

1. What are decisive operations?
2. What is the law of war?
3. What 4 principles govern armed conflict?
4. What are rules of engagement?
5. How does discipline impact the success of combat operations?
6. What are the soldier's rules?
7. How can IRPSs be organized?
8. Where can infantry units operate?
9. Where do considerations for infantry unit deployment result from?
10. How is the infantry fire team organized?
11. What is the infantry squad used for?
12. What is the structure of an infantry squad?
13. What is the combat load for SLMs?

14. What is the purpose of the weapons squad?

15. What is the structure and purpose of the machine gun team?

16. What is the medium machine gun commonly used by gun teams?

17. What is the structure and purpose of the close combat missile team?

18. What is the Platoon Leader responsible for?

19. What is the role of the PL during operations?

20. How does the PL develop situational awareness?

21. What is the PSG responsible for?

22. What are the duties of the PSG?

23. What is the WSL responsible for?

24. What are the duties of the WSL?

25. What is the role of the squad leader?

26. What is the squad leader responsible for?

27. What does the squad leader do during operations?

28. What is the role of the team leader?

29. What is the team leader responsible for?

30. What three techniques does the fireteam use to fight?

31. What determines the suitable movement technique in a combat situation?

32. What is the role of the grenadier?

33. What are the responsibilities of the grenadier?

34. What is the role of the automatic rifleman?

35. What is the responsibility of the automatic rifleman?

36. What is the role of the rifleman?

37. What is the platoon RTO responsible for?

38. What is the process for a Close Air Support Request?

39. What is the role of the designated marksman?

40. What is the role of the gunner?

41. What is the role of the AG?

42. What is the role of the CLS?

43. What are the responsibilities of the CLS?

44. What is the role of the forward observer?

45. What are additional duties of the forward observer?

46. What are the components of a call for fire request?

47. What is the role of the AT specialist?

48. How does the designated marksman operate within the squad?

49. What is the structure of the grenadiers within the squad?

50. What is the CLS? What is the purpose of the CLS?

51. How does the BFV enhance the capabilities of the platoon?

52. What armaments are on the BFV?

53. What are the features of the BFV?
54. What equipment on the BFV helps ensure survivability?
55. What are the tactical capabilities of the BFV equipped infantry platoon?
56. What are some of the limitations of the BFV equipped infantry platoon?
57. How do BFV equipped infantry platoons operate?
58. What does operational success depend on for a BFV platoon?
59. What guidelines must be followed when employing mechanized infantry during decisive operations?
60. What are the characteristics of the Stryker fighting vehicle?
61. How can Stryker elements operate effectively with dismounted elements?
62. What elements are in the platoon headquarters?
63. What is the role of the rifle squad leader?
64. How is each infantry squad organized?
65. What are the characteristics of the ICV?

