you can verify. By observing first, you build an accurate picture that informs how you orient yourself to the situation and what decisions to make next. Without solid observation, orientation and subsequent actions risk being built on incomplete or biased information. Orientation would involve interpreting and aligning yourself to the environment, which comes after you've gathered reliable data. Output is the result of actions taken, not a data-gathering step. Oversight refers to monitoring or supervising the process, not the active collection of situational data.

3. What is the maximum range, in meters, of the M777 series 155mm howitzer w/M232?

- A. 15000
- B. 30000
- C. 25000
- D. 22500**

The maximum range is determined by the ballistic setup of the howitzer with the full conventional propellant charge. For the M777 firing standard 155mm rounds with the M232 full-charge configuration, the published maximum distance is about 22,500 meters. Other values would require different ammunition or specialized rounds (like rocket-boosted or guided projectiles), which are not part of this specific configuration. So the best answer is 22,500 meters.

4. What is a list of valid military targets that could be on the joint integrated prioritized target list (JIPTL) that have restrictions placed upon their engagement by the JFC or directed by higher authorities?

- A. No-Strike List
- B. Boundary
- C. Restricted Target List**
- D. Cleared Hot

The concept being tested is targets that are still valid military objectives but carry specific engagement restrictions. These targets are placed on the Restricted Target List, meaning they can be engaged only under certain conditions or with particular approvals set by the Joint Force Commander or higher authorities. This contrasts with targets on a No-Strike List, which are off-limits, and with a Boundary, which is a geographic constraint rather than an engagement restriction. Cleared Hot describes an authorization state to engage immediately without further checks, not a list of restricted targets. So the Restricted Target List best fits the description of targets on the JIPTL that have engagement restrictions.

5. Which fixed-wing aircraft is equipped with 30mm, 105mm, and small diameter bombs?

- A. A-10 Thunderbolt II
- B. AC-130J**
- C. F-22 Raptor
- D. B-52 Stratofortress

This question hinges on gunship capability for close air support, combining a rapid-fire cannon, a larger-caliber howitzer, and precision bombs in one aircraft. The AC-130J Ghost Rider is built to deliver this exact mix: a 30mm cannon for immediate suppressive fire, a 105mm howitzer for high-explosive impact against fortified or clustered targets, and small diameter bombs for precise strikes on specific targets. This combination enables effective engagement of troops in contact, light armor, and hardened targets from a relatively low, controlled flight path. The other planes listed serve different roles: the A-10 is famed for its own 30mm gun but does not typically carry a 105mm or SDB-style precision bombs; the F-22 is an air superiority fighter with no such gunship payload; the B-52 is a strategic bomber with a different loadout profile. So the aircraft that fits all three elements is the AC-130J Ghost Rider.

6. What term describes a boundary established between converging, friendly surface forces that prohibits fires or their effects from crossing?

- A. Restrictive Fire Line**
- B. Boundary
- C. No-Strike List
- D. Cleared Hot

Fires coordination boundaries protect friendly forces while enabling controlled fire support. The boundary described is a restrictive fire line, which is drawn between converging, friendly surface forces and prohibits fires or their effects from crossing into the adjacent unit's area. This helps prevent fratricide and keeps fire support coordinated as units move toward a common objective. Other terms don't fit this purpose: a boundary by itself is too generic and doesn't specify the fire restriction; a No-Strike List is a list of targets not to engage, not a boundary between forces; and Cleared Hot refers to authorization to fire, not to drawing a boundary that restricts cross-boundary fires.

7. What term is used by a JTAC/FAC(A) during Type 1 and 2 control when granting weapons release clearance to an aircraft attacking a specific target?

- A. Cleared Hot**
- B. Cleared to Engage
- C. Bomb on Target
- D. Bomb on Coordinate

Granting weapons release clearance on a designated ground target is communicated with the phrase Cleared Hot. In Type 1 and Type 2 control, the JTAC/ FAC(A) uses this concise call to tell the attacking aircraft that the target has been verified and that it is safe and authorized to release weapons immediately on that target. It signals that no further targeting corrections are needed and that weapon delivery can proceed as the aircraft reaches delivery parameters, assuming all safety constraints and positive target identification remain valid. Cleared to Engage is more general and does not specifically convey permission to release on a predesignated target. Bomb on Target and Bomb on Coordinate describe what will happen after release (on a target or coordinate), rather than the authorization itself to release.

8. Which component included in the method of engagement?

- A. Target color
- B. Wind speed
- C. Observer location
- D. Type of adjustment**

When planning how to engage a target, the method of engagement focuses on how you will execute the fire mission. The key part of this plan is the type of adjustment, which defines the procedure for translating aiming errors into corrective fire and determining how rounds are brought onto the target. This choice directly shapes the sequence of actions you'll take to achieve a hit, such as whether you'll use successive corrections, fire-for-effect, or another adjustment approach. Target color is primarily about target identification, not how you execute the fire. Wind speed and observer location influence calculations and observation quality, but they are inputs to the firing solution, not the method by which you actually engage the target.

9. Which option is NOT part of the SOSRA acronym?

- A. Suppress
- B. Obscure
- C. Secure
- D. Defend**

SOSRA is a mnemonic that lists specific protective actions. The words that comprise the acronym are Suppress, Obscure, and Secure. Defend is not included in the sequence, so it is not part of SOSRA. In practice, Suppress helps limit visibility of information, Obscure reduces the chance of recognizing assets, and Secure strengthens protection of assets; Defend, while related, is not part of this particular mnemonic.

10. Which offensive operation is typically used after a successful attack to disorganize the enemy in depth and create favorable conditions for follow-on operations?

- A. Attack
- B. Movement to Contact
- C. Exploitation**
- D. Breach

Exploitation is the phase that follows a successful attack, using speed and initiative to push deeper and disrupt the enemy where they aren't prepared. The goal is to disorganize their rear areas, degrade their logistics and command and control, and seize additional objectives to set up follow-on operations like pursuit or further offensives. It keeps the momentum going and prevents the enemy from rebuilding or reestablishing cohesion after the initial breach. An initial attack is about seizing the first objective, movement to contact is about establishing or maintaining contact with the enemy, and breaching is about opening a passage through obstacles; exploitation uses the achieved gains to widen the breach and collapse the enemy's ability to respond.

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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://jfsmqf.examzify.com>

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

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