

# Officer FMF Consolidated 101-119 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

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. 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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which craft is Landing Craft Air Cushion, capable of landing equipment and personnel in amphibious assaults and independent of tides at 50 knots?**
  - A. LCAC**
  - B. UH-1N**
  - C. UH-1Y**
  - D. LCU**
  
- 2. Which rifle variation features a shorter barrel and retractable stock?**
  - A. M4 Carbine**
  - B. M16 variation for MOUT**
  - C. M16**
  - D. M16A2**
  
- 3. Which center allocates, schedules, and coordinates ground transportation requirements based on MAGTF Commander's priorities?**
  - A. MAGTF Movement Control Center (MMCC)**
  - B. Tactical Air Control Center (TACC)**
  - C. Arrival Airfield Control Group (AACG)**
  - D. Navy Control Organization (NCO)**
  
- 4. What is the purpose of the phonetic alphabet (114.2)?**
  - A. System to verbalize letters to decrease confusion**
  - B. To encrypt messages**
  - C. For cryptographic key management**
  - D. For Morse code practice**
  
- 5. What is the maximum rate of fire for the M29A1 mortar?**
  - A. 20 rounds/min for two minutes**
  - B. 25 rounds/min for one minute**
  - C. 15 rounds/min for two minutes**
  - D. 10 rounds/min for three minutes**

- 6. Which battalion provides tactical SIGINT, ground-based electronic attack, communications security monitoring, and special intelligence communications in support of MAGTF?**
- A. Radio Battalion**
  - B. Communications Battalion**
  - C. Intelligence Battalion**
  - D. Force Reconnaissance Company**
- 7. Which is not a category of military support?**
- A. Direct**
  - B. General**
  - C. Mutual**
  - D. Indirect**
- 8. Airborne operations are conducted in coordination with which groups according to doctrine established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff?**
- A. The Joint Chiefs of Staff**
  - B. Army, Navy, and Air Force**
  - C. Army only**
  - D. Navy only**
- 9. How many active duty Marine Aircraft Wings (MAWs) are there in the USMC?**
- A. Three**
  - B. Four**
  - C. Two**
  - D. Five**
- 10. Which battle occurred in November 1950 with a tactical retrograde evacuation and 10 enemy divisions, Marines destroyed 7 divisions?**
- A. Battle of Okinawa**
  - B. Battle of Hue City**
  - C. Battle of Chosin Reservoir**
  - D. Battle of Iwo Jima**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which craft is Landing Craft Air Cushion, capable of landing equipment and personnel in amphibious assaults and independent of tides at 50 knots?**

- A. LCAC**
- B. UH-1N**
- C. UH-1Y**
- D. LCU**

The essential idea here is a fast, beach-ready amphibious landing craft that can deliver heavy equipment and troops directly onto shore without being limited by tide. The Landing Craft Air Cushion is a hovercraft, using an air cushion to skim over water and shallow areas, which lets it approach a beach quickly, unload, and then move back out to sea. Its speed—around fifty knots—enables rapid, ship-to-shore deployment, a major edge in amphibious operations. By contrast, helicopters like the UH-1N and UH-1Y operate in the air and aren't waterborne landing crafts, so they don't perform the same kind of direct beach landings. A traditional Landing Craft Utility moves on the water surface but is slower and more tide-dependent, not capable of that high-speed, tide-independent beaching. So the craft described is the Landing Craft Air Cushion.

**2. Which rifle variation features a shorter barrel and retractable stock?**

- A. M4 Carbine**
- B. M16 variation for MOUT**
- C. M16**
- D. M16A2**

In close-quarters and urban operations, a compact rifle with a collapsible stock is the defining feature that enables easier maneuvering. The M4 Carbine is the carbine-length version of the AR family, built with a shorter 14.5-inch barrel and a retractable (collapsible) stock. This combination makes the weapon significantly more compact and lighter while preserving compatibility with standard magazines and ammunition, plus it allows quick adjustments in confined spaces or on vehicles. By contrast, the M16 and its common variants use a longer rifle-length barrel (around 20 inches) and typically a fixed stock, prioritizing stability and longer-range accuracy over compactness. The MOUT variation is a version aimed at urban terrain, but it does not redefine the basic feature set to include a retractable stock. So the configuration with the shorter barrel and retractable stock is the M4 Carbine.

**3. Which center allocates, schedules, and coordinates ground transportation requirements based on MAGTF Commander's priorities?**

**A. MAGTF Movement Control Center (MMCC)**

**B. Tactical Air Control Center (TACC)**

**C. Arrival Airfield Control Group (AACG)**

**D. Navy Control Organization (NCO)**

Movement control within a MAGTF is the process of allocating, scheduling, and coordinating ground transportation to meet the MAGTF Commander's priorities. The MAGTF Movement Control Center (MMCC) is the hub that performs this function. It takes the commander's priorities and translates them into actionable movement plans, assigning available vehicles, drivers, routes, and terminals to move personnel and equipment efficiently. The MMCC also synchronizes ground movement with other movement elements, coordinates with unit movement officers and logistics, and accounts for factors like safety, security, and timing to ensure movements support the overall operation plan. The other centers focus on different aspects: the Tactical Air Control Center directs aircraft and airspace coordination, not ground transport; the Arrival Airfield Control Group manages aircraft flow and terminal operations at the airfield, not holistic ground movement prioritization; and the Navy Control Organization is not the MAGTF center responsible for ground transportation coordination.