66. What are considerations for the employment of Stryker infantry elements?

67. In what elements do ICV infantry platoons and rifle squads operate?

68. What does success of operations depend on?

69. What characteristics does the Infantry rifle company have?

70. What is the structure of the combined arms battalion?

71. What are the characteristics of the mechanized infantry company?

72. How does the Infantry company maneuver?

73. What must platoon leaders understand about the offense?

74. What is audacity?

75. What is concentration?

76. How does the infantry squad achieve concentration?

77. How is surprise achieved?

78. What is tempo?

79. What is movement to contact?

80. What is the purpose of an attack?

81. What is exploitation?

82. What is pursuit?

83. How do leaders select the method of maneuver?

84. What are the six methods of maneuver?

85. What is envelopment?

86. What is a turning movement?

87. What is a frontal attack?

88. What is a penetration?

89. What is an infiltration?

90. What is a flanking attack?

91. What are common control measures of the offense?

92. What is an area of operation?

93. What is the purpose of a target reference point?

94. What are three factors for selecting terrain features to use as control measures?

95. How are offensive tasks executed?

96. What is the five-step sequence of the offense during execution?

97. What is the importance of warfighting functions?

98. What is the central figure for mission command in the infantry platoon?

99. What does mission command convey?

100. What five tasks reside within the mission command warfighting function?

101. What must mechanized platoons consider during planning and coordination for offensive tasks?

102. What do tactical mission tasks describe?

103. What is a breach?



104. When does a platoon defeat an enemy force?
105. When does a platoon destroy an enemy force?
106. When has a platoon seized an objective?
107. When has a platoon or squad suppressed an enemy?
108. How does the platoon leader use maneuver to achieve surprise?
109. How does the PL maneuver the platoon to close with and destroy the enemy?
110. What tasks are within the movement and maneuver warfighting function?
111. What do leaders use to develop their COA during combat operations?
112. What does the leader determine by studying terrain?
113. What plan must the PL have while planning the movement route?
114. How do leaders plan FIRES?
115. Why is a clearly defined CONOP important?
116. What is the objective of sustainment?

117. What is key to an effective offense in terms of sustainment?
118. What challenges does tempo bring to asset protection?
119. Why does the leader protect subordinate forces?
120. What are air assaults?
121. Where is an air assault task force effective?
122. What are basic considerations for planning and executing air assaults?
123. What is the purpose of offensive tasks in urban terrain?
124. What are offensive missions in urban areas based on?
125. Why is subterranean terrain important in urban areas?
126. How does subterranean terrain impact urban operations?
127. What are the advantages of subterranean passages?
128. How do mountainous areas impact combat operations?

129. Infantry units conducting operations in mountainous terrain are able to adapt and skillfully use environmental challenges to their advantage. What are considerations for conducting large scale combat operations in mountainous terrain?
130. How do enemy forces use tunnels, caves, etc. for combat operations?
131. What is an important consideration for search and destroy operations near tunnel complexes?
132. Why does the platoon leader use formations?
133. How does METT-TC influence formation usage?
134. What two variables make up combat formations?
135. What two categories can combat formations be grouped into?
136. Why should leaders try to maintain flexibility in their formations?
137. What does the term fire team formation refer to?
138. How does the team leader adjust the team's formation?
139. What are the characteristics of the wedge?
140. How does the team leader influence his subordinates in a formation?

141. What should the file be used for?
142. What does the term squad formation refer to?
143. How does the squad leader adjust the squad's formation?
144. What are considerations for attaching weapons to the movement element?
145. What are the characteristics of the squad column?
146. What are the characteristics of the squad line?
147. What are the characteristics of the squad file?
148. What is the role of the weapons squad during movement?
149. What happens when the weapons squad travels dispersed?
150. How many combinations of formations can the fire team and squads within the platoon have?
151. How does the PL exercise mission authority?
152. What is the PL responsible for in the formation?

153. How does the PL decide how to disperse the platoon HQ elements?
154. How does the PL control the formation?
155. How do infantry platoons and squads move?
156. How does the company commander control the formation?
157. What are examples of platoon formations?
158. What is the base squad in the platoon column?
159. How does the company commander choose the base platoon in the platoon line?
160. What happens when two or more platoons are moving?
161. What are the characteristics of the line formation?
162. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the line formation?
163. What are the characteristics of the column/file formation?
164. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the column/file formation?
165. What are the characteristics of the vee formation?

166. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the vee formation?
167. What are the characteristics of the box formation?
168. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the box formation?
169. What are the characteristics of the wedge formation?
170. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the wedge formation?
171. What are the characteristics of the diamond formation?
172. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the diamond formation?
173. What are the characteristics of the echelon formation?
174. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the echelon formation?
175. How does the platoon vee function?
176. How is the wedge formation structured?
177. How can the platoon file be structured?
178. How does the platoon leader use formations?

179. What formations does the platoon use when mounted?
180. When does the platoon use the column?
181. What are the characteristics of the staggered column?
182. What are the characteristics of the wedge formation?
183. When can the line formation be used?
184. When does the company use the echelon formation?
185. When are the coil and herringbone formations used?
186. When is the coil used?
187. When does the platoon use the herringbone formation?
188. Are movement techniques formations?
189. When is traveling used?
190. When is traveling overwatch used?
191. When is bounding overwatch used?

