

OFFICER FMF CONSOLIDATED 101-119 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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 class is not part of the standard fire classes?**
 - A. Class E
 - B. Class B
 - C. Class A
 - D. Class C

- 2. In a MEU, the Ground Combat Element is called what?**
 - A. Battalion Landing Team
 - B. Regimental Landing Team
 - C. Marine Expeditionary Battalion
 - D. Ground Combat Team

- 3. In the example, which element is the supported element?**
 - A. GCE providing security.
 - B. ME convoy re-supply unit (1st MLG forward).
 - C. MEF.
 - D. CLR-15.

- 4. Which of the following is NOT a field used to describe the aggressor's observed data in the reporting system?**
 - A. Activity
 - B. Location
 - C. Time
 - D. Weather

- 5. Which vessel is the Amphibious Command Ship built for surface, subsurface, and air Command and Control with a C4I platform?**
 - A. Tarawa Class (well Deck)
 - B. Amphibious Command Ship
 - C. Wasp Class (LHD)
 - D. Austin Class (LPD)

- 6. Which helicopter is CH-53E described as the world's largest helicopter capable of transporting 16 tons?**
- A. CH-53D
 - B. CH-46E
 - C. CH-53E
 - D. UH-60
- 7. During the initial phase of amphibious operations, which center serves as the commander's afloat command post?**
- A. Navy Beach Group (NBG)
 - B. Landing Force Operations Center (LFOC)
 - C. MAGTF Command Element
 - D. S-3/S-4 staff
- 8. What is the LSDs' mission?**
- A. Air superiority operations
 - B. Undersea mine warfare
 - C. Ballistic missile defense
 - D. Transport and launch of loaded amphibious craft/vehicles with crew in support of amphibious assaults
- 9. Which craft is Landing Craft Utility, used for land equipment and personnel in amphibious assaults with range > 400 nm and speed 10 knots?**
- A. LCU
 - B. UH-1N
 - C. UH-1Y
 - D. LCAC
- 10. Which statement about LCAC is true?**
- A. Takes off only with flooded well deck
 - B. Cannot operate over horizon
 - C. Speed 40+ knots and can carry 60 tons
 - D. Only lands on water, not on land

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which class is not part of the standard fire classes?

- A. Class E**
- B. Class B
- C. Class A
- D. Class C

Understanding fire class labels helps you match the extinguisher and approach to the fire type. In standard classifications used today, the common categories are Class A for ordinary combustibles, Class B for flammable liquids, Class C for energized electrical equipment, Class D for metals, and Class K for cooking oils. Class E isn't part of this standard set. Some older or alternative schemes used E to denote electrical fires, but the current widely adopted practice uses Class C for electrical fires. So the label that isn't part of the standard lineup is Class E.

2. In a MEU, the Ground Combat Element is called what?

- A. Battalion Landing Team**
- B. Regimental Landing Team
- C. Marine Expeditionary Battalion
- D. Ground Combat Team

In a MEU, the Ground Combat Element is the Battalion Landing Team. This is the reinforced infantry battalion that brings the ground maneuver power of the MEU, augmented with attached units such as armor, artillery, reconnaissance, and amphibious assault elements, to operate as a self-contained ground force from sea to shore. A MEU is built around three elements—the Ground Combat Element (the BLT), the Aviation Combat Element, and the MEU Service Support Group—allowing it to conduct amphibious operations, security missions, and crisis response on land. The Battalion Landing Team is typically commanded by a lieutenant colonel and represents the primary ground combat capability within the MEU.

3. In the example, which element is the supported element?

- A. GCE providing security.
- B. ME convoy re-supply unit (1st MLG forward).
- C. MEF.
- D. CLR-15.**

In this context, think about who is kept up and moving by others' efforts—the unit that relies on support from its partners to stay in operation is the supported element. The Combat Logistics Regiment (CLR-15) is the focal point for providing sustainment to the rest of the MAGTF, coordinating supplies, maintenance, and transport so the maneuver elements can complete their missions. The other assets—such as the Ground Combat Element delivering security or a convoy-re-supply unit moving materiel—are parts of the support network that enable CLR-15 to do its job. So, the element that is being supported and kept operational by the surrounding elements is CLR-15.

4. Which of the following is NOT a field used to describe the aggressor's observed data in the reporting system?

- A. Activity
- B. Location
- C. Time
- D. Weather**

The key idea is focusing on what the observer records about the aggressor's actions. In a reporting system, the fields used to describe the aggressor's observed data capture what the aggressor did (the activity), where it happened (the location), and when it occurred (the time). Weather, while useful as environmental context, does not describe the aggressor's actions and isn't part of the standard observed-data fields for the aggressor. So weather is not used as a field in that portion of the report.

5. Which vessel is the Amphibious Command Ship built for surface, subsurface, and air Command and Control with a C4I platform?

