

## PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION REVIEWER

AFPOS: **FIELD ARTILLERY**  
RANK: **CPL**

SINGLE RESPONSE: Encircle the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

1. A method of locating or plotting an unknown position from a known point by giving direction and distance along that direction.

- a. Terrain Map Association
- b. Grid Coordinates
- c. Polar Plot
- d. Map inspection

2. It is a technique in determining the approximate observer-target distance whereby the elapsed time between impact and sound is multiplied by 350 m/s.

- a. Flash to Bang
- b. Laser Ranging
- c. Sound Ranging
- d. None of the above

3. It is the color of HE projectile.

- a. gray
- b. black
- c. olive drab
- d. white

4. An imaginary line extending from the observer to and through the target.

- a. Reference Point
- b. Lateral Shift
- c. Observer Target Line
- d. None of the above

5. It is a clear, concise, formatted message from the observer to the FDC that includes all of the information the FDC needs to engage the target.

- a. Message to the Observer
- b. Fire Mission
- c. Call for Fire
- d. Request for fire

6. The rotation of the instrument to reduce backlash caused by the play in worm gear mechanism

- a. Clockwise
- b. Counter clockwise
- c. upward
- d. none of the above.

7. The technique of locating point on the earth's surface in relationship to each other and establishing direction

- a. Survey
- b. Map reading
- c. Land Navigation
- d. Target Acquisition

8. The third part of the call for fire contains one of the following:

- a. Target Location
- b. Warning Order
- c. Observer Identification
- d. Target Description

9. It is a preliminary notice sent by the observer to alert the FDC that he is requesting for artillery fires.

- a. Observer Identification
- b. Call sign
- c. Warning Order
- d. Authentication

10. It contains all the necessary information that would enable the FDC to plot the target and determine the firing data.

- a. Target Location
- b. Warning Order
- c. Observer Identification
- d. Target Description

11. In measurement of angular deviation, a closed fist is equivalent to...

- a. 300 mils
- b. 125 mils
- c. 180 mils
- d. 100 mils

12. The observer wants to determine the approximate distance from his position to a burst. He began counting when the burst appeared and it took him six (6) seconds before the sound of the explosion of the burst was heard. What is the approximate distance between the target and the observer?

- a. 700 meters
- b. 1920 meters
- c. 2100 meters
- d. 1750 meters

13. 105mm ammunition is classified as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. separate loading
- b. fixed
- c. semi-fixed
- d. all of the above

14. An artillery cannon that employs a horizontal sliding wedge type of breechblock.

- a. 105mm M102
- b. 155mm How M114
- c. 105mm Italian Pack How
- d. 105mm How M101A1

15. The most centralized of the field artillery standard tactical mission.

- a. Direct Support
- b. Reinforcing
- c. General Support
- d. General Support Reinforcing

16. During firing, a six (6) mils displacement between the far post and the near post was observed. To correct the weapon displacement, how far should the vertical hairline from the far post?

- a. 3 mils
- b. 12 mils
- c. 6 mils
- d. 14 mils

17. A distant aiming point should be \_\_\_\_\_ 1,500 meters away from the firing point.

- a. at least
- b. less than
- c. not more than
- d. all of the above

18. The report from the gunner to the instrument operator was "NUMBER 3, DEFLECTION 2397, 5 MILS". What is "5 MILS".

- a. Declination constant
- b. Displacement of far post
- c. Direction of fire
- d. Difference between the previous and newly announced deflection by the instrument operator (IO).

19. When orienting angle is employed to lay the battery, the aiming circle must be placed over the.

- a. Battery Center
- b. Orienting Station
- c. End of orienting line (EOL)
- d. Observation Post

20. The battery is to be laid by **orienting angle method**. After the orienting angle has been set on the azimuth scale of the aiming circle, the instrument is then oriented to with the lower motion. The 0-3200 line of the aiming circle is now parallel to the direction of fire (DOF).

- a. end of orienting line (EOL)
- b. Weapons
- c. Magnetic North
- d. Aiming Point

21. The ability to move over terrain at relatively high speed.

- a. Mobility
- b. Survivability
- c. Stability
- d. Flexibility

22. The ability of an emplaced weapon to remain in place and withstand the shock of firing.

- a. Mobility
- b. Survivability
- c. Stability
- d. Flexibility

23. A unit on a relatively temporary basis to an organization.

- a. Assigned
- b. Attached
- c. OPCON
- d. Organic

24. Those units have been placed to another unit will have similar responsibilities to that unit as an attachment except the gaining commander has no responsibility for personnel or logistical support to the unit.

- a. Assigned
- b. Organic
- c. OPCON
- d. Attached

25. The primary means of orienting the firing battery or laying weapons on the azimuth of fire.

- a. Aiming Circle
- b. Direct Laying
- c. Compass
- d. Distant Aiming Point (DAP)

26. It is used to raise and lower the telescope line of sight.

- a. Non-recording Motion
- b. Elevation Knob
- c. Recording Motion
- d. Azimuth Knob

27. This is the rear area of the battalion zone, where firing batteries or platoons, MET sites, FA radar and other installation are located.

- a. Position area
- b. Target Area
- c. Connection Area
- d. Assembly Area

28. Where can you find in the FS Plan the High Payoff target list?

- a. Concept of operation
- b. Command and Signal
- c. Task to FS units
- d. Coordinating Instructions

29. It permits the operator to place value on the azimuth scale and azimuth micrometer.

- a. Non-recording Motion
- b. Elevation Knob
- c. Recording Motion
- d. Azimuth Knob

30. A field artillery unit assigned with this mission is immediately responsive to the fire support needs of a particular maneuver element.

- a. Direct Support
- b. Reinforcing
- c. General Support
- d. Direct Support Reinforcing

31. Organization for combat consists of placing each unit in a tactical organization and assigning a tactical mission to each.

- a. Security Forces
- b. Mortar Platoon
- c. Field Artillery Unit
- d. Fire Support Coordinator

32. After the howitzer section 3 announces the zero mils difference from previous and current deflection, the instrument operator commands.

- a. Battery adjust aiming point this instrument.
- b. Number 3 deflections 2800.
- c. Number 3 is laid aiming point "collimator/aiming post" deflection 2800 refer.
- d. None of the above.

33. The cannoneer# 2 sets up the collimator away from the panoramic telescope at about how many meters?

- a. 12-24 mtrs
- b. 10-20 mtrs
- c. 15-25 mtrs
- d. 4-15 mtrs

34. The purpose of organizing Field Artillery for combat is to for the scheme of maneuver by employing all available weapons and exploiting their capabilities.