192. What role must team leaders play in bounding overwatch?
193. Who determines which movement technique the platoon uses?
194. What occurs when the probability of enemy contact increases?
195. When will platoons use traveling movement techniques?
196. What are the characteristics of traveling overwatch?
197. How does the trail element base dispersion off of?
198. What does traveling overwatch require?
199. What is bounding overwatch similar to?
200. What dictates the length of the bounds?
201. How do the squads interact during bounding overwatch?
202. How are machine guns employed during bounding overwatch?
203. How does the overwatch element maintain contact with the bounding element?
204. When does the platoon travel mounted?



205. What happens if elements lose contact with one another while traveling?
206. When should the PL consider traveling overwatch?
207. What should the PL consider bounding overwatch?
208. What does the leader do before bounding?
209. When does maneuver begin?
210. What does combining fire and movement require?
211. What does the PL determine from terrain analysis while maneuvering?
212. What role does the base of fire play in maneuver?
213. Why is maneuver dangerous?
214. What must the PL consider when deciding when to dismount infantry during maneuver?
215. What are reasons to keep troops mounted?
216. What are considerations for dismounting?
217. How do stryker units plan dismount points?

218. What are the purposes of creating a reserve force?
219. How may an element be designated as a reserve?
220. The reserve platoon may be assigned what missions?
221. What are actions on contact?
222. What is the definition of contact?
223. How should infantry units execute actions on contact?
224. What is the purpose of the five-step process?
225. What happens when the lead elements of a force conducting movement to contact encounter the enemy?
226. What must leaders understand when conducting movement to contact?
227. How is the company or platoon deployed if leaders expect contact based on reports?
228. What happens if contact is made while conducting traveling or traveling overwatch?
229. What happens while infantry units deploy?

230. What actions are taken when the size of the enemy force in contact is determined?
231. How does the infantry execute a COA? What are tactical tasks that may happen during a COA?
232. Does the COA change as the unit maneuvers to engage the enemy?
233. What happens once the PL selects a COA?
234. What is movement to contact? When does movement to contact end?
235. What characterizes movement to contact?
236. How is movement to contact organized?
237. What is the purpose of the advance guard? What are some of the responsibilities of the advance guard?
238. What determines the composition of the advance guard?
239. What provides a flank guard?
240. What elements are used to provide rear security?
241. What is the purpose of the combat elements of the main body?

242. What are tasks the company or platoon can perform within the main body?
243. What does the use of standard formations and battle drills allow the battalion commander to do?
244. When does execution of these tasks occur?
245. How do leaders control maneuver units?
246. As the platoon leader plans for a movement to contact, some considerations apply to most, but not all, offensive tasks. What are some of these considerations?
247. What is an assembly area?
248. Why should leaders aggressively seek information about the terrain and enemy forces?
249. How does the platoon and squad move from the assembly area to the line of departure?
250. Who plans the approach to movement to contact?
251. How does the platoon avoid delay and confusion during movement to contact?
252. How may the platoon's objective be oriented during an offensive task?

253. What is consolidation? How is consolidation achieved? What actions are taken during reorganization?
254. Purposeful and aggressive movement, decentralized control, and hasty deployment of combined arms formations from the march to attack or defend characterize the movement to contact. What are the fundamentals of a movement to contact?
255. Why is movement to contact difficult to plan?
256. What information does the leader collect while conducting security operations?
257. What are preparation actions? What are some examples of actions taken during preparation?
258. Why does the platoon rehearse operations?
259. The platoon rehearsal should cover what subjects?
260. What is a precombat inspection?
261. What is a pre combat check?
262. What is the focus of reconnaissance elements?
263. What actions does the main body take once contact is made?

264. How do infantry leaders initiate maneuvers during contact?
265. What actions are taken if the security force cannot overrun the enemy using a frontal attack?
266. What actions does the main body take if the leader initiates a frontal attack?
267. What occurs when the enemy is defeated during movement to contact?
268. What is assessment?
269. What is risk assessment?
270. How does the leader identify risk to the unit and mission?
271. Why do leaders use METT-TC?
272. What does the PL use to conduct terrain analysis of the AO?
273. What is search and attack?
274. How do commanders task-organize subordinate units?
275. What type of reconnaissance do recon forces conduct on areas of interest?
276. What is the purpose of the fixing force?

277. What is the purpose of the finishing force?
278. Why do leaders establish control measures? What are some examples of control measures?
279. How does the leader conduct a search and attack applying all of the warfighting functions?
280. What is the purpose of the search and attack plan?
281. What preparations are made for conducting a search and attack?
282. What are subordinate elements in the AO tasked with?
283. Why does the leader use finishing forces?
284. What happens if the conditions are not right to use the finishing force to attack the enemy?
285. What are some options for the deployment of finishing forces?
286. What is the most common tactical task conducted during stability operations?
287. Why are searches important?

288. What does cordon and search involve?
289. How many cordon and search methods are used? What is the primary consideration for cordon and search?
290. What is the cordon and kick method?
291. What is the purpose of conducting cordon and knock/ask?
292. What does cordon and search require?
293. What is the purpose of the command element during cordon and search?
294. What may the composition of the command element entail?
295. What is the point of coordination for supporting assets and status reporting during stability operations?
296. What is the primary task of the security element?
297. What may the security element include?
298. Why is the outer cordon important for cordon and search missions?
299. What are some considerations for outer cordon?



300. What is the role of the outer cordon element leader?
301. What is the purpose of the search element?
302. What are the three primary tasks of the search element?
303. What is the purpose of the support element?
304. What are probable tasks assigned to the support element during a cordon and search operation?
305. What is commitment criteria?
306. The use of standard tactical control measures is essential to mission command over forces approaching and conducting cordon and search operations. What are examples of this?
307. What are vital tips for cordon and search success?
308. What factors do leaders consider when planning cordon and search missions?
309. Why is time important for cordon and search operations?
310. What are legal considerations for search?
311. What are soldiers to record during searches?

312. Where do units conduct searches?
313. What do cordon and search missions involve?
314. What are the outer cordon's composition and capabilities based on?
315. What is the mission of the inner cordon?
316. How do urban environments impact direct fire control measures during searches?
317. What METT-TC factor must be taken into consideration during cordon and search?
318. What is an attack?
319. What is the difference between a deliberate operation and a hasty operation?
320. When is a deliberate operation conducted?
321. When is a hasty operation conducted?
322. What occurs once the PL determines the scheme of maneuver?
323. When does the leader dedicate dedicated security forces?
324. How does the infantry leader organize the main body?

325. When does the leader use reserve forces?
326. What determines the combat power allocated to reserve forces?
327. How are sustainment operations resourced?
328. What are some control measures used during offensive tasks?
329. How do infantry leaders use control measures?
330. What governs the march position when moving from the assembly area to the line of departure?
331. What occurs when units move from the line of departure to the probable line of deployment?
332. What actions are taken at the probable line of deployment?
333. What breach is preferable to use by the platoon?
334. What occurs when units are assaulting the objective?
335. What occurs immediately following an assault?
336. What occurs after seizing an objective?

337. What is the focus during an attack?
338. What does the leader state during the mission planning process?
339. What must every attack plan contain?
340. What does the leader try to do in the plan of attack?
341. How does the PL oversee fires?
342. How do leaders most effectively employ the capabilities and tactics of their units?
343. What happens if the leaders do not have good intelligence to use for mission planning?
344. What is the goal of the planning process?
345. What is The goal of the Infantry leader's attack criteria?
346. What is something the leader and subordinate unit leaders plan?
347. What is the purpose of protection?
348. Where are attacks best organized?

349. Where are attacking units located during the preparation phase of an operation?
350. What should leaders at all levels do as part of TLP?
351. What are considerations for executing an attack?
352. Why is extreme commitment to an initial plan a bad idea?
353. What sequence is used to execute an attack?
354. What is a vital component to the success of the offense?
355. What occurs after disrupting one element of enemy forces?
356. What occurs once all types of contact is made with the enemy?
357. What is the purpose of fixing the enemy?
358. How is fixing the enemy accomplished?
359. How does the leader maneuver his forces once contact is made?
360. What actions are taken during Movement From the Line of Departure to the Probable Line of Deployment?

361. What actions are taken at the Probable Line of Deployment, Assault Position, or Final Coordination Line?
362. How are successful Breaching Operations conducted?
363. What are Actions on the Objective during an assault?
364. Whether assaulting mounted or dismounted, the platoon leader or company team commander designates the dismount point based on what factors?
365. What are the advantages and disadvantages of dismounting the rifle squads before reaching the objective?
366. What are the advantages and disadvantages of dismounting the rifle squads on the objective?
367. What are advantages and disadvantages of dismounting beyond the objective?
368. What are preparations made in the assault position?
369. What happens if the platoon is detected as it gets to the assault position?
370. How do infantry leaders destroy and suppress the enemy to sustain the momentum of an attack?
371. What options does the infantry force have after seizing the objective?

372. What does the process of assessment refer to?
373. Assessment entails what three tasks?
374. Evaluating the operation against measures of effectiveness and measures of performance.
375. What actions do leaders take after receiving the mission?
376. What do army forces conduct operations based on?
377. How do risk assessments help the leader make tactical decisions during the execution of a mission?
378. What is an ambush?
379. What are three forms of an ambush? What are the goals for each?
380. How is a typical ambush organized?
381. What is a counterattack?
382. When does a counterattack occur?
383. What is a demonstration?

384. What is a feint?
385. What is a raid? What is the purpose of a raid?
386. The Infantry platoon and squad conducts raids as part of a larger force to accomplish a number of missions. What are some of these missions?
387. What is a spoiling attack?
388. What is the objective of a spoiling attack?
389. Two conditions must be met to conduct a survivable spoiling attack. What are they?
390. The force conducting the spoiling attack must be prevented from becoming over extended.
391. When are spoiling attacks conducted?
392. What is the goal of electronic warfare operations?
393. What is the foundation of land operations built upon?
394. How is electromagnetic spectrum control maintained?
395. How do optics impact the effectiveness of infantry units?
396. What tools do Infantry platoons and squads have during limited visibility operations?



397. What are considerations for the use of NVDs?
398. How can the BFV be used for limited visibility ops?
399. What three types of advanced optics and equipment are available for use in fire control?
400. What are considerations for the use of illumination during limited visibility ops?
401. The platoon leader may use what techniques to increase control during the assault?
402. How are fires planned for limited visibility attacks?
403. How does the use of smoke reduce enemy visibility?
404. When can obscuration missions occur?
405. Why are obscuration missions important functions for mortar elements?
406. What are important factors for planning target effects for obscuration mortar rounds?
407. What are considerations for obscuration fire missions?
408. What affects the effectiveness of smoke and WP rounds?

409. How can vehicles smoke grenade launchers be used for obscuration effects?
410. What is consolidation?
411. What actions are taken during consolidation?
412. When is reorganization conducted? What actions are taken during reorganization?
413. What actions must leaders ensure are taken during consolidation and reorganization?
414. What must all infantry units plan for during all attacks?
415. When should the leader order subordinates to transition from offensive to defensive tasks?
416. What actions does the leader take as the unit transfers from an offensive to a defensive posture?
417. What occurs as an offensive task approaches a culmination?
418. What must subordinate leaders be trained to recognize during the transition from offense to defense?
419. What is a defensive task?

420. How does the infantry platoon and squad use the defense?
421. What strengths does the defense have?
422. How does security help deceive the enemy?
423. How do defensive operations disrupt enemy offensive operations?
424. What should defenders seek to accomplish?
425. What plans does the defense require?
426. What advantages does maneuver allow the defender?
427. What improves the chances for success while minimizing friendly casualties during defensive operations?
428. What are the three basic defensive tasks?
429. What can the infantry platoon do as part of a defense?
430. What effects does the PLT try to achieve during the defense?
431. What is the focus during an area defense?
432. What are forces organized during defensive operations?

433. What does the leader need to balance during defensive operations?
434. What does the leader build decisive operations around?
435. What is the goal of reserve forces?
436. What are considerations for the sustainment mission in an area defense?
437. What are the two forms of defensive maneuver within an area defense?
438. What are the benefits of using a defense in depth?
439. When does the Infantry platoon use a defense in-depth?
440. What is the intent behind a forward defense?
441. When does the Infantry platoon use a forward defense?
442. What are the characteristics of a mobile defense?
443. Why do small units not conduct mobile defense?
444. What are the infantry platoon's missions in a mobile defense?
445. Why do platoons use the term striking force?

446. What is the definition of retrograde?
447. Why are retrogrades conducted?
448. What are the three forms of retrograde?
449. What do delays allow units to accomplish?
450. What makes delays successful?
451. Delays gain time to accomplish what tasks?
452. How are the parameters of the delay specified?
453. What are considerations leaders must make when planning a delay?
454. When is the alternate position technique normally preferred?
455. When are delays from subsequent positions used?
456. What is the definition of withdrawal?
457. Why are withdrawals dangerous?
458. How are withdrawals planned?

459. What are the leader's main considerations within a withdrawal?
460. What four variations of withdrawals are there? What two factors contribute to these four variations?
461. What type of withdrawal is preferred?
462. What happens during an assisted withdrawal?
463. What happens during an unassisted withdrawal?
464. What occurs during an unassisted platoon withdrawal?
465. What occurs during a withdrawal under enemy pressure?
466. What is retirement?
467. How does the infantry platoon conduct the defense?
468. As the platoon leader plans his defense, what order of events is generally followed?
469. What is the purpose of security forces during the preparation of the defense?
470. What are the security force's goals?

471. Why is a leader's reconnaissance critical during the preparation of the defense?
472. When does the platoon engage the enemy during the defense?
473. What occurs during the enemy assault?
474. When is a good time to conduct a counterattack? Why is a counterattack conducted?
475. How does the platoon secure a defensive area?
476. How does the leader control defensive tasks?
477. What is a battle handover line?
478. What is the definition of a battle position?
479. What are the types of battle positions?
480. What are alternate defensive positions?
481. What is a supplementary defensive position?
482. What are subsequent defensive positions?
483. What is a strongpoint?

484. What does it mean to canalize enemy forces? What does it mean to contain enemy forces?
485. What is the forward edge of the battle area?
486. What is the main battle area?
487. What are the steps for establishing a defense?
488. What is vital for the success of defensive operations?
489. What is the benefit of early detection of an enemy's decisive operation?
490. How does a leader execute shaping operations?
491. What is something the leader should try to accomplish while conducting an area defense?
492. What does the leader use to limit the enemy's tactical options?
493. Where does the decisive operation occur during the defense?
494. What is critical in establishing the conditions ideal for counter attacking?
495. What is the purpose of the defense? How does the area defense accomplish this purpose?



496. What is the intent of the defense?
497. What is the method of controlling the preparation and conduct of the defense?
498. What is an example of a priority of work sequence?
499. Many duties can be delegated to subordinates, but the platoon leader ensures they are done. What are some of these duties?
500. What is the role of the platoon sergeant in the defense?
501. What is the role of the squad leader in the defense?
502. The ultimate goal of adjacent unit coordination is to ensure unity of effort in accomplishment of the Infantry mission. What are items that adjacent units coordinate?
503. What is the purpose of coordination in the defense?
504. What are techniques for establishing coordination between units?
505. What is the purpose of security in the defense? What tools are available for the PL to increase security?
506. What is the purpose of the observation post?

507. What is the benefit of early detection?
508. What observation posts use to reduce the risk of fratricide?
509. Do platoons conduct patrols in the defense? What is the purpose of conducting patrols in the defense?
510. What should be done after a range card is completed?
511. What is required to successfully plan a defensive task?
512. What is the first step for planning defensive tasks?
513. What are considerations for weapon employment on the battlefield?
514. What is an important component to success if a platoon or squad is designated a reserve role?
515. What is the purpose of dispersing positions laterally and in-depth?
516. What is the purpose behind flank positions?
517. What are the purposes of disengagement and displacement?
518. What factors must the platoon leader consider in displacement planning?

