

1. What does terrain refer to?
2. What are offensive and defensive considerations for avenues of approach?
3. What do T-TC refer to in MET-TC?
4. What is concealment discipline?
5. How do light and heat impact your concealment discipline?
6. What is noise discipline? Why is it important?
7. How does smell impact concealment discipline?
8. What are the components of a far ambush?
9. What are the role of security elements during a far ambush?
10. What is the role of the support element during a far ambush?
11. Why is there no assault element in a far ambush?
12. What targets cause disproportionate effects of enemy effectiveness?
13. What spots are IEDs commonly placed?
14. What is OAK-OC?
15. What does Observation and fields of fire refer to?
16. What do Avenues of Approach refer to?

17. What does Key Terrain refer to?
18. What do Obstacles refer to?
19. What do Cover and concealment refer to?
20. Why is it important to ensure you have clean boots? What is the proper procedure for cleaning boots?
21. What are some considerations for taking care of boots?
22. What are some considerations when using "Mickey Mouse" Boots?
23. How do you put a knot in your laces? Why should knots be placed on your laces?
24. How do you wear Leg Gaiters?
25. How can laundry be done in the field?
26. How can you make a knee board?
27. How can you keep your eye pro from fogging up?
28. How can you make your own waterproofing bags?
29. How can you make bungees for your nalgenes?
30. What is an expedient method to water proof your boots?
31. How can you keep your camelback from malfunctioning?
32. How can you stow the straps on your day pack to attach it to your ruck?

33. Does your ruck hurt your shoulders when you hike? Use the load lifters to pull the weight off your shoulders. How can this be done?
34. If your NVGs have ever shifted slightly out of place, if your dummy cord has ever interfered with your gear, you need a better dummy cord. How can you create a better dummy cord?
35. What should you use as NVG Anchor Points?
36. In cold weather, why should you store canteens and Nalgens upside down?
37. What is "Wet out"?
38. All Gore-Tex shell fabrics are treated with an ultra-thin treatment called DWR. What is DWR? How does it help clothing repel water?
39. DWR is not permanent. What shortens its lifespan?
40. How should you clean Gore-Tex clothing?
41. What can you test your Gore-Tex?
42. You can restore the garment's water repellency by:
43. DWRs work by increasing what?
44. What are some considerations for use of sleep systems?
45. What are basic principles behind layering clothing?
46. Why should you stop wearing 'skivvy' shirts?
47. Why is a sound practice to tape Map Pens Together?

48. During travel, we typically put protractors in the 'kangaroo pouch' of our flak. Why is this a bad idea?
49. What are some methods for protecting your protractor?
50. How can you Declinate a Protractor?
51. Where can Declination instructions be found?
52. Most land navigation mistakes are made during what phase?
53. Because of their ease of use with things like close air support, circular protractors are preferred. Why is this?
54. How can you plot points with a circular protractor?
55. What is one of the more effective methods for cleaning maps without the mess of correction pens or hand sanitizer?
56. What do you need to construct a topographic profile?
57. What are the steps for making a line of sight survey?
58. If not organized, the operations overlay gets crowded with information. What can help you organize information?
59. What are Cold Weather Considerations for compass use?
60. Poor aiming and siting of claymores are the primary factor in what mistake?
61. How can you Improvise claymore sights?
62. Sometimes time, terrain, and weather do not permit digging in and siting an improvised claymore. What can be used to create a hasty claymore stand?

63. How can you Make a Sliding Tape Knot?
64. How can you Make a Det Cord Connector from a Chem Light?
65. To better handle mortar misfires use a rope hand hold. How can you create a rope hand hold?
66. Mortar firing crews may find it near-impossible to set aiming stakes into frozen ground. How can you set aiming stakes into frozen ground?
67. How do you make the mortar baseplate easier to pull up?
68. In cold temperatures, anti-contact gloves must be worn when prepping or loading ammunition. What are good gloves to use for this purpose? Why is proper glove fit so important?
69. How can you control Your Beaten Zone with an M27?
70. How do you Open the Trigger Guard for Gloves and Mittens?
71. How can you create an improvised Machine Gun Ammo Satchel?
72. What are some considerations for weapon lubrication in cold weather?
73. When are weapons are considered 'cold-soaked'?
74. How can you prevent condensation of weapon systems in the cold?
75. How long will weapons "sweat" for?
76. Marines request shoot-through muzzle covers for weapons to keep the weapons clear of snow and ice. If none are available, individuals improvise. What are other methods of

keeping weapon bores free of debris? How can you minimize the chances of ice accumulating within your weapon systems?

77. Marines can encounter a visibility problem when: Why is this?

78. Tests have shown that even in warmer temperatures, a fog develops around the gun. What creates this fog, and how can you maintain visibility in spite of this fog?

79. When using optics in the cold, gunners must avoid breathing on the sight. Why?

80. Rockets have an arming distance, usually around 10-17 meters. How does this impact the method of transportation of rockets?

81. Although newer models of the M136 AT-4 are designed with a rail system for night aiming devices, older versions are not. What does this mean for operators?

82. The field expedient method of night firing the M136 is to activate a chem light. How can this be done?

83. This method requires a point of aim. How can you establish a point of aim?

84. Some M136s have a new design rear sight. To transition from the day/narrow sight aperture to the wide/night aperture do the following:

85. How can cold weather impact the M-136?

86. How should SMAW rockets be carried in aircraft?

87. The art of camouflaging involves a few specific skills and a lot of preparation. What are some of these skills?

88. How do you make Tie-Ties?

89. What is Jute?

90. How do you make jute?
91. Conditioning jute and other materials is an important, deliberate and time consuming process. Why is conditioning jute so important?
92. Why should you hang dry the jute after it has been conditioned?
93. What should you also do after conditioning the jute?
94. How can you Camouflage Your Boonie?
95. How can you Camouflage Your Ruck using Tie-ties?
96. How can you Camouflage Your Ruck using Camouflage Netting?
97. How can you Camouflage Your Ruck using a Ghillie Blanket?
98. Keeping two bungee cords on your gear allows you to quickly camouflage your ruck. How can you use bungee cords to help camouflage your ruck?
99. In the event you do not have bungee cords, where can you place vegetation on your ruck?
100. What is the main purpose behind camouflaging your helmet? What are hasty and deliberate methods of camouflaging your helmet?
101. How can you Camouflage your helmet using vegetation slots?
102. How can you Camouflage your helmet using cat eyes?
103. How can you Camouflage Your Helmet using Netting, Jute, and Tie-Ties?
104. How can you camouflage your helmet in snowy environments?

105. How can you camouflage your gear using a ghillie blanket?
106. How can you camouflage your weapon for snowy environments?
107. How can you camouflage your weapon using boot bands?
108. How can you Camouflage Your Optics?
109. What are some considerations for Firing Ports in your fighting position?
110. How can you use Vegetation Clumps to camouflage your fighting position?
111. How do you construct a Mayan Terrace?
112. What is not a good method of overhead concealment?
113. Why should you practice dirt discipline when creating a fighting position?
114. How do you Camouflage Your Observation Post in a Forested Area?
115. How can tire tracks give away your position? How can you lower the signature of tire tracks from multiple vehicles?
116. What is heat scarring? How does it contribute to your signature in a combat environment?
117. How does the reflective shine of a vehicle impact your signature?
118. How do exhaust systems impact your signature?
119. How can creating space decrease the thermal signature of your equipment?
120. How do lines and outlines affect your signature?



121. How do you defeat thermal optics?
122. How can UASs identify vehicles? What are practical means for concealing vehicles?
123. What is a veg site? What occurs at the veg site?
124. What are tips for Harvesting Vegetation?
125. How can sandbags give away your position?
126. How does night impact camouflage?
127. How does sloshing water give away your position?
128. How do you stop sloshing of water in canteens and nalgens?
129. Half-full, air-filled camelback are noisy and the trapped air makes camelbacks pop open, spilling the water everywhere (below, left). How can you stop sloshing water in camelbacks?
130. How can you procure water using snow?
131. How do you use an in line filter?
132. What are some other notes on water?
133. How can you quietly use clips?
134. How do you make a ranger roll?
135. What are general guidelines for packing equipment?

136. How can you maintain balance when packing your ruck?
137. How can compression straps be used?
138. How can you make a splint for a broken ruck?
139. Why should you pack your ruck the same way every time you use it?
140. How can you construct a tarp shelter, in the dark, in ten minutes?
141. How should you pack trash in the field?
142. What should go in a four day hygiene kit?
143. What should go in a four week hygiene kit?
144. Why is gel body wash and shampoo a bad idea?
145. What should be in a 4 month hygiene kit?
146. What are considerations for shaving and conducting hygiene in a field environment?
147. Excrement is a reflection of diet. U.S. excrement smells different than the enemy's. How can you minimize the signature of your shit?
148. What are methods for Drying Socks on the Move?
149. What is a method for Drying Socks on the Move using your ruck?
150. What are methods for Drying Gear at Night?
151. Sleeping is a crucial function. What are tips for maximizing sleep?

152. Why is packing away unused equipment important in a combat environment?
153. What are Methods of Marking an LZ?
154. How can you stake chemlights to the ground for LZ Marking?
155. How can you make a buzzsaw to mark an LZ?
156. When manufactured strobes are not available, how can you make a hasty directional strobe with an M203/M320?
157. Obstacles on the landing zone must be moved or marked. Why?
158. What are Other methods for creating Directional Signals?
159. What are some examples of Night Marking Conventions?
160. How can you clean dirty comm ports on radios?
161. What can you Program a Radio in the Cold?
162. Why is it important to Lubricate O-Rings in cold weather?
163. How do cold environments impact radio battery life? How can radio batteries be kept warm?
164. How do you Waterproof a PRC-152?
165. How do you Waterproof a PRC-117?
166. Why is Radio Discipline so important?
167. Why is short, concise communication important?

168. What does it mean to communicate securely?
169. How can Eavesdropping help you on the battlefield?
170. Why should leaders talk to leaders?
171. Why is it important to use absolute time hacks.
172. When passing friendly grids in the clear, an easy encryption method is the shackle code. What is the shackle code?
173. Comm windows require trust and are set according to a predesignated schedule. What happens during comm windows?
174. What are actions taken during a short halt?
175. What is the only difference between a long and short halt?
176. What are actions taken during a long halt?
177. What are procedures for starting movement from a halt?
178. Why is track discipline important?
179. What are the desired methods of trash disposal?
180. What are hygiene considerations for operations in cold weather?
181. What are considerations for snow patrolling?
182. What is the "Waterfall" Method of Scanning During a Patrol?

183. What is an example procedure for establishing an ORP?
184. Why are tight, temporary perimeters advantageous?
185. What occurs once the patrol is accounted for?
186. What are methods of maintaining noise discipline?
187. What are considerations for conducting SLLS?
188. Why are sandbags stronger when the stitching is faced the interior of the sandbag?
189. How can cuffing sandbags make filling sandbags more efficient?
190. Why is packing sandbags important?
191. What are the most effective procedures for tying sandbags?
192. What are procedures for setting in sandbags?
193. What can serve as alternatives for sandbags?
194. Snow and ice can be used to construct fighting positions. Generally, there are three types of snow. What are they?
195. "Ice-crete" is the preferred material for cold weather fighting positions. What is ice-crete?
196. While snow can be dug and shaped with a shovel, the easiest method is to pack snow into a form. What tools can help you pack snow efficiently?
197. What are assembly areas?

198. What are phaselines?
199. Phase lines are colors. Example: PL Blue. Colors Red, Yellow, and Green are avoided.
200. What are checkpoints?
201. What are tips for reading With NVGs? From time to time, it maybe necessary to read notes in the dark. A trick to seeing notes better is to use what tools?
202. Why is blue a preferred color for reading under NODs?
203. What are notes for use of NVGs?
204. What is the method for creating a battery bandoleer?
205. Route Selection Matters. What are considerations for selecting routes on patrol?
206. When the possibility of EN UAS observation is high, what should you do?
207. Fighting positions must include what?
208. What is thermal crossover?
209. Conversely, EO cameras in EN UAS can easily see the long shadows cast during morning and evening. How can you minimize the signature of shadows you create while standing?
210. During MOUT, Marines must stay deeper in rooms with windows that don't have glass. Why is this?
211. Each area has a natural thermal signature. What are some examples of this?
212. How can you use Your Ruck as a CASEVAC Platform?

213. What is an example of an EPW Flexicuff SOP?
214. Where should snacks go on your kit?
215. What is the definition of bushcraft?
216. What threats can end your life in 3 seconds?
217. What threats can end your life in 3 hours?
218. What can end your life over the course of 3 days?
219. What should the main focus of the medic be?
220. What can happen if everyone carries an individual first aid kit?
221. Why is light discipline important?
222. How can you minimize the creation of tracks while moving?
223. What are some tips for collecting water?
224. What are some NO-GOs for water?
225. Why is light discipline in patrol base operations is important?
226. When should you take off your boots and socks?
227. How do you keep feet from blistering while ruck marching/patrolling?
228. Why should you inspect your genitals?

229. How can the inner sides of the thighs can get injured?
230. Why should you clean your armpits?
231. How can you improvise the creation of a toothbrush and toothpaste?
232. Why should you brush your teeth?
233. Why should you clean your face and hair?
234. Why should you carry something to cut your toenails?
235. What should you look for when tracking?
236. What are indications of vehicle tracks?
237. What are the 6 characteristics of sign?
238. What factors contribute to the aging of sign
239. What are examples of regularity and shapes you don't see in nature?
240. What is the last definite sign?
241. How can you assess the general direction of travel of your prey?
242. How can you use terrain to your advantage when moving?
243. What are the steps for the Step track pursuit drill?
244. What is the 4 step track casting drill?



245. What are indicators of abandoned wildfires?
246. Grass is a great medium for tracking because:
247. What are track traps?
248. What are natural lines of drift
249. What items should sit at the Bottom of your ruck?
250. What items should sit at the middle of the ruck?
251. What items should sit at the top of the ruck?
252. What items should sit in the exterior pockets of the ruck?
253. Wearing well fitted and broken-in boots is important for reducing foot injury while moving. What is a good way to mold boots to your feet?
254. What is a method to properly lace your boots?
255. What is the proper way to cut your toenails?
256. What are methods for conditioning your feet?
257. Why are wool socks superior to cotton socks?
258. What should you use for foot power, creams, tape on your feet?
259. What is the Ranger's creed?
260. What are the steps behind troop leading procedures?

261. What are the three leadership principles?
262. What does the leadership principle BE outline?
263. What does the leadership principle KNOW outline?
264. What does it mean to seek responsibility and to be accountable for your actions?
265. What does it mean to make timely and sound decisions?
266. What does it mean to set the example?
267. What does it mean to keep subordinates informed?
268. What does it mean to develop a sense of responsibility in subordinates?
269. What does it mean to ensure the task is understood, supervised, and accomplished?
270. What does it mean to build a team?
271. What does it mean to employ your unit in accordance with its capabilities?
272. What is the role of the platoon leader?
273. What are the responsibilities of the platoon leader?
274. What is the role of the platoon sergeant?
275. What are the Duties of the Platoon Sergeant?
276. What are the actions of the Platoon Sergeant during movement and halts?

277. What are the actions by Platoon Sergeant at Danger Areas?
278. What are the actions by Platoon Sergeant on the Objective Area?
279. What are the Actions by the Platoon Sergeant in the Patrol Base?
280. What are the duties of the squad leader?
281. What are the actions by Squad Leader throughout the mission?
282. What are the actions by Squad Leader during movement and halts?
283. What are the actions by Squad Leader in the objective area?
284. What are the Actions of the Squad Leader in the patrol base?
285. What are the responsibilities of the weapons squad leader?
286. What are the duties of the weapons squad leader?
287. What is the role of the team leader?
288. What are the Actions Taken by Team Leaders During Planning and Preparation?
289. What are the Actions taken by Team Leader in the ORP?
290. What are the Actions taken by Team Leader in the Patrol Base?
291. What are the Actions taken by Team Leader during Link Up?
292. What are the duties of the medic?

293. What are the duties of the radiotelephone operator?
294. What does assumption of command mean?
295. What are troop leading procedures?
296. What should occur during step 1 of troop leading procedures?
297. What occurs during step 2 of troop leading procedures?
298. Where can the The Higher Commanders' Concept and intent two levels up be found?
299. What are considered the unit's tasks in a WARNO? What are some examples of WARNOS
300. What does it mean to consider unit limitations when mission planning? What are some examples of unit limitations?
301. What are mission essential tasks?
302. What is The Restated Mission Statement? What does it state?
303. What are some example of restated mission statements?
304. Analyze the situation and develop a course of action. What must each COA be?
305. With the restated mission from step one to provide focus the leader continues the estimate process using the remaining factors of METT-TC: What are these other factors and what are their significance to the mission?
306. What is OAKOC?
307. What are the significance of obstacles in OCOKA?

308. What is the significance of Cover and concealment in OCOKA?
309. What is the relevance of observation and fields of fire in OCOKA?
310. Why are Avenues of approach important in OCOKA?
311. What is key terrain and why is it important to mission planning?
312. What does it mean to Analyze courses of action (Wargame)?
313. Why should you Compare courses of action during mission planning?
314. STEP 4. Start Necessary Movement. What occurs during this phase?
315. STEP 5. Reconnoiter. What occurs during this phase?
316. STEP 6. Complete the Plan. What occurs during this phase?
317. STEP 7. Issue the Complete Order. What occurs during this phase?
318. Why do leaders use rehearsals?
319. Rehearsals include the practice of what actions?
320. The leader should conduct rehearsals on terrain that:
321. The platoon may begin rehearsals of battle drills and other SOP items before the receipt of the operation order. Once the order has been issued, it can rehearse mission specific tasks. Some important tasks to rehearse include--
322. What does a backbrief entail?

323. When is Reduced Force rehearsal used?
324. When is a Full Force rehearsal used?
325. What are some rehearsal techniques?
326. Squad leaders should conduct initial inspections shortly after receipt of the warning order. The platoon sergeant spot checks throughout the unit's preparation for combat. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant make a final inspection. What should they inspect?
327. Reporting. All information must be quickly, completely, and accurately reported. Use the SALUTE report format for reporting and recording information. What is the SALUTE report and what is an example?
328. What should be done with Captured Documents?
329. Prisoners. If prisoners are captured during a patrolling operation, they should be treated IAW the Geneva Convention and handled by the 5-S rule. What are the 5 "S" rules?
330. What are Warning orders?
331. What does it mean to describe the situation in a WARNO? What factors should be included?
332. What should be included when describing the mission?
333. What should be outlined in the WARNO execution?
334. Coordinating instructions. Include any information available at the time of the issuance of the WARNO. What are some examples that should be included?
335. What is considered service support?

336. What are the components of command and signal?
337. What is an operations order?
338. What is included in an operations order references?
339. What time zones are used in OPORDS?
340. What is the purpose of a task organization?
341. The enemy situation in higher headquarters' OPORD (paragraph 1.a.) is the basis for this, but the leader refines this to provide the detail required by his subordinates. What are some important details to include?
342. Friendly forces. This information is in paragraph 1b, 2 and 3 of higher headquarters' OPORD. What information should be included here?
343. Should attachments and detachments be included on OPORDS? How should they be added?
344. What should be included when stating the mission during an OPORD?
345. Concept of the Operations. The concept of operations may be a single paragraph, may be divided into two or more subparagraphs or, if unusually lengthy, may be prepared as a separate annex. What does the concept describe?
346. What does the maneuver paragraph address?
347. What does the fires paragraph outline?
348. How should tasks be outlined for maneuver units?
349. How should tasks be outlined to combat support units?

350. Coordinating instructions. List only instructions applicable to two or more units and not routinely covered in unit SOPs. This is always the last subparagraph in paragraph 3. Complex instructions should be referred to in an annex. What components of coordinating instructions are mandatory?
351. What is outlined by materiel and services?
352. Planning is the continual process of selecting targets on which fires are prearranged to support a phase of the commander's plan. What are the steps to planning?
353. What are fire support tasks in all operations?
354. What are fire support tasks in offensive operations?
355. A complete fire support overlay must include:
356. There are two types of close air support requests. What are they?
357. What is the format for requesting immediate CAS:
358. What is the procedure for a fire mission request?
359. To survive on the battlefield, stealth, dispersion, and security must be enforced in all tactical movements. The leader must be skilled in all movement techniques. What dictates movement formations?
360. What is a movement technique?
361. There are three movement techniques. What are they?
362. The selection of a movement technique is based on the likelihood of:
363. Why is it important to have a man that knows how to navigate to your objective?



364. Why is it important to avoid detection en route to your objective?
365. Why should you Maintain Constant Security while on mission?
366. The enemy situation determines which of the three movement techniques will be used. When is each movement technique appropriate?
367. Should you Plan for Use of Support Fires?
368. In open terrain, keep men widely dispersed. Why is this?
369. How should fire teams be spaced? How far apart can fire teams spread their formations? When should the file be used?
370. What is the lead squads responsibilities? What is the rear squads responsibilities?
371. What are the characteristics of the traveling movement technique?
372. What are the characteristics of traveling overwatch?
373. What are the characteristics of Bounding Overwatch?
374. The length of a bound depends on:
375. Before a bound, the leader gives the following instructions to his subordinates:
376. The characteristics of bounding overwatch are:
377. What is a method for conducting platoon bounding overwatch?
378. When deciding where to move the bounding element, what are some factors to consider

379. Platoons conduct two types of marches with the company. What are they?
380. What is the general purpose of a foot march?
381. METT-TC
382. What is the role of the platoon leader before, during, and after the foot march?
383. What is the role of the platoon sergeant before, during, and after the foot march?
384. What are the roles of the squad leader before, during, and after the foot march?
385. What is the role of the security squad during the foot march?
386. What is the role of the medic during foot marches?
387. What is the role of the individual during foot marches?
388. When visibility is poor, what are methods to maintain control of personnel?
389. To assist in navigation during limited visibility, leaders may use what following techniques?
390. For stealth and security in night movements squads and platoons, what control measures should be taken?
391. There are two techniques for actions at rally points. What are they?
392. What are some considerations to make when acting at rally points?
393. What is a danger area? What are some examples?
394. What are some of the fundamental aspects of crossing a danger area?

395. What is the procedure for crossing a Linear Danger Area (LDA) for a squad?
396. How does a platoon size element cross a LDA?
397. What is the crossing sequence for an LDA?
398. What is considered a series of danger areas?
399. What is the procedure for crossing a small LDA?
400. Patrols are missions to gather information or to conduct combat operations. Infantry platoons and squads primarily conduct two types of patrols. What are they?
401. All patrols are governed by five principles. What are they?
402. A patrol is a mission, not an organization. To accomplish the patrolling mission, a platoon or squad must perform specific tasks. What are some examples?
403. As with other missions, the leader tasks elements of his unit in accordance with his estimate of the situation, identifying those tasks his unit must perform and designating which elements of his unit will perform which tasks. What should be maintained while assigning tasks?
404. The leader must plan carefully to ensure that he has identified and assigned all required tasks in the most efficient way. Elements and teams for platoons conducting patrols include the following:
405. Common elements of Combat Patrols.
406. What are elements common to reconnaissance patrols?
407. Because patrolling units act independently, move beyond the direct-fire support of the parent unit, and operate forward of friendly units, coordination must be thorough and

detailed. Coordination is continuous throughout planning and preparation. PLs use checklists to preclude omitting any items vital to the accomplishment of the mission

408. Key travel and execution times. The leader estimates time requirements for movement to the objective, leaders reconnaissance of the objective, establishment of security and surveillance, completion of all assigned tasks on the objective, and passage through friendly lines. What are some planning factors to include in travel times?
409. What are the roles of primary and alternative routes in mission planning?
410. Challenge and password forward of friendly lines. The challenge and password from the unit's SOI must not be used beyond the FLOT. What are some ways to establish challenge and passwords?
411. The PL positions himself where he can best control the actions of the patrol. The PSG is normally with what elements for what type of patrol?
412. What are actions on enemy contact?
413. The contingency plan is described by the acronym GOTWA, and includes what factors?
414. What are Rally points? What must Rally points be?
415. Actions at the ORP. Actions at the ORP typically include:
416. Leader's Reconnaissance of the Objective.
417. What is the purpose of recon patrols?
418. Why is it important to follow the Fundamentals of Reconnaissance?
419. Gain all Required Information: The parent unit tells the patrol leader (PL) what information is required. How is the required information organized?

420. Avoid Detection by the Enemy: A patrol must not let the enemy know that it is in the objective area. If the enemy knows he is being observed, he may move, change his plans, or increase his security measures. Methods of avoiding detection are:
421. Task Organization: When the platoon leader receives the order, he analyzes his mission to ensure he understands what must be done. What will be done after?
422. What is an area recon patrol?
423. What is a zone recon patrol?
424. The element occupies the ORP as discussed in the section on occupation of the ORP. What is the role of the RTO in the ORP?
425. The PL organizes the platoon in one of two ways. What are those ways?
426. The PL takes subordinates leaders and key personnel on a leader's recon to confirm the objective and plan what actions?
427. If necessary, the patrol conducts its recon by short-range observation and surveillance. What are the steps taken during this phase?
428. R&S teams move using a technique such as the cloverleaf method to move to successive OP's. What is the cloverleaf method?
429. During the conduct of the recon, each R&S team will return to the release point when any of the following occurs:
430. If the leader determines that he has not gathered sufficient information to meet the PIR requirements, or if the information he and the subordinate leader gathered differs drastically, what must happen?
431. The R&S element returns undetected to the ORP by the specified time. What must happen during this time?

432. What occurs if contact is made during reconnaissance?
433. Actions on the Objective during zone recon?
434. What is the procedure for a patrol moving into the recon zone?
435. What is the fan method for recon?
436. What is the converging route method for conducting recon?
437. What is the box method for conducting reconnaissance?
438. The recon teams perform reconnaissance. What occurs during this phase?
439. The PL continues to control the recon elements. What occurs during this phase?
440. The PL must consider the requirements for assaulting the objective, supporting the assault by fire, and security of the entire unit throughout the mission. What are some of these considerations?
441. Composition of the leader's reconnaissance party. The platoon leader will normally bring the following personnel:
442. Conduct of the leader's reconnaissance. In a combat patrol the PL considers the following additional actions in the conduct of the leader's reconnaissance of the objective:
443. What actions outline a hasty ambush?
444. What actions outline a deliberate ambush?
445. When is a hasty ambush conducted?

446. A deliberate ambush is conducted against a specific target at a predetermined location. What information is needed when planning for a deliberate ambush?
447. What occurs in a point ambush?
448. What occurs in an area ambush?
449. How are linear formations used in ambushes?
450. How are L shaped ambushes used?
451. What is a raid? What is the sequence of actions for a raid? What are some fundamentals of a raid?
452. What actions does the PL take before an ambush?
453. How does the PL adjust his plan based on info from the recon?
454. How does the support element leader assign sectors of fire?
455. What actions does the assault element take before the ambush?
456. What is the role of the security element during the ambush?
457. What does the PL ensure during an ambush?
458. What does the patrol require during the ambush?
459. What additional actions does the assault element take once the ambush begins?
460. What actions are taken for EPWs after an ambush is complete?
461. What occurs if a flank security team makes contact?

462. How does the platoon leader direct the unit's withdrawal from the ambush site?
463. What actions are taken on the objective during a hasty ambush?
464. What actions are taken on the objective during a raid?
465. How do security elements occupy designated positions?
466. How do support elements occupy their designated positions?
467. How does the assault element occupy their designated position?
468. What do element leader do when their elements are ready in position?
469. How does the assault element secure the objective?
470. What occurs once the security element returns?
471. How do squads withdraw from the objective?
472. What must be done during passage of lines?
473. What are Planning Considerations for the passage of lines?
474. What are coordination measures for the passage of lines?
475. The PL should recon and locate what things before the passage of lines if time permits?
476. What is the method of execution for the passage of lines?



477. What is the method of Execution for Rearward Passage?
478. What are Actions taken on Enemy Contact during Forward Passage?
479. The link-up site should have what characteristics?
480. What actions does the stationary unit take?
481. What actions does the moving unit take?
482. Coordination Checklist. The PL coordinates or obtains the following information from the unit that his patrol will link-up with:
483. Immediately after the platoon or squad returns, personnel from higher headquarters conduct a thorough debrief. This may include all members of the platoon or the leaders, RTO's, and any attached personnel. Normally the debriefing is oral. Sometimes a written report is required. What information should be on this written report?
484. What actions are taken during occupation of the ORP?
485. What actions are taken in the ORP?
486. What is a patrol base?
487. Why are patrol bases typically used?
488. How are PB sites selected?
489. Security Measures. Security measures involve what criteria and planning considerations?
490. What does the PL plan for in the PB?
491. How is a PB reconned and occupied?

492. What is the purpose of a passive patrol base?
493. What security measures are taken in the PB?
494. What is the PB withdrawal plan?
495. What role does communication play in the PB?
496. How does the PL use the PB?
497. What does the PL ensure regarding weapons and equipment in the PB?
498. How is Water Re-Supply conducted in the PB?
499. How is the mess plan structured in the PB?
500. What else is planned in the PB?
501. What is movement to contact?
502. When is search and attack utilized?
503. What are patrol base planning considerations?
504. HQs Patrol Base
505. What is the purpose of the approach march?
506. What fundamentals are common to all movements to contact?
507. When does the platoon move to contact?

508. What are other considerations when the platoon begins movement to contact?
509. What are the characteristics of a battle drill?
510. What impact the unit's ability to accomplish its mission?
511. How do battle drills aid small unit capabilities?
512. What occurs when the platoon initiates contact?
513. What actions are taken if the enemy initiates contact?
514. How is enemy location communicated to leadership?
515. What actions are taken if the squad in contact can suppress the enemy element?
516. What actions are taken if the squad in contact cannot suppress the enemy element?
517. If the squad(s) in contact together with the machine gun(s) can suppress the enemy, the platoon leader determines if the remaining squad(s) not in contact can maneuver. What assessment does the PL make at this point?
518. What actions are taken if the squads not in contact can maneuver on the enemy?
519. What occurs during the assault of the enemy element?
520. What occurs when the assaulting squad seizes the enemy position?
521. The platoon performs what tasks after it completes the consolidation of the objective?
522. What do squad leaders provide to the PSG?

523. What is the first step when contact is made with the enemy?
524. What actions are taken to locate the enemy?
525. What actions are taken to suppress the enemy?
526. What actions are taken to attack the enemy?
527. What actions are taken if the fire team not in contact can maneuver on the enemy?
528. What actions are taken if the assaulting team cannot maneuver on the enemy?
529. What occurs once the fire team has seized the enemy position?
530. The squad takes what actions after the enemy position is seized?
531. What are required actions for battle drill 2 (React to Contact)?
532. What are required actions during battle drill 3 (Break Contact)?
533. BATTLE DRILL 4. REACT TO AMBUSH SITUATION:
534. BATTLE DRILL 5. KNOCK OUT BUNKERS
535. BATTLE DRILL 7. ENTER/CLEAR A TRENCH
536. BATTLE DRILL 8. CONDUCT INITIAL BREACH OF A MINED WIRE OBSTACLE
537. Manpack Radio Assembly.
538. Antenna

539. Handset
540. Field Pack
541. Setting Presets
542. Single Channel Loading Frequencies
543. Clearing Frequencies
544. Scanning more than one frequency
545. Radio assembly
546. Successful air assault execution is based on a careful analysis of METT-TC and detailed, precise reverse planning. Five basic plans that comprise the reverse planning sequence are developed for each air assault operation. What are the five basic plans?
547. Ground Tactical Plan
548. The Landing Plan
549. The Air Movement Plan
550. The Loading Plan
551. The Staging Plan.
552. Surface conditions
553. Obstacles

554. Approach/Departure
555. Loads
556. Marking PZs and LZs.
557. Air Assault Formations.
558. Occupation of patrol/squad assembly area. Patrol leader/squad leader should accomplish the following:
559. What is the primary concern of all leaders when operating around aircraft?
560. What is the organization of the river crossing team?
561. What equipment is necessary for a river crossing?
562. Rehearsals and inspections:
563. What are the steps for the establishment and conduct of bridge stream crossing?
564. What is the role of the number 1 man during a river crossing?
565. What is the role of the number 2 man during a river crossing?
566. What is the role of the number 3 man during a river crossing?
567. What is the role of the number 4 man during a river crossing?
568. What is the role of the number 5 and 6 man during a river crossing?
569. What actions are taken to cross a river?

570. What is a poncho raft typically used for?
571. What equipment is required to construct a poncho raft?
572. What conditions are ideal for usage of a poncho raft?
573. Choosing a crossing site: Before a crossing site is used, a thorough reconnaissance of the immediate area is made. What considerations are made during this time?
574. How do you build a poncho raft?
575. What are embarking and debarking procedures for boats?
576. What are considerations for securing a landing site?
577. What should happen if you hear the order "Prepare to capsize"?
578. What should happen if you hear the order "Pass paddles"?
579. What should happen if you hear the order "Capsize the boat"?
580. What are the coxswain's duties when the boat capsizes?
581. What are the characteristics of a river?
582. Navigation. The Patrol Leader is responsible for navigation. There are three acceptable methods of river navigation which are used:
583. What determines the boat formations used on operations?
584. What are the formations used?
585. What are ropes used for during operations?

586. What type of ropes are to be used for mountaineering?
587. What are the criteria for rope selection?
588. What are the methods for the care of ropes?
589. What are square knots to be used for?
590. What are round turn two half hitches used for?
591. What is the end of the rope clove hitch used for?
592. What is the middle of the rope clove hitch?
593. What is the rappel seat left hand brake used for?
594. What is the Figure 8 loop used for?
595. What is the rerouted figure 8 knot?
596. What is the figure 8 slip knot used for?
597. What is the End of the rope prusik used for?
598. What is the middle of the rope prusik used for?
599. What is the Bowline on a coil used for?
600. What is belaying?
601. When is the body belay used?



602. When are mechanical belays used?
603. What are actions taken when performing duties as a belay man?
604. What are tightening systems used for? What knots are used for tightening systems?
605. What are factors in tension climbing or direct aid climbing?
606. What are the components of the mountaineering harness?
607. What is the purpose of assault climbers?
608. What is the A-frame used for?
609. What is the use of a fixed rope during mountaineering?
610. What is a vertical hauling line?
611. What is the suspension traverse?
612. What is a rope bridge and what is it used for?
613. What is the most dangerous task performed in mountaineering?
614. What are considerations for establishing a rappel point?
615. What are considerations for rappelling during an operation?
616. When you become isolated or separated in a hostile area, either as an individual or as a group, your evasion and survival skills will determine whether or not you return to friendly lines. What are evasion considerations?

617. How can you overcome the challenges you face in a survival situation?
618. You can overcome and reduce the shock of being isolated behind enemy lines if you keep the key word S-U-R-V-I-V-A-L foremost in your mind. What are the components of SURVIVAL and what do they mean?
619. What are methods for finding your bearing without a compass?
620. What are procedures for finding your bearing in the northern temperate zone using a conventional watch?
621. What are procedures for finding your bearing in the southern temperate zone using a conventional watch?
622. Why is water one of the biggest needs in a survival situation?
623. What are methods for purifying water?
624. What are considerations for water in a desert environment?
625. What are considerations for water resupply?
626. You should select a site where you believe the soil will contain moisture (such as a dry stream bed or a spot where rain water has collected), where the soil is easy to dig, and where sunlight hits most of the day. What are the steps for building water still?
627. Universal Edibility Test. Before testing a plant for edibility, make sure there are a sufficient number of plants to make testing worth your time and effort. You need more than 24 hours to apply the edibility test. What are the steps for the edibility test?
628. You should not eat unknown plants that have what characteristics?
629. Why are animals so important as a food source?
630. Why are traps desirable for hunting game?

631. How can you be effective with any type of trap or snare?
632. There are no catchall traps you can set for all animals. You must determine what species are in a given area and set your traps specifically with those animals in mind. What are things to look for when setting a trap location?
633. What is the difference between a run and a trail?
634. Why is location important when setting up a snare?
635. Why must you remove or mask the human scent on and around the trap you set? How can you do so?
636. Traps or snares placed on a trail or run should use canalization. How do you build a channel?
637. How do you build a Treadle Spring Snare?
638. What is a snare? How do you make one?
639. What are considerations for eating fish?
640. Why is it a bad idea to eat spoiled fish?
641. Why should you prepare fish quickly after catching them?
642. How do you gut fish that are more than 4 inches long?
643. Why is it a good idea to cook fish with the skin on?
644. All poisonous and nonpoisonous fresh water and land snakes are edible. How do you prepare snakes for eating?

645. What is the process for dressing fowl?
646. What are considerations for trapping medium sized animals?
647. What is the process for skinning and dressing an animal?
648. How do you smoke meat using a teepee fire?
649. After determining your shelter site, you should keep in mind the type of shelter (protection) you need. What factors do you need to consider?
650. How do you construct a poncho lean-to shelter?
651. How can you build a lean to shelter?
652. What is the process for building a field expedient lean-to shelter?
653. To make this lean-to:
654. When selecting a site to build a fire, you should consider the following:
655. To prepare a site for a fire, look for a dry spot that has the following:
656. How do you build a dakota fire hole?
657. How can you create fire in a snow covered or wet area?
658. There are several methods for laying a fire for quick fire making. What are three methods to help you do so?
659. How do you build a teepee fire?
660. How do you build a Lean-to fire?

661. How do you build a cross ditch fire?
662. What is the procedure for treating snake bites?
663. Brown recluse Black Widow Spider bites
664. Tarantula bite, Scorpion sting, Ant bites
665. Bee stings
666. Human and Other animal Bites
667. Sharks, Barracuda, and Alligators
668. How should you treat wounds from turtles, eels, or corals?
669. How should you treat wounds from Jellyfish, Portuguese Mano-War, Anemones, etc.?
670. How should you treat injuries from Spineyfish, Urchins, Stingrays, and Conch shells?
671. What is line 1 of a MEDEVAC?
672. What is line 2 of a MEDEVAC?
673. What is line 3 of a MEDEVAC?
674. What is line 4 of a MEDEVAC?
675. What is line 5 of a MEDEVAC?

676. What is line 6 of a MEDEVAC?
677. What is line 7 of a MEDEVAC?
678. What is line 8 of a MEDEVAC?
679. What is line 9 of a MEDEVAC?
680. What are the symptoms and treatments for a head injury?
681. What are the symptoms of chilblain? What are the treatments?
682. What are the symptoms of trench foot? What are the treatments?
683. What are symptoms and treatments for superficial frostbite?
684. What are the symptoms and treatments of snow blindness?
685. What are treatments of dehydration?
686. What are symptoms of hypothermia? What are some of the treatments?
687. What are the procedures for handling casualties with mild hypothermia?
688. What is the procedures for handling casualties with severe hypothermia?
689. What are the symptoms and treatments for heat cramps?
690. What are the symptoms and treatments of heat exhaustion?
691. What are the symptoms of a heatstroke? What is the treatment for heatstroke?

692. Why must infantry units be proficient in conducting operations in urban combat?
693. How do infantry units effectively operate in urban settings with civilian populations?
694. When are operations conducted under surgical conditions?
695. Why must leaders prepare to operate in multiple types of urban combat?
696. What does it mean to surprise the enemy?
697. Why is security essential for urban operations?
698. What does it mean to keep planning in urban combat simple?
699. What is speed and why is important for success in urban combat?
700. What is Violence of Action?
701. What factors influence mission planning in terms of enemy structure?
702. How does terrain impact urban operations?
703. How does time impact urban operations?
704. How do civilians impact urban operations?
705. What determines who wins close quarter engagements?
706. What is the most important component of CQB?
707. Describe the optimal stance for firing your weapon.

708. Describe the low carry technique.
709. Describe the high carry technique.
710. Why is Muzzle awareness critical to the successful execution of close quarter's operations?
711. What occurs if you experience a weapon malfunction during CQC?
712. What are actions taken upon approaching a building or breach point?
713. What are Actions Outside the Point of Entry?
714. What are the actions upon entry into structures?
715. How do you clear the entry point?
716. How do you clear the room?
717. How are sectors of fire divided in rooms?
718. What are the steps for locking down a room?
719. Closed Stairwell: Any Stairwell separated by walls between flights of stairs. Figure 14-5-5 depicts a closed stairwell. How do you clear an open stairwell?
720. How do you clear an open stairwell?
721. What is the process for clearing multiple rooms and multiple teams?
722. What is the process for clearing a T-intersection?
723. What is the process for clearing a hallway?



724. What is the process for clearing a dynamic corner?
725. What is the purpose of mechanical breaching? What are some tools commonly used for mechanical breaching?
726. Ballistic. Ballistic Breaching is defined as a forced entry or exit by the use of weapons. Whether using shotguns, M16A2/M4, M249 SAW, specific considerations must be addressed. What are considerations for ballistic breaching?
727. Explosive Breaching is the most viable because it is the most effective. When employing explosives during breaching operations, leaders must consider three major factors. What are they?
728. What are examples of charges used for explosive breaching?
729. What is the format for the 9-line MEDEVAC?
730. What are some facts for operating in cold temperature?
731. What are definitions and examples operational variables?
732. What occurs upon receipt of a WARNO?
733. What may threats include?
734. What does the term hybrid threat refer to? What are hybrid threats?
735. Why are civil considerations essential for mission planning?
736. What are mission variables?
737. What does the M in METT-TC refer to?

738. What does the E in METT-TC refer to?
739. What does the first T in METT-TC refer to?
740. What does the second T in METT-TC refer to?
741. What does the third T in METT-TC refer to?
742. What does the C in METT-TC refer to?
743. What is the Army's operational concept?
744. What is the foundation of unified land operations?
745. How do army forces seize initiative?
746. How do army forces conduct Decisive and sustainable land Operations?
747. What are offensive tasks?
748. What are defensive tasks?
749. What are stability tasks?
750. What does homeland defense refer to?
751. What is the philosophy of mission command?
752. What is the operations process?
753. What is the planning process?

754. What is the preparation process?
755. What is the execution process?
756. What is the assessment process?
757. What are the eight elements of combat power?
758. What is the definition of leadership?
759. What does information do?
760. What are considered required complementary tasks?
761. What is the area of operations?
762. What is the area of influence?
763. What is the area of interest?
764. What is a deep-close security framework? What are deep operations?
765. What are security operations?