- a. consolidate intelligence report
- b. provide the best possible support
- c. integrate service support
- d. acquire target for maneuver unit

35. The process of ensuring that the optical axis of the weapon sight (PANTEL) is parallel to cannon tube.

- a. Direct laying
- b. Indirect laying
- c. Calibration
- d. Bore sighting

36. An area used to deceive the enemy as to the location of field artillery units.

- a. position area
- b. displacement area
- c. dummy position
- d. secrecy in movement

37. If the plotted points falls 80 meters near a grid lines or previously constructed tick mark, the tick mark is drawn at an angle of to the grid lines.

- a. 400 mils
- b. 800 mils
- c. 1600 mils
- d. 80 mils

38. He constructs the secondary firing chart, checks chart data, plots initial target location on the situation map, determines and announces site.

- a. Computer/recorder
- b. HCO
- c. VCO
- d. FDO

39. He is responsible for adequacy and proper use of the communication systems within his command and for its efficient operation in the system of the next higher command.

- a. Battalion Signal Officer
- b. Battalion S3
- c. Signal Platoon
- d. Commander

40. He establishes priorities for communication in support of tactical operations.

- a. Battalion Signal Officer
- b. Commander
- c. Battalion S3
- d. Signal Platoon

41. It is a symbol used to mark and identify location of a point plotted on a firing chart.

- a. deflection index
- b. military symbol
- c. Tick mark
- d. North index

42. It is used to measure angles in mils and distances in meters.

- a. Plotting Scale
- b. Target Grid
- c. RDP
- d. Plotting Pin

43. The continual process of analyzing, allocating, and scheduling fire support.

- a. Fire planning
- b. Fire support coordination
- c. Fire support planning
- d. Fire support plan

44. The continual process of selecting targets on which fires are prearranged to support a phase of the commander's plan.

- a. Fire planning
- b. Fire support coordination
- c. Fire support planning
- d. Fire support plan

45. He constructs and maintains the primary firing chart and determines and announces chart data.

- a. Fire Direction Computer
- b. HCO
- c. VCO
- d. All of the Above

46. He works under the staff supervision of the S3 but is directly responsible to the commander of the communication system.

- a. Signal Platoon
- b. Battalions S2
- c. Battalion FSO
- d. Battalion Signal Officer

47. The mission requires a field artillery unit to furnish FA fires for the force as a whole and to reinforce the fires of another FA unit as a second priority.

- a. Direct Support
- b. General Support
- c. General Support Reinforcing
- d. Reinforcing

48. Those units which are essential part of a military organization and would be found in the unit's TOE (Table of Organization).

- a. Assigned
- b. Attached
- c. Organic
- d. OPCON

49. Requirements for Accurate Predicted Fire.

- a. Accurate target location and size
- b. Computational procedures
- c. Firing unit location.
- d. All of the above

50. Chart range and chart deflection are called:

- a. Chart data
- b. Fires command
- c. Firing data
- d. none of the above

51. It is a kind of target acquired for Field Artillery (FA) units through development of a target data from evaluation of information supplied by two or more means.

- a. direct
- b. indirect
- c. both a & b
- d. none of the above

52. The knowledge acquired through the collection, processing and dissemination of all information pertaining to potential or actual targets.

- a. FA target intelligence
- b. Target analysis
- c. Target acquisition
- d. Target information

53. An area into which any weapons systems may fire without additional coordination with the establishing HQ.

- a. Restrictive fire area
- b. Air space coordination area
- c. Free fire area
- d. No fire area

54. Target that appears during combat and against which no attack has been prearranged.

- a. Planned target
- b. On call target
- c. Target of opportunity
- d. Scheduled target

55. A planned target which will be attacked at a specific time.

- a. Target of opportunity
- b. Priority target
- c. On call target
- d. Scheduled target

56. He commands "BATTERY ADJUST, AIMING POINT THIS INSTRUMENT."

- a. Assistant Gunner
- b. Chief of Section
- c. Gunner
- d. Gunnery Sergeant

57. During the preparation for action, he lays the weapons at the command of the Gunnery Sergeant.

- a. Assistant Gunner
- b. Chief of Section
- c. Gunner
- d. Gunnery Sergeant

58. He command "GUN NUMBER ONE, IS READY"

- a. Assistant Gunner
- b. Chief of Section
- c. Gunner
- d. Instrument Operator

59. This mission is assigned to field artillery unit when another FA unit requires augmentation to meet the fire support needs of a maneuver force.

- a. Direct Support
- b. General Support
- c. General Support Reinforcing
- d. Reinforcing

60. A unit on a relatively permanent basis to an organization.

- a. Assigned
- b. Attached
- c. Organic
- d. OPCON

61. An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines.

- a. Suppressive fires
- b. Final protective fire
- c. Counter fire
- d. Close support fire

62. The 105 mm How M101A1 has a minimum elevation.

- a. 100 m
- b. 100 m
- c. -90 m
- d. 90 m

63. It is the continuous process of analyzing, allocating and scheduling fires to supported maneuver unit.

- a. Fire Support Execution Matrix
- b. Fire Support Planning
- c. Fire Support Coordination
- d. Principles of Fire Support

64. It is an area into which no fires or their effects are allowed. It may be used to protect a national asset, population center or shrine.

- a. Informal ACA
- b. RFA
- c. RFL
- d. No Fire Area

65. The NCO who cares for the limbers and caissons, making sure that their ammunition is properly packed and in good condition.

- a. Admin NCO
- b. Logistic NCO
- c. Chief of Section
- d. Chief of Ammunition

66. A type of supply distribution utilizing the end user organic transportation goes to the supply point to pick up supplies.

- a. Logistical Support
- b. Unit Distribution
- c. LOGPACs
- d. Supply Point

67. During offensive operations, a unit which is vulnerable as they expose themselves during maneuver to close with the enemy.

- a. Maneuver
- b. Admin Officer
- c. Service Support
- d. Check Point

68. A designated officer who can provide preparation fires to weaken enemy resistance during the attack upon maneuver commander's approval.

- a. Fire Support Plan
- b. Fire Command
- c. Fire Support Officer
- d. Battalion Operations Officer

69. These operations join two friendly forces. They may be moving forward toward one another, or may be stationary. These are complex operations that require detailed planning and coordination.

- a. Encircled Forces
- b. Security Operations
- c. Link-Up Operations
- d. Reconnaissance Operations



70. This mission requires that the commander retain a specific piece of ground at virtually any cost.

- a. Defend a Strong Point
- b. Defend in Battle Position
- c. Defend in Sector
- d. Defensive Operations

## PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION REVIEWER

AFPOS: **FIELD ARTILLERY**  
RANK: **SGT**

SINGLE RESPONSE: Encircle the letter that corresponds to the correct answer.

1. The technique of locating point on the earth's surface in relationship to each other and establishing direction.

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. <u>Survey</u> | c. Land Navigation |
| b. Map reading   | d. Target Location |

2. The eyes and ears of the FA Gunnery Team.

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. <b>Forward Observer</b> | c. Fire Direction Center |
| b. Firing Unit             | d. Ammunition Team       |

3. The rotation of the instrument to reduce backlash caused by the play in worm gear mechanism

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <u>Clockwise</u>  | c. upward             |
| b. Counter clockwise | d. none of the above. |

4. The NCO who cares for the limbers and caissons, making sure that their ammunition is properly packed and in good condition.

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Supply Sergeant            | c. Ammunition Officer |
| b. <u>Chief of Ammunition</u> | d. Ammo Team Leader   |

5. The battalion, using organic transportation, goes to the supply point to pick up supplies.

- |                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <u>Supply Point Distribution</u> | c. Unit Distribution  |
| b. LOGPACs                          | d. Logistical Support |

6. A method in locating a target wherein the observer describes the target location in relation to himself.

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Terrain Map Association | c. <u>Polar Plot</u> |
| b. Grid Coordinates        | d. Map inspection    |

7. A line between converging friendly forces that prohibits fires, or their effects, across the line without coordination with the affected forces.

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Coordinated Fire Line          | c. <u>Restrictive Fire Line</u> |
| b. Fire Support Coordination Line | d. Final Protective Line        |

8. An area into which any weapons systems may fire without additional coordination with the establishing HQ.

- a. No fire area
- b. Free fire area
- c. Restrictive fire area
- d. none of the above

9. The ability of a weapon to deliver fires over a wide front and at all angles of elevations without time consuming shifts.

- a. Mobility
- b. Flexibility
- c. Stability
- d. Survivability

10. 1 degree is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 6400 mils
- b. 17.77778 mils
- c. 1.777888 mils
- d. 0.177999 mils

11. In measurement of angular deviation, a closed fist is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 300 mils
- b. 125 mils
- c. 180 mils
- d. 100 mils

12. The first part of the call for fire contains the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Target Location
- b. Target Description
- c. Observers Identification and Warning Order
- d. Method of fire and control

13. The observer wants to determine the approximate distance from his position to a burst. He began counting when the burst appeared and it took him six (6) seconds before the sound of the explosion of the burst was heard. What is the approximate distance between the target and the observer?

- a. 700 meters
- b. 1920 meters
- c. 2100 meters
- d. 1750 meters

14. The basis of field artillery that organized into light, medium and heavy artillery.

- a. weapon caliber
- b. size
- c. weight
- d. height

15. The mission of Field Artillery is to destroy, neutralize and suppress the enemy by timely and accurate fires and to assist in the integration of all fire support assets into \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Infantry Operation
- b. Combined Arms Operation
- c. Joint Operation
- d. Special Operation

16. A planned target which will be attacked at a specific time.

- a. Priority target
- b. Scheduled target
- c. Target of opportunity
- d. On call target

17. Is a traverse that extends direction (azimuth) only
- a. Open Traverse
  - b. Closed Traverse
  - c. Directional Traverse
  - d. Triangulation
18. Distance between two points is measured using steel tape (30 meters is the standard length) held horizontally.
- a. Breaking tape
  - b. Horizontal taping
  - c. Tape alignment
  - d. None of the above
19. When orienting angle is employed to lay the battery, the aiming circle must be placed over the.
- a. Battery Center
  - b. Orienting Station
  - c. End of orienting line (EOL)
  - d. Observation Post
20. The ideal height of burst (HOB) of 105mm for shell illumination.
- a. 850 meters
  - b. 150 meters
  - c. 750 meters
  - d. 100 meters
21. Normally, smoke missions are conducted on what type of operations.
- a. Retrograde
  - b. Call for fire
  - c. Preparation fire
  - d. Breaching
22. The primary means of orienting the cannon battery or laying weapons on the azimuth of fire.
- a. Aiming Circle
  - b. direct Laying
  - c. Compass
  - d. Distant Aiming Point (DAP)
23. It is used to raise and lower the telescope line of sight.
- a. Non-recording Motion
  - b. Elevation Knob
  - c. Recording Motion
  - d. Azimuth Knob
24. The vehicle used to tow a 105mm Howitzer is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. cargo truck
  - b. personnel carrier
  - c. prime mover
  - d. weapon carrier
25. The 105 mm How M101A1 has a minimum elevation.
- a. -90 m
  - b. 90 m
  - c. 100 m
  - d. 100 m
26. A unit that have been relatively permanent to an organization.
- a. Organic
  - b. Attached
  - c. Assigned
  - d. OPCON

27. An area used to deceive the enemy as to the location of field artillery units.

- a. dummy position
- b. displacement area
- c. position area
- d. secrecy in movement

28. The FSO's only advises, suggests, and recommends Fire Support Plan to maneuver commander. The Fire Support Plan **cannot** be implemented without the approval of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Operations Officer
- b. Battery Commander
- c. Maneuver Commander
- d. FA Battalion Commander

29. The process of ensuring that the optical axis of the weapon sight (PANTEL) is parallel to cannon tube.

- a. Direct laying
- b. Indirect laying
- c. Calibration
- d. Bore sighting

30. He constructs the secondary firing chart, checks chart data, plots initial target location on the situation map, determines and announces site.

- a. Computer/recorder
- b. HCO
- c. VCO
- d. FDO

31. He constructs and maintains the primary firing chart and determines and announces chart data.

- a. Fire Direction Computer
- b. HCO
- c. VCO
- d. All of the Above

32. Requirements for Accurate Predicted Fire.

- a. Accurate target location and size
- b. Computational procedures
- c. Firing unit location
- d. All of the above

33. Chart range and chart deflection are called:

- a. Chart data
- b. Fires command
- c. Firing data
- d. none of the above

34. It is an area into which no fires or their effects are allowed. It may be used to protect a national asset, population center or shrine.

- a. RFL
- b. Informal ACA
- c. RFA
- d. No Fire Area

35. A distant aiming point should be \_\_\_\_\_ 1,500 meters away from the firing point.

- a. at least
- b. less than
- c. not more than
- d. all of the above

36. For FA during offensive operations, allocate responsive support for leading elements.

- a. Assaulting unit
- b. Intelligence report
- c. Fire support
- d. Communication

37. In offensive operations, the FSO, using his initiative immediately makes the fire support plan in support to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Intelligence Support
- b. Infantry concept of operation
- c. Service Support
- d. Fire Plan

38. It is important that the commander receive timely information concerning threat disposition and possible intentions and this information will be applied to this template which will help the commander make effective decisions against the threat maneuver.