**4. What is the purpose of the phonetic alphabet (114.2)?**

**A. System to verbalize letters to decrease confusion**

**B. To encrypt messages**

**C. For cryptographic key management**

**D. For Morse code practice**

The purpose of the phonetic alphabet is to prevent miscommunication when spelling letters aloud over radios or phones. Because some letters sound alike and voice channels can be noisy or have strong accents, using a standardized set of code words makes each letter unambiguous. For example, you'd spell a call sign by saying Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and so on, so the listener can accurately identify each letter even if the line is garbled. This is about clarity and accuracy in spoken letters, not about encrypting messages or cryptographic key management, and it isn't related to Morse code practice.

**5. What is the maximum rate of fire for the M29A1 mortar?**

- A. 20 rounds/min for two minutes**
- B. 25 rounds/min for one minute**
- C. 15 rounds/min for two minutes**
- D. 10 rounds/min for three minutes**

Rate of fire is about how fast you can push rounds out while keeping the weapon safe and reliable. The maximum firing tempo for the M29A1 mortar is the fastest pace you can sustain for a short, defined period before you need to cool things down. That limited burst is set because rapid firing causes heat to build up quickly in the barrel and breech, and with a mortar that's manually loaded, you must protect against overheating and potential damage. So the best choice is the option that describes a rapid tempo that can be maintained only for a brief window, reflecting the weapon's heating and safety limits. Pushing the rate higher or trying to sustain it longer would exceed what the system and crew can safely handle.

**6. Which battalion provides tactical SIGINT, ground-based electronic attack, communications security monitoring, and special intelligence communications in support of MAGTF?**

- A. Radio Battalion**
- B. Communications Battalion**
- C. Intelligence Battalion**
- D. Force Reconnaissance Company**

Understanding which battalion handles tactical SIGINT and related capabilities at the MAGTF level is essential. Radio Battalions are specialized in signals intelligence and related electronic warfare at the tactical edge. They provide on-the-ground SIGINT collection, ground-based electronic attack, and communications security monitoring to support MAGTF operations, along with handling special intelligence communications as needed. A Communications Battalion is focused on delivering secure, reliable communications for command and control and the networks that support them, rather than performing tactical SIGINT or EW missions. An Intelligence Battalion centers on all-source intelligence products (HUMINT, GEOINT, etc.) and higher-level analysis rather than direct, on-site SIGINT/EW tasks. Force Reconnaissance Company conducts reconnaissance and surveillance, not the SIGINT/EW/COMSEC roles described. So the unit described is the Radio Battalion.

**7. Which is not a category of military support?**

- A. Direct
- B. General
- C. Mutual
- D. Indirect**

In military support, the relationship between the supported unit and the supporting unit is categorized by how closely the fires are tied to a specific unit and mission. The recognized categories are direct support, where the supporting unit is dedicated to and prioritized for a particular unit; general support, where the supporting unit aids the force more broadly across an area or formation; and mutual support, where adjacent units provide protective and complementary fires for each other. Indirect, on the other hand, describes how fires are delivered (from a distance, not in direct line of sight) rather than how the support relationship is organized. So indirect fire is a delivery method, not a category of the support relationship itself, which is why it's not considered a category of military support.

**8. Airborne operations are conducted in coordination with which groups according to doctrine established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff?**

- A. The Joint Chiefs of Staff
- B. Army, Navy, and Air Force**
- C. Army only
- D. Navy only

Airborne operations require close, coordinated planning and execution across multiple services to bring troops rapidly into a theater and establish a foothold. The Army provides the ground assault forces, the Air Force supplies the airlift and air support needed to insert and sustain those forces, and the Navy contributes maritime lift and coordination when operations involve sea-based or joint amphibious aspects. Doctrine established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff standardizes how these services work together—defining shared procedures, command relationships, communications, and airspace management—so an airborne mission can be planned and executed smoothly across air, land, and sea components. Because airborne ops rely on this tripartite capability, coordinating among the Army, Navy, and Air Force is essential, rather than relying on a single service in isolation.

**9. How many active duty Marine Aircraft Wings (MAWs) are there in the USMC?**

- A. Three**
- B. Four
- C. Two
- D. Five

There are three active-duty Marine Aircraft Wings. One is based in Okinawa in the Pacific, another at MCAS Cherry Point on the East Coast, and the third at MCAS Miramar on the West Coast. The Marine Corps Reserve operates a fourth MAW, but that one is reserve, not active duty. So the active-duty count is three.

**10. Which battle occurred in November 1950 with a tactical retrograde evacuation and 10 enemy divisions, Marines destroyed 7 divisions?**

- A. Battle of Okinawa**
- B. Battle of Hue City**
- C. Battle of Chosin Reservoir**
- D. Battle of Iwo Jima**

**This scenario describes the Chosin Reservoir campaign. In November 1950, U.S. Marines fought a brutal winter battle in North Korea and conducted a planned, tactical retreat to pull back from the Chosin Reservoir while under heavy Chinese pressure. Despite being outnumbered—about ten Chinese divisions were involved—the Marines inflicted substantial losses, reportedly destroying around seven enemy divisions, as they executed an organized withdrawal to Hungnam. The emphasis is on fighting withdrawal under harsh conditions while preserving the fighting capability of the force for future operations. The other battles listed occurred in different theaters and times: Okinawa and Iwo Jima are World War II Pacific battles, while Hue City happened in 1968 during the Vietnam War.**

**SAMPLE**

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://officerfmfconsolidated101to119.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE