

JFS MQF Fire Support Team (FIST) Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. True or False: The CFF for an immediate mission is sent in three transmissions.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if no adjustments are needed**
 - D. Depends on the target type**
- 2. What must be considered when selecting targets and techniques of fire according to regulations?**
 - A. Operational Security**
 - B. Law of War**
 - C. Tactical Objectives**
 - D. Resource Availability**
- 3. What type of attack is typically executed to displace enemy forces and secure strategic objectives?**
 - A. Deliberate Attack**
 - B. Attack**
 - C. Exploitation**
 - D. Pursuit**
- 4. What is a type of offensive operation designed to develop the situation and establish or regain contact?**
 - A. Preparation Fires**
 - B. Deliberate Contact**
 - C. Movement to Contact**
 - D. Scheme of Maneuver**
- 5. When "danger close" is announced, what must be passed to the attacking aircraft?**
 - A. Grid to Nearest Friendlies**
 - B. Type of ammunition being used**
 - C. Ground Commander's Initials**
 - D. Aerial reconnaissance data**

- 6. What is the initial height of burst for all 105mm illumination rounds?**
- A. 600**
 - B. 500**
 - C. 550**
 - D. 750**
- 7. Which brevity term should be used to initiate the use of briefed communication procedures in response to communication jamming?**
- A. Chattermark**
 - B. Soiled**
 - C. Net Call**
 - D. Tampered**
- 8. What term describes designing a force or support package of specific size for a particular mission?**
- A. Retrograde**
 - B. Task-Organizing**
 - C. Coordinating Fires**
 - D. Mission-Organizing**
- 9. What process prioritizes targets and determines the appropriate fires for mission planning?**
- A. Targeting**
 - B. Planning**
 - C. MDMP**
 - D. COA Development**
- 10. What is the primary goal of a mobile defense?**
- A. To hold a position against an attack**
 - B. To deny the enemy the ability to exploit terrain**
 - C. To create favorable conditions for a decisive counterattack**
 - D. To conserve ammunition during engagements**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. True or False: The CFF for an immediate mission is sent in three transmissions.

A. True

B. False

C. Only if no adjustments are needed

D. Depends on the target type

The statement regarding the CFF (call for fire) for an immediate mission being sent in three transmissions is not accurate. For an immediate mission, the CFF typically does not follow the structured three-transmission format that might be used for other types of missions or when adjustments are necessary. In a situation requiring immediate fire support, the emphasis is on speed and efficiency. The CFF for an immediate mission is generally transmitted all at once, allowing for a swift response to threats or urgent tactical situations. This approach is crucial in combat scenarios where time is of the essence, and the ability to engage a target quickly can be vital. The structured format that includes multiple transmissions—usually meant for more complex situations involving adjustments or when working with a non-immediate target—does not apply here. Therefore, the assertion that an immediate mission requires three separate transmissions does not hold true, leading to the correct response being that it is false.

2. What must be considered when selecting targets and techniques of fire according to regulations?

A. Operational Security

B. Law of War

C. Tactical Objectives

D. Resource Availability

Selecting targets and techniques of fire is a critical decision-making factor in military operations, and it is essential to consider the Law of War when making these selections. The Law of War encompasses the legal and ethical guidelines governing armed conflict, which includes the principles of distinction, proportionality, and necessity. These principles ensure that military operations protect civilian populations and civilian objects, minimize unnecessary suffering, and restrict the use of force to what is necessary to achieve legitimate military objectives. By adhering to these legal frameworks, military personnel can ensure that their actions are justified and humane, reducing the risk of war crimes and maintaining credibility in international law. Incorporating the Law of War into target selection and fire techniques reinforces responsibility and accountability in military operations, ultimately guiding personnel to act in accordance with established legal standards during combat situations. This emphasizes the importance of lawful engagement in order to uphold moral, ethical, and legal obligations.

3. What type of attack is typically executed to displace enemy forces and secure strategic objectives?

A. Deliberate Attack

B. Attack

C. Exploitation

D. Pursuit

The described type of attack aimed at displacing enemy forces and securing strategic objectives aligns with the general characteristics of an attack. An "attack" in military terms is a broad concept that encompasses any offensive operation intended to seize terrain, destroy enemy forces, or disrupt their ability to operate effectively. It is designed to achieve specific tactical or operational goals, often including the displacement of enemy forces. In various military operations, an attack can evolve based on the situation's requirements, feeding into subsequent maneuvers such as exploitation or pursuit. However, the fundamental goal of the attack is to actively engage the enemy, generate a decisive advantage, and obtain control over essential areas or resources. A deliberate attack involves detailed planning and preparation, often used to achieve specific objectives under controlled circumstances. Exploitation involves taking advantage of a breakthrough or weakness in enemy defenses to further advance and create chaos. Pursuit, on the other hand, is focused on following and attacking a retreating enemy to prevent their regrouping or escape. While these concepts are related and can overlap in tactical scenarios, the most general and direct characterization of the action to displace enemy forces for strategic objectives is accurately captured by the term "attack."

4. What is a type of offensive operation designed to develop the situation and establish or regain contact?

A. Preparation Fires

B. Deliberate Contact

C. Movement to Contact

D. Scheme of Maneuver

The type of offensive operation designed to develop the situation and establish or regain contact is known as Movement to Contact. This form of operation focuses on engaging the enemy while simultaneously gaining information about their location and strength. It emphasizes maneuvering to locate the enemy and is often characterized by an advance into an area where contact with the enemy is expected or anticipated. During a Movement to Contact, friendly forces aim to close with the enemy, which can lead to further engagements or the opportunity to shape the battlefield in subsequent operations. This method allows commanders to gather intelligence and adjust their plans in real-time based on enemy actions and dispositions, thereby creating advantageous conditions for the overall mission. The other options describe different concepts. Preparation Fires involve pre-planned artillery or air support designed to set the stage for offensive maneuvers, while Deliberate Contact occurs when forces engage the enemy in a more structured or prepared manner, often involving superior intelligence and planning. Scheme of Maneuver refers to the broader tactical framework guiding the movement and positioning of units, but it doesn't specifically denote the establishment or regaining of contact itself.

5. When "danger close" is announced, what must be passed to the attacking aircraft?

- A. Grid to Nearest Friendlies**
- B. Type of ammunition being used**
- C. Ground Commander's Initials**
- D. Aerial reconnaissance data**

When "danger close" is announced, it signifies that friendly troops are in close proximity to the target area where the air strike will occur. In this context, it is essential to convey the Ground Commander's initials to the attacking aircraft. This procedure validates that the commander is aware of the risk to friendly forces and has approved the engagement despite the proximity. It serves as a form of accountability and ensures that the decision to strike has been fully considered with respect to the potential risks involved. Providing the Ground Commander's initials helps affirm the authority behind the decision, which is crucial in high-stakes situations where the safety of troops is at risk. This approval demonstrates that appropriate coordination and assessment have taken place before proceeding with the strike.

6. What is the initial height of burst for all 105mm illumination rounds?

- A. 600**
- B. 500**
- C. 550**
- D. 750**

The initial height of burst for all 105mm illumination rounds is 750 meters. This height is significant as it is designed to optimize the effectiveness of the illumination provided by the round, ensuring that the area being targeted is adequately lit for observation and targeting purposes. The 750-meter height allows for a broad dispersion of light, illuminating a wider area on the ground while minimizing the risk of the illumination being obscured by terrain or environmental factors. Choosing this height takes into consideration various factors including the operational requirements of the mission, the need for visibility, and the type of environment in which the illumination will be used. By deploying the illumination round to this specific height, the fire support team can ensure maximum effectiveness and utility during night operations or low visibility conditions.

7. Which brevity term should be used to initiate the use of briefed communication procedures in response to communication jamming?

A. Chattermark

B. Soiled

C. Net Call

D. Tampered

The term "Chattermark" is the correct choice for initiating briefed communication procedures in response to communication jamming. This brevity term is specifically designed to alert team members that there is a communication disruption, particularly one caused by jamming. When this term is used, it indicates that operators should immediately switch to pre-established alternative methods of communication that have been briefed beforehand, ensuring continuity of operations despite the interference. Using "Chattermark" reinforces the importance of preparation and adaptability in communication protocols, particularly in a high-stakes environment where reliable communication is crucial. The team is expected to follow the established procedures to mitigate the impact of jamming on their mission. In contrast, terms like "Soiled," "Net Call," and "Tampered" do not specifically address the context of jamming in the same way. "Soiled" generally refers to compromised information, while "Net Call" pertains to a request for a specific communication over a network, and "Tampered" may imply that information has been altered or affected negatively but does not indicate a jamming scenario or the need to switch to alternative procedures.

8. What term describes designing a force or support package of specific size for a particular mission?

A. Retrograde

B. Task-Organizing

C. Coordinating Fires

D. Mission-Organizing

The term that describes designing a force or support package of a specific size for a particular mission is known as Task-Organizing. This process involves arranging units and assets in a manner that best fits the needs of a specific operation or mission, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively to achieve the desired objectives. Task-Organizing allows military leaders to structure their forces based on the unique requirements of a mission. It includes considerations such as the types of units required, their capabilities, and the command structure necessary for effective execution. This method promotes flexibility and adaptability, as units can be tailored to fit various operational scenarios. Other terms like retrograde, coordinating fires, and mission-organizing are related to military operations but serve different purposes. Retrograde refers to the withdrawal or movement of forces in a backward manner, often to regroup or avoid engagement. Coordinating fires involves managing the integration of indirect fire support to target enemy forces or resources effectively. Mission-organizing might refer to organizing efforts around a specific task but lacks the specificity and connotation of resource allocation implied in task-organizing. Thus, task-organizing is the most appropriate term for the given context.

9. What process prioritizes targets and determines the appropriate fires for mission planning?

- A. Targeting**
- B. Planning**
- C. MDMP**
- D. COA Development**

The process that prioritizes targets and determines the appropriate fires for mission planning is targeting. Targeting involves identifying and selecting targets based on their significance to the mission objectives, assessing the effects of potential fires, and deciding how to engage those targets effectively. It is a comprehensive process that encompasses target reconnaissance, the assessment of target value, and coordinating the requisite assets to effectively engage those targets. Through targeting, commanders can direct their resources and fire support elements toward achieving specific operational goals, ensuring that the most critical threats are addressed in a timely and efficient manner. This systematic approach allows for optimal use of artillery, air support, and other means of fire support during mission execution. While planning, the Military Decision-Making Process (MDMP), and Course of Action (COA) development all play important roles in overall mission preparation and execution, targeting specifically hones in on the identification and prioritization of targets which is essential for effective operations.

10. What is the primary goal of a mobile defense?

- A. To hold a position against an attack**
- B. To deny the enemy the ability to exploit terrain**
- C. To create favorable conditions for a decisive counterattack**
- D. To conserve ammunition during engagements**

The primary goal of a mobile defense is to create favorable conditions for a decisive counterattack. In a mobile defense, forces are tasked with pulling back or repositioning to draw the enemy into a vulnerable position, allowing for a counteroffensive when the enemy is overextended or weakened. This tactical approach emphasizes mobility and flexibility, enabling the defending force to control the tempo of the engagement and exploit enemy weaknesses effectively. This strategy involves not just holding ground but setting the stage for a significant retaliatory strike that can decisively turn the tide of battle. In essence, the key objective is to capitalize on the enemy's actions and missteps, allowing the defending force to regain the initiative through a well-timed and organized counterattack that leverages their strengths and the environment to their advantage.

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://jfsmqffist.examzify.com>

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