- a. Situation Template
- b. Event Template
- c. Decision Support Template
- d. Doctrinal Template

39. This mission requires that the commander retain a specific piece of ground at virtually any cost.

- a. Defend in Battle Position
- b. Defensive Operations
- c. Defend a Strong Point
- d. Defend in Sector

40. The continual process of analyzing, allocating, and scheduling fire support.

- a. Fire planning
- b. Fire support coordination
- c. Fire support planning
- d. Fire support plan

41. A target with a dimension of 50mX300m is an example of:

- a. rectangular target
- b. point target
- c. Linear target
- d. circular target

42. A target that appears during combat and against which no attack has been prearranged.

- a. Planned target
- b. Scheduled target
- c. Target of opportunity
- d. On call target

43. A planned target which will be attacked at a specific time.

- a. Priority target
- b. Scheduled target
- c. Target of opportunity
- d. On call target

44. It is a maneuver or organized movements to the rear or away from the enemy. It may be forced by the enemy or executed voluntarily.

- a. Offensive Operations
- b. Defensive Operations
- c. Retrograde Operations
- d. Military Operation in Urban Terrain

45. It is a technique in determining the approximate observer-target distance whereby the elapsed time between impact and sound is multiplied by 350 mtr/sec.

- a. Laser Ranging
- b. Light and sound
- c. Flash to Bang
- d. Sound Ranging

46. The one who takes over his position when the chief of section is away or incapacitated.

- a. Battery Commander
- b. Gunner
- c. Driver
- d. Battery F/Sgt

47. The planning range for 105mm M101A1 howitzer (US Towed).

- a. 11,270m
- b. 10,000m
- c. 7,500m
- d. 17,200m

48. The one who measures the angle of site to mask.

- a. Asst gunner
- b. Gunner
- c. Cannoneer
- d. Chief of section

49. He establishes priorities for communication in support of tactical operations.

- a. Battalion Commander
- b. Battalion Signal Officer
- c. Battalion S3
- d. Battalion S4

50. He works under the staff supervision of the S3 but is directly responsible to the commander on the communication system.

- a. Battalions S2
- b. Battalion Commander
- c. Battalion Signal Officer
- d. Battalion FSO

51. The most centralized of the field artillery standard tactical mission.

- a. Direct Support
- b. General Support
- c. General Support Reinforcing
- d. Reinforcing

52. A unit that on a relatively temporary basis to an organization.

- a. Assigned
- b. Attached
- c. Organic
- d. OPCON

53. Those units have been placed to another unit will have similar responsibilities to that unit as an attachment except the gaining commander has no responsibility for personnel or logistical support to the unit.

- a. Assigned
- b. Attached
- c. Organic
- d. OPCON

54. A field artillery unit assigned with this mission is immediately responsive to the fire support needs of a particular maneuver element.

- a. General Support
- b. Reinforcing
- c. Direct Support
- d. General Support Reinforcing

55. The far aiming post should be approximately 100 meters from the panoramic telescope of the piece. The near post should be exactly what distance to the far aiming post.

- a. equal
- b. one half
- c. twice
- d. one third

56. A planned target which has not been scheduled for attack at a specific time but which may be attacked when requested?

- a. Priority target
- b. Scheduled target
- c. Target of opportunity
- d. On call target

57. In the subsequent correction, the lateral shift is computed by multiplying the angular deviation in mils by the.

- a. OT Factor
- b. to constant
- c. "K" of the mil relation formula
- d. map distance

58. It is the unit of measurement of the correction LEFT 100 DROP 200 sent by the FO.

- a. mils
- b. meters
- c. degrees
- d. inches

59. If the Forward Observer (FO) desires to control the delivery of fire, then he should include in his call for fire.

- a. adjust fire
- b. fire when ready
- c. salvo
- d. at my command

60. He is responsible for adequacy and proper use of the communication systems within his command and for its efficient operation in the system of the next higher command.

- a. Commander
- b. Battalion Signal Officer
- c. Battalion S3
- d. Battalion S4

61. Direct laying is the aiming of a piece by sighting.

- a. light angle
- b. directly
- c. indirectly
- d. low angle

62. He is responsible for all FDC operations. He is responsible for the training of all FDC personnel, supervises the operation of the FDC, establishes standing operating procedure (SOP), checks target location, announces fire order, and ensures accuracy of firing data sent to the guns.

- a. Battery First Sergeant
- b. Fire Direction Center
- c. Fire Direction Officer
- d. Forward Observer



63. He is the technical expert and trainer in the FDC. He ensures that all equipment is on hand and operational, supervises computation of all data, ensures that all appropriate records are maintained, and helps the FDO as needed.

- a. HCO
- b. FDO
- c. Chief FDC
- d. VCO

64. The memory aid CLUE, in reading of Deflection and Azimuth. The letter U stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Underneath
- b. Unit clearance
- c. Understand
- d. Unit Graduation

65. The memory aid CLUE, in reading of Deflection and Azimuth. The letter E stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Erase
- b. Except
- c. Estimate
- d. Exact

66. If the plotted points fall 80 meters near a grid lines or previously constructed tick mark, the tick mark is drawn at what angle to the grid lines.

- a. 80 mils
- b. 400 mils
- c. 1600 mils
- d. 800 mils

67. In Battalion FDC, he helps the FDO as required and trains the FDC personnel.

- a. Chief Computer
- b. HCO
- c. VCO
- d. FDO

68. Ensures that howitzer and other crew-served weapons range card and fighting position are prepared.

- a. Battery Commander
- b. First Sergeant
- c. Chief of Section
- d. Platoon Leader

69. A firing crew member who sets the howitzer quadrant elevation and fire the weapon.

- a. Chief of Section
- b. Assistant Gunner
- c. Cannoneer
- d. Gunner

70. During emplacing of howitzer, He is the responsible in disengages the drawbar lock assembly and rotate to upward position.

- a. Cannoneer 2
- b. Chief of Section
- c. Ammunition Team Chief
- d. Cannoneer 1

## PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION REVIEWER

AFPOS: **FIELD ARTILLERY**  
RANK: **SSG**

Instruction: Single Response. Select the letter of your chosen answer.

1. It is a command relationship wherein the unit is formed an essential part of a military organization as shown in the TOE.

- a. Organic
- b. Attached
- c. Assigned
- d. OPCON

2. It is a command relationship wherein the unit is placed in an organization on a relatively permanent basis for the purpose of strategically tailoring the force. A commander has basically the same degree of command and control over assigned units as he does over organic units.

- a. Organic
- b. Attached
- c. Assigned
- d. OPCON

3. The continual process of analyzing, allocating, and scheduling fire support.

- a. Fire planning
- b. Fire support coordination
- c. Fire support planning
- d. Fire support plan

4. The continual process of selecting targets on which fires are prearranged to support a phase of the commander's plan.

- a. Fire planning
- b. Fire support coordination
- c. Fire support planning
- d. Fire support plan

5. Command relationships in which units have been placed in that organization on a relatively temporary basis as part of the maneuver commander's tactical tailoring of his force.

- a. Attached
- b. Organic
- c. OPCON
- d. Assigned

6. Where can you find in the FS Plan the High Payoff target list?

- a. Concept of operation
- b. Command and Signal
- c. Task to FS units
- d. Coordinating Instructions

7. This mission is also the most centralized of the field artillery missions.

- a. Reinforcing
- b. General Support Reinforcing
- c. General Support
- d. Direct Support

8. This mission is also the most centralized of the field artillery missions.
- a. Reinforcing
  - b. General Support Reinforcing
  - c. General Support
  - d. Direct Support
9. A target with a dimension of 50mX300m is an example of:
- a. rectangular target
  - b. point target
  - c. Linear target
  - d. circular target
10. In designating and numbering of targets, the 10<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division is denoted by what letter in the alphabet.
- a. K
  - b. J
  - c. I
  - d. H
11. Planning range for 105mm M101A1 howitzer (US Towed).
- a. 11,270m
  - b. 14,600m
  - c. 7,500m
  - d. 17,200m
12. Target that appears during combat and against which no attack has been prearranged.
- a. Planned target
  - b. Scheduled target
  - c. Target of opportunity
  - d. On call target
13. A planned target which will be attacked at a specific time.
- a. Priority target
  - b. Scheduled target
  - c. Target of opportunity
  - d. On call target
14. A planned target which has not been scheduled for attack at a specific time but Which may be attacked when requested?
- a. Priority target
  - b. Scheduled target
  - c. Target of opportunity
  - d. On call target
15. An immediately available prearranged barrier of fire designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines.
- a. Suppressive fires
  - b. Counter fire
  - c. Final protective fire
  - d. Close support fire
16. The purpose of organizing Field Artillery for combat is for the scheme of maneuver by employing all available weapons and exploiting their capabilities.
- a. provide the best possible support
  - b. consolidate intelligence report
  - c. integrate service support
  - d. acquire target for maneuver unit
17. It is a symbol used to mark and identify location of a point plotted on a firing chart.

- a. deflection index
- b. military symbol
- c. Tick mark
- d. North index

18. A high degree of centralized control is acceptable in a situation because the supported force possesses the initiative.

- a. Withdrawal
- b. Defensive
- c. Retrograde
- d. Offensive

19. Organization for combat consists of placing each Field Artillery unit in a tactical organization and assigning a tactical \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Command
- b. Support
- c. Mission
- d. Communication

20. The aiming circle is placed over the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Battery Center
- b. Orienting Station
- c. end of orienting line (EOL)
- d. Observation Post

21. The purpose of organizing Field Artillery for combat is to provide the best possible support by employing all available weapons and exploiting their capabilities.

- a. Service
- b. Communication
- c. Scheme of maneuver
- d. Logistics

22. The primary means of orienting the cannon battery or laying weapons on the azimuth of fire.

- a. Aiming Circle
- b. Direct Laying
- c. Compass
- d. Distant Aiming Point (DAP)

23. His duties consist of exchanging information relative to the plans, situation and policies between the two units and the promotion of cooperation and coordination of effort.

- a. Chief of Section
- b. Liaison Officer
- c. Fire Support Officer
- d. FA Commander

24. Who leads and directs the handling of ammunition?

- a. Gunner
- b. Ammo Team Chief
- c. Cannoneer 2
- d. Cannoneer 1

25. A Command Post (CP) that serves as the primary synchronization point for the entire battlefield and its functional cells include a headquarters cell, a current operations cell, a plan cell, an intelligence cell, an FS cell and a CSS cell.

- a. Tactical Command Post
- b. Assault Command Post
- c. Main Command Post
- d. Rear Command Post

26. During the emplacement of the howitzer under usual condition, who is responsible in the emplacement of the aiming posts?

- a. Gunner
- b. Ammo Team Chief
- c. Cannoneer 2
- d. Cannoneer 1

27. After the howitzer section 3 gunner announces the zero mils difference from previous and current deflection, the instrument operator commands.

- a. Battery adjust aiming point this instrument.
- b. Number 3 deflections 2800.
- c. Number 3 is laid, Lay aiming point "collimator/aiming post" deflection 2800 refer.
- d. None of the above.

28. The cannoneer #2 sets up the collimator about how many meters at the back or in front of the panoramic telescope.

- a. 12-24 mtrs
- b. 10-20 mtrs
- c. 15-25 mtrs
- d. 4-15 mtrs

29. He has the primary responsibility for computing safety data and ensuring all safety diagrams are updated.

- a. Battery XO
- b. Chief of section
- c. FDO
- d. Gunner

30. Placing safety stakes at the left and right side of the tube.

- a. Safety diagram
- b. Safety T
- c. Deflection Safety Aid
- d. Quadrant Safety Aid

31. Marking the maximum and minimum QE in the range quadrant with a tape.

- a. Safety stakes
- b. Deflection Safety Aid
- c. Quadrant Safety Aid
- d. Safety Diagram

32. It is the most accurate method in measuring PCR but it is normally too time consuming.

- a. Estimation
- b. Subtense
- c. Taping
- d. Pacing

33. Net discipline, reduction of transmission time, strict adherence to Communications-Electronics Operation Instructions (CEOI) and Communications-Electronics Standing Instructions (CESI), strict adherence to the use of approved codes only, and the use of authenticated secure radio nets are essential elements of.

- a. Tactical Marches
- b. Deception Measures
- c. Movement
- d. Communication Security

34. The process of ensuring that the optical axis of the weapon sight (PANTEL) is parallel to cannon tube.

- a. Direct laying
- b. Indirect laying
- c. Calibration
- d. Bore sighting

35. He is responsible for ensuring that his unit is positioned so that it provides the field artillery weapons needed in accomplishing the mission.

- a. Fire Support Officer
- b. FA Commander
- c. Chief of Section
- d. Liaison Officer

36. Fires which are delivered to hamper and interrupt movement and/or the firing of weapons and to render personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with a particular operation.

- a. Destroy
- b. Materiel targets
- c. Defensive works
- d. Neutralize

37. Ability to function with the desired accuracy and dependability at all times.

- a. Security
- b. Reliability
- c. Economy
- d. Flexibility

38. Constructs the secondary firing chart, checks chart data, plots initial target location on the situation map, and determines and announces site.

- a. Computer/recorder
- b. HCO
- c. VCO
- d. FDO

39. The grid line numbers to be written on the firing chart comes from

- a. any map
- b. map of the area of opns
- c. Any number you can think of
- d. Given by the radio operator

40. He constructs and maintains the primary firing chart and determines and announces chart data.

- a. Fire Direction Computer
- b. HCO
- c. VCO
- d. All of the Above

41. What is the Gunnery problem?

- a. Direct fire
- b. Indirect fire
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the Above

42. Targets capable of immediate serious interference with the execution of the plan of action is considered what priority targets.

- a. Priority III
- b. Priority IV
- c. Priority II
- d. Priority I

43. It is the field operation of measuring the lengths and directions of a series of straight line connecting a series of point on the earth.

- a. Triangulation
- b. Intersection
- c. Resection
- d. Traverse

44. Distance between two points is measured using steel tape (30 meters is the standard length) held horizontally.

- a. breaking tape
- b. tape alignment
- c. horizontal taping
- d. none of the above.

45. A method of locating or plotting an unknown position from a known point by giving direction and distance along that direction.

- a. Terrain Map Association
- b. Grid Coordinates
- c. Polar Plot
- d. Map inspection

46. He is responsible for all FDC operations. He is responsible for the training of all FDC personnel, supervises the operation of the FDC, establishes standing operating procedure (SOP), checks target location, announces fire order, and ensures accuracy of firing data sent to the guns.

- a. Fire Direction Center
- b. Battery First Sergeant
- c. Fire Direction officer
- d. Forward Observer

47. He is the technical expert and trainer in the FDC. He ensures that all equipment is on hand and operational, supervises computation of all data, ensures that all appropriate records are maintained, and helps the FDO as needed.

- a. Chief Fire Direction Computer.
- b. VCO
- c. FDO
- d. HCO

48. These include the facilities by which a unit maintains communication with its next higher headquarters, adjacent units and supported or reinforced units.

- a. Sports facilities
- b. Quarters facilities
- c. Internal Communication Requirements
- d. External Communications Requirements

49. He is responsible for adequacy and proper use of the communication systems within his command and for its efficient operation in the system of the next higher command.

- a. Signal Platoon
- b. Battalion Signal Officer
- c. Commander
- d. Battalion S3

50. The officer in the maneuver Company FSCOORD that integrates all fires to support the company commander's scheme of maneuver.

- a. FIST
- b. FSO
- c. FPF
- d. FSC

51. If the FO desires to control the delivery of fire, then he should include in his call for fire.

- a. adjust fire
- b. fire when ready
- c. at my command
- d. salvo

52. The framework for an automatic thought process that the FSCOORD follows to ensure the most effective use of available fire support assets.

- a. Fire Support Planning
- b. Mission
- c. Principles of Fire Support
- d. Fire Support Cell

53. The process of ensuring that the optical axis of the weapon sight (PANTEL) is parallel to cannon tube.

- a. Direct Laying
- b. Indirect Laying
- c. Bore Sighting
- d. Calibration

54. A Plan conducted through a formal top – down process, with bottom – up refinement as time permits.

- a. Deliberate Fire Planning
- b. Fire Support Execution matrix
- c. Movement of FA
- d. Fire Support Plan

55. The operations section of an artillery unit assigned the tactical mission of Direct Support is responsible for preparing the FA plan.

- a. Support Plan
- b. Operation Plan
- c. Fragmentary Order
- d. Warning Order

56. A form of defense wherein defending units are allocated specific areas to defend with their own scheme of defense applied in consonance to the main defense plan.

- a. Defend a Strongpoint
- b. Defend in Sector
- c. Defend a Battle Position
- d. Area Defense

57. It is an enabling operation that generates and sustains combat power for employment and in shaping decisive operations at the time and place the force commander requires.

- a. Combat Support
- b. Engineer Support
- c. Combat Service Support
- d. Fire Support

58. Refers to supply of subsistence, clothing, water, barrier material, and major end items.

- a. Field Service Support
- b. Combat Health Support
- c. Personnel Service Support
- d. General Supply Support



59. It is the distance from the known point to the OT line. It is a perpendicular drift from the known point.

- a. Observer
- b. Lateral Shift
- c. Range Shift
- d. Vertical Shift

60. It is a clear, concise, formatted message from the observer to the FDC that includes all of the information the FDC needs to engage the target.

- a. Request for fire
- b. Fire Mission
- c. Call for Fire
- d. Target Location

61. It is a preliminary notice sent by the observer to alert the FDC that he is requesting for artillery fires.

- a. Observer Identification
- b. Call sign
- c. Warning Order
- d. Authentication

62. During firing, a six (6) mils displacement between the far post and the near post was observed. It should be the distance of the vertical hairline from the far post to correct the weapon displacement.

- a. 3 mils
- b. 6 mils
- c. 12 mils
- d. 14 mils

63. During emplacing of howitzer, he is the responsible in disengages the drawbar lock assembly and rotate to upward position.

- a. Cannoneer 2
- b. Cannoneer 1
- c. Chief of Section
- d. Ammunition Team Chief

64. The FDC converts the call for fire given by the FO into firing data and sends it to the firing battery in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Firing Data
- b. Fire Commands
- c. Firing Charts
- d. Prime Mover

65. It is the unit of FA FDC where the Battalion FDC can provide direction assistance.

- a. Infantry Company
- b. Platoon
- c. Section
- d. Battery

66. Constructs the secondary firing chart, checks chart data, plots initial target location on the situation map, and determines and announces site.

- a. Horizontal Control Operator
- b. Computer/recorder
- c. Vertical Control Operator
- d. Fire Direction Officer

67. It is used to measure angles in mils and distances in meters.

- a. Plotting Scale
- b. Target Grid
- c. Plotting Pin
- d. Range Deflection Protractor

68. It is responsible for unit maintenance of all battalion equipment except COMSEC and medical equipment.

- a. S4 Section
- b. Maintenance Section
- c. Ammunition Section
- d. Medical Section

69. He is the full time representative from a Direct Support Field Artillery Battalion. He works at the command post of a supported maneuver battalion or brigade.

- a. Liaison Officer
- b. Fire Support Coordinator
- c. Fire Support Officer
- d. Fire Support NCO

70. An FA officer that serves as a full-time liaison between the DS FA battalion and maneuver battalion.

- a. FSC
- b. FPF
- c. FIST
- d. FSO

## PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION REVIEWER

AFPOS: **FIELD ARTILLERY**  
RANK: **TSG**

Instruction: Single Response. Select the letter of your chosen answer

1. What is the color of HE projectile?
  - a. black
  - b. gray
  - c. white
  - d. olive drab
  
2. 105mm ammunition is classified as what type of artillery ammo.
  - a. semi-fixed
  - b. separate loading
  - c. fixed
  - d. all of the above
  
3. The mission requires a field artillery unit to furnish FA fires for the force as a whole and to reinforce the fires of another FA unit as a second priority.
  - a. Direct Support
  - b. General Support
  - c. General Support Reinforcing
  - d. Reinforcing
  
4. It is that part of the intelligence activities which involves accurate and timely detection, identification, and location of ground targets to permit the effective employment of supporting weapons.
  - a. Target Acquisition
  - b. Target Analysis
  - c. FA Target Intelligence
  - d. Tactical Damage Assessment
  
5. This mission is assigned to field artillery unit when another FA unit requires augmentation to meet the fire support needs of a maneuver force.
  - a. Direct Support
  - b. General Support
  - c. General Support Reinforcing
  - d. Reinforcing
  
6. Those unit have been on a relatively permanent basis to an organization.
  - a. Assigned
  - b. Organic
  - c. Attached
  - d. OPCON
  
7. The most centralized of the field artillery standard tactical mission.
  - a. Direct Support
  - b. General Support
  - c. General Support Reinforcing
  - d. Reinforcing
  
8. Those units that have been on a relatively temporary basis to an organization
  - a. Assigned
  - b. Attached
  - c. Organic
  - d. OPCON

9. Those units have been placed to another unit will have similar responsibilities to that unit as an attachment except the gaining commander has no responsibility for personnel or logistical support to the unit.

- a. Assigned
- b. Attached
- c. Organic
- d. OPCON

10. A field artillery unit assigned with this mission is immediately responsive to the fire support needs of a particular maneuver element.

- a. General Support
- b. Reinforcing
- c. Direct Support
- d. General Support Reinforcing

11. The NCO who cares for the limbers and caissons, making sure that their ammunition is properly packed and in good condition.

- a. Supply Sergeant
- b. Chief of Ammunition
- c. Ammunition Officer
- d. Ammo Team Leader

12. "Retain operations" may be to extend the area of coverage of a specific radio net or to reduce the electronic signature of a position. This are characterized by placing transmitters in distant areas exploiting terrain features such as valleys and hills.

- a. Reestablishment
- b. Remoted Transmitters
- c. Directional Antennas
- d. Antenna Multiplexers

13. This is conducted to allow a moving unit to pass through a stationary unit. It can be in offensive or defensive operations. During this activity, both units are temporarily concentrated in the same area and are, therefore, vulnerable to enemy action.

- a. Delay
- b. Passage of Lines
- c. Relief in Place
- d. Deliberate River Crossing

14. Supported maneuver forces conduct operation to remove units from combat zone. A deployed force is replaced by another unit, which assumes the mission and the assigned sector or zone of action of the outgoing unit.

- a. Delay
- b. Deliberate River Crossing
- c. Passage of Lines
- d. Relief in Place

15. In the subsequent correction, the lateral shift is computed by multiplying the angular deviation in mils by the\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. OT Factor
- b. to constant
- c. "K" of the mil relation formula
- d. map distance

16. The correction LEFT 100 DROP 200 sent by the FO is in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. mils
- b. meters
- c. degrees
- d. inches

17. These include the facilities by which a unit maintains communication with its next higher headquarters, adjacent units and supported or reinforced units.

- a. Internal Communication Requirements
- b. External Communications Requirements
- c. Sports facilities
- d. Quartering facilities

18. 1 degree is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. 6400 mils
- b. 17.77778 mils
- c. 1.777778 mils
- d. 3200 mils

19. The general mission of Field Artillery.

- a. Provide continuous and timely fire support to the maneuvering force
- b. Add depth to combat by attacking enemy reserves, command posts supply and communications
- c. Achieve fire superiority over the enemy
- d. None of the above

20. The ability to move over terrain at relatively high speed.

- a. Mobility
- b. Adoptability
- c. Stability
- d. Flexibility

21. He is responsible for adequacy and proper use of the communication systems within his command and for its efficient operation in the system of the next higher command.

- a. Battalion Signal Officer
- b. Battalion S3
- c. Commander
- d. None of the above

22. Involves the ability to adapt CSS structures and procedures to changing situations, missions, and concepts of operations.

- a. Mobility
- b. Survivability
- c. Flexibility
- d. Stability

23. The field artillery is organized into light, medium and heavy artillery on the basis of.

- a. size
- b. weapon caliber
- c. weight
- d. height

24. He establishes priorities for communication in support of tactical operations.

- a. Battalion S3
- b. Battalion Signal Officer
- c. Commander
- d. None of the above

25. The vehicle used to tow a 105mm Howitzer is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. weapon carrier
- b. personnel carrier
- c. prime mover
- d. cargo truck

26. What is the minimum elevation of the 105 mm How M101A1?
- a. 90 mils
  - b. 100 mils
  - c. -90 mils
  - d. 100 mils
27. The technique of locating point on the earth's surface in relationship to each other and establishing direction.
- a. Land Navigation
  - b. Map reading
  - c. Survey
  - d. None of the above
28. It is the field operation of measuring the lengths and directions of a series of straight line connecting a series of point on the earth.
- a. Triangulation
  - b. Intersection
  - c. Resection
  - d. Traverse
29. Elements of starting data that are needed in surveying, except
- a. Coordinates
  - b. Weapon
  - c. Az to a visible Az mark
  - d. Height
30. It is a series of survey stations joined by straight lines.
- a. Resection
  - b. Traverse
  - c. Triangulation
  - d. Intersection
31. It is a type of traverse that starts and ends at station of known control, and has two types: the closure on the starting point, and closure on a second known point.
- a. Close Traverse
  - b. Open Traverse
  - c. Directional Travers
  - d. Triangulation
32. When the chief of section is away or incapacitated, who takes over his position?
- a. Gunner
  - b. Battery F/Sgt
  - c. Driver
  - d. Battery Commander
33. Who measures the angle of site to mask?
- a. Gunner
  - b. Chief of Section
  - c. AssistantGunner
  - d. Cannoneer # 1
34. Direct laying is the aiming of a piece by sighting.
- a. Light angle
  - b. Indirectly
  - c. Low angle
  - d. Directly
35. The process of ensuring that the optical axis of the weapon sight (PANTEL) is parallel to cannon tube.
- a. Direct Laying
  - b. Indirect Laying
  - c. Bore Sighting
  - d. Calibration

36. The cannoneer #2 sets up the collimator about \_\_\_\_\_ away from the panoramic telescope.

- a. 12-24 mtrs
- b. 10-20 mtrs
- c. 15-25 mtrs
- d. 4-15 mtrs

37. In fire support planning, the FSO must consider three vital sets of information, **except**;

- a. Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, and troops and time available
- b. Guidance from higher FA headquarters
- c. Commander's intent and/or scheme of maneuver
- d. Consider the use of all infantry weapons

38. The continual process of analyzing, allocating, and scheduling fire support.

- a. Fire planning
- b. Fire support plan
- c. Fire support coordination
- d. Fire support planning

39. The grid line numbers to be written on the firing chart comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. any map
- b. map of the area of opns
- c. Any number you can think of
- d. Given by the radio operator

40. It is a symbol used to mark and identify location of a point plotted on a firing chart.

- a. deflection index
- b. military symbol
- c. Tick mark
- d. North index

41. It is used to measure angles in mils and distances in meters.

- a. Plotting Scale
- b. Target Grid
- c. RDP
- d. Plotting Pin

42. This is a concise, easy planning and execution tool that shows the many factors of a complicated fire support plan.

- a. Principles of Fire Support
- b. Fire Support Execution Matrix
- c. Fire Support Plan
- d. Fire Support Cell

43. He is responsible for all FDC operations. He is responsible for the training of all FDC personnel, supervises the operation of the FDC, establishes standing operating procedure (SOP), checks target location, announces fire order, and ensures accuracy of firing data sent to the guns.

- a. Fire Direction Center
- b. Battery First Sergeant
- c. Fire Direction officer
- d. Forward Observer

44. He is the technical expert and trainer in the FDC. He ensures that all equipment is on hand and operational, supervises computation of all data, ensures that all appropriate records are maintained, and helps the FDO as needed.

- a. Chief Fire Direction Computer
- b. VCO
- c. FDO
- d. HCO

45. The memory aid CLUE, in reading of Deflection and Azimuth. The letter U stands for,

- a. Unit Graduation
- b. Unit clearance
- c. Understand
- d. Underneath

46. The memory aid CLUE, in reading of Deflection and Azimuth. The letter E stands for,

- a. Estimate
- b. Exact
- c. Erase
- d. Except

47. If the plotted points falls 80 meters near a grid lines or previously constructed tick mark, the tick mark is drawn at an angle of \_\_\_\_\_ to the grid lines

- a. 400 mils
- b. 800 mils
- c. 1600 mils
- d. 80 mils

48. Fires which are delivered to hamper and interrupt movement and/or the firing of weapons and to render personnel or materiel incapable of interfering with a particular operation.

- a. Destroy
- b. Defensive works
- c. Neutralize
- d. Materiel targets

49. Targets capable of immediate serious interference with the execution of the plan of action is considered \_\_\_\_\_ targets.

- a. Priority I
- b. Priority III
- c. Priority II
- d. Priority IV

50. Ability to function with the desired accuracy and dependability at all times.

- a. Security
- b. Flexibility
- c. Economy
- d. Reliability

51. The continual process of selecting targets on which fires are prearranged to support a phase of the commander's plan.

- a. Fire support plan
- b. Fire support coordination
- c. Fire support planning
- d. Fire planning

52. This is the continuous process of implementing fire support planning and managing the fire support assets that are available to the maneuver force.

- a. Fire support Plan
- b. Fire Support Cell
- c. Fire Support Coordination
- d. Principles of Fire Support

53. Measures that provide safeguard for friendly forces, facilities, or terrain.

- a. Free Fire Area
- b. Permissive Measures
- c. Restrictive Measures
- d. Restrictive Fire Area



54. This is a document that contains the information necessary for understanding how fire support will be used to support an operation.

- a. Fire Support Plan
- b. Warning Order
- c. Combat Support Plan
- d. Fire Support Cell

55. This is based on the Fire support plan and contains information necessary for understanding how Field Artillery will be used to support the maneuver brigade operation.

- a. Fire Support Plan
- b. Warning Order
- c. FA Support Plan
- d. Fire Support Cell

56. The framework for an automatic thought process that the FSCOORD follows to ensure the most effective use of available fire support assets.

- a. Fire Support Planning
- b. Principles of Fire Support
- c. Mission
- d. Fire Support Cell

57. He is primarily responsible in the conduct of preventive maintenance check and services of the guns.

- a. Gunner
- b. Chief of Section
- c. Cannoneer
- d. First Sergeant

58. It is responsible for unit maintenance of all battalion equipment except COMSEC and medical equipment.

- a. S4 Section
- b. Medical Section
- c. Maintenance Section
- d. Ammunition Section

59. Provides a comprehensive and meaningful picture of CSS units, their capabilities, and options for employment.

- a. Intelligence Estimate
- b. CSS Estimate
- c. Operation Estimate
- d. Staff Estimate

60. Enhances soldier performance by providing services that enhance morale and assure the soldier that he is being cared for. It also includes support to promote efficient management of funds.

- a. General Supply Support
- b. Personnel Service Support
- c. Combat Health Support
- d. Field Service Support

61. Keep materiel in a serviceable, operational condition, and return it to service, or update and upgrade its capability.

- a. Field Services
- b. Supply
- c. Maintenance
- d. Human resources

62. A mechanical device used for making lateral changes in direction of the tube.
- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Directional Traverse | c. Closed traverse             |
| b. Open Traverse        | d. <u>Traversing mechanism</u> |
63. It is used in measuring linear distance between the rear and forward stations.
- |            |                               |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Ruler   | c. <u>30-meter steel tape</u> |
| b. Compass | d. String                     |
64. It is a clear, concise, formatted message from the observer to the FDC that includes all of the information the FDC needs to engage the target.
- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Target Location      | c. Fire Mission     |
| b. <u>Call for Fire</u> | d. Request for fire |
65. It is a preliminary notice sent by the observer to alert the FDC that he is requesting for artillery fires.
- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Observer Identification | c. Call sign      |
| b. <u>Warning Order</u>    | d. Authentication |
66. An imaginary line extending from the observer to and through the target.
- |                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Reference Point | c. <u>Observer Target Line</u> |
| b. Lateral Shift   | d. Invisible line              |
67. The first part of the call for fire contains.
- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| a. Method of fire and control                        | c. Target Location    |
| b. <u>Observers Identification and Warning Order</u> | d. Target Description |
68. If firing unit is near friendly unit, into defilade or out of defilade, the trajectory should be change to \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Target above gun        | c. Low angle fire         |
| b. Greatest angle of site. | d. <u>High angle fire</u> |
69. It is a technique in determining the approximate observer-target distance whereby the elapsed time between impact and sound is multiplied by 350.
- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Sound Ranging | c. <u>Flash to Bang</u> |
| b. Laser Ranging | d. None of the above    |
70. Rounding off of numbers, if the range is 5555.51 what is the nearest ten meters of that range.
- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| a. 5550 meters        | c. 5555 meters |
| b. <u>5560 meters</u> | d. 5600 meters |