- A. Tarawa Class (well Deck)
- B. Amphibious Command Ship**
- C. Wasp Class (LHD)
- D. Austin Class (LPD)

Amphibious Command Ships are built to serve as floating command posts with extensive C4I capabilities, enabling real-time command and control across surface, subsurface, and air forces during amphibious operations. This ship type is designed to host senior commanders and staffs, with dedicated spaces, communications gear, and networks that tie together ships, submarines, and aircraft into a single operational picture. That multi-domain, high-capability command hub is why this vessel is the best fit for surface, subsurface, and air C4I coordination. The other ships have different primary roles: Tarawa-class ships emphasize the well deck and amphibious landing capabilities; Wasp-class ships are built around aviation and assault lift with strong flight deck and air operations but lack the dedicated, full-spectrum command and control focus; Austin-class LPDs serve as transport docks for Marines and equipment with some command functions but not a full C4I-centric command ship.

6. Which helicopter is CH-53E described as the world's largest helicopter capable of transporting 16 tons?

- A. CH-53D
- B. CH-46E
- C. CH-53E**
- D. UH-60

The key idea here is payload capacity in the heavy-lift class. The CH-53E Super Stallion is built specifically to move very large loads, and its external-load capability reaches about 16 tons (roughly 32,000 pounds). That level of lift is what earns it the description of the world's largest helicopter capable of transporting that amount. The other helicopters listed are smaller or older designs and cannot match that 16-ton capability, so they don't describe the same heavy-lift reach.

7. During the initial phase of amphibious operations, which center serves as the commander's afloat command post?

- A. Navy Beach Group (NBG)
- B. Landing Force Operations Center (LFOC)**
- C. MAGTF Command Element
- D. S-3/S-4 staff

The key idea here is having a mobile, afloat command post that can keep the force coordinated as ships approach and the assault unfolds. The Landing Force Operations Center is designed to serve as that afloat command post for the commander during the initial amphibious phase. It brings together operations planning, current operations, and coordination with naval gunfire, aviation, and the landing plan, all from the afloat environment so the commander can issue orders and monitor execution while the force remains at sea and in the early stages of the beachhead. Once the assault transitions ashore, a shore-based MAGTF Command Element would typically assume full command. The other options don't fit as the afloat command post: the Navy Beach Group handles on-beach logistics and security, and the S-3/S-4 are staff elements within the command element who support operations and logistics rather than serving as the primary command post.

8. What is the LSDs' mission?

- A. Air superiority operations
- B. Undersea mine warfare
- C. Ballistic missile defense
- D. Transport and launch of loaded amphibious craft/vehicles with crew in support of amphibious assaults**

The question is testing knowledge of the LSD's role in amphibious operations. Landing Ship Dock units are designed to transport and launch loaded amphibious craft and vehicles, along with their crews, in support of an amphibious assault. They carry a well deck and large cargo spaces to house and deploy landing craft such as LCACs, LCMs, and other vessels, enabling rapid offload near the shore and delivery of Marines, their vehicles, and equipment onto a beachhead from sea. This capability is what makes LSDs central to amphibious feats. Options describing air superiority, undersea mine warfare, or ballistic missile defense refer to other mission domains and not to the core function of LSDs.

9. Which craft is Landing Craft Utility, used for land equipment and personnel in amphibious assaults with range > 400 nm and speed 10 knots?

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

The key idea is matching the asset to its typical amphibious landing role, considering both range and speed. Landing Craft Utility is designed to move land equipment and personnel from ship to shore during amphibious operations, and its performance profile fits a longer endurance with a modest speed. Its range exceeds 400 nautical miles and its speed sits around 10 knots, which is ideal for deliberate beach-settling and transporting heavier loads ashore. LCAC, while fast and capable of delivering gear quickly, operates with a much shorter range and is optimized for rapid insertions rather than long-range shuttle operations. Helicopters like UH-1N and UH-1Y are air-mobile assets that lift troops and equipment through the air, not waterborne landing craft, and their profiles don't match the specified beach-assault range and speed in this context. So the choice that aligns with transporting land equipment and personnel over a substantial distance to the shore at about 10 knots is the Landing Craft Utility.

10. Which statement about LCAC is true?

- A. Takes off only with flooded well deck
- B. Cannot operate over horizon
- C. Speed 40+ knots and can carry 60 tons**
- D. Only lands on water, not on land

LCAC is designed to deliver heavy equipment quickly from ship to shore, so its standout numbers are its speed and its payload. It can reach about 40 knots and can carry around 60 tons of cargo, enough for a main battle tank or several vehicles in a single trip. This combination—fast delivery of a substantial load—defines its role in rapid amphibious lift, which is why this statement is the true one. It's also capable of landing directly on beaches and other unimproved shores, not just staying on water, so the other options don't fit the craft's actual capabilities.

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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://officerfmfconsolidated101to119.examzify.com>

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

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