519. Why are disengagement and displacement hard to accomplish?
520. What dictates the circumstances in which subordinate elements are displaced to alternate, supplementary, or subsequent positions?
521. What must not happen when friendly forces disengage from a defensive position?
522. What is used when subordinate elements move to alternate positions?
523. How can indirect fire platforms help the platoon during disengagement?
524. What is integrated with direct and indirect fires during displacement?
525. What do mobility operations on the defense ensure?
526. What are critical considerations for mobility operations in the defense?
527. How are obstacles used to maximize success in the defense?
528. What is the definition of obstacle intent?
529. The company commander assigns obstacle groups, and tells the platoon leaders and engineers what he wants to do to the enemy, and then he resources the groups accordingly. Obstacle intent includes what elements?
530. What element plans and builds protective obstacles?

531. What are the three types of wire obstacles? What are the uses for each?
532. Who is responsible for marking lanes in obstacles?
533. What is a situational obstacle? What are considerations for their implementation?
534. What does the PL never have regarding enemy forces?
535. What is a critical component of defensive planning?
536. What needs to happen for an indirect fire plan to be effective in the defense?
537. What actions does the PL take in developing the fire plan?
538. What does the PL's planning process include in addition to sustainment functions?
539. Air and missile defense support to the platoon may be limited. What does this mean?
540. What does survivability construction include?
541. Why do infantry forces defend urban areas?
542. What does the defender take advantage of in built up areas?

543. The enemy will likely use tunnels and may have the advantage of marked routes and detailed reconnaissance. What does this mean for the defender?
544. What are considerations for moving through tunnels?
545. What is a constant concern for soldiers operating in subterranean areas?
546. Why are defensive tasks conducted in mountainous areas?
547. Forces operating in mountainous terrain often possess weapons and equipment more advanced in technology than the enemy does. Has this impacted enemy operations?
548. What are considerations for tunnels and underground complexes?
549. What are common characteristics of a typical tunnel or cave complex?
550. What type of defense may be used behind linear obstacles? What are some examples of linear obstacles?
551. What possibility is accepted by the leader when using defense in-depth within an area defense?
552. What are minefields covered by? How can engaging enemies a long range aid your defensive operations?

553. What is critical when denying the enemy the forward positions of friendly forces?
554. What is an option for the PL when conducting an area or mobile defense?
555. What actions are taken to set up a perimeter defense?
556. What are the characteristics of the Y-shaped perimeter defense?
557. What is the most difficult aspect of the Y-shape defense?
558. What is an alternative to defending the forward slope of a hill?
559. What are factors to consider when planning a defense on a reverse slope?
560. When can the infantry leader adopt a reverse slope position?
561. What is emphasized when executing a reverse slope defense?
562. What are other considerations leaders may apply when defending a reverse slope?
563. How do fighting positions protect soldiers?
564. How are vehicles hidden to increase survivability?
565. What are characteristics of hasty fighting positions for combat vehicles?

566. What must deliberate fighting positions accomplish?
567. What positions best serve as fighting positions?
568. What is not practical to build when building fighting positions?
569. What is an engagement area?
570. What goes into engagement area development at the platoon level?
571. What is the development process for engagement areas?
572. What goes into consideration when identifying the enemy's likely avenues of approach?
573. How is the enemy's scheme of maneuver determined?
574. How is the enemy engagement area marked?
575. How are obstacles planned and integrated during defensive missions?
576. What are steps for selecting and improving infantry fighting positions?
577. What are steps for planning and integrating direct fires?
578. What is the purpose of rehearsals during the defense?

579. What actions occur during consolidation?
580. How is a counterattack executed?
581. Why is the development of a defensive contingency a sound practice for operations focused on stability tasks?
582. What is the purpose behind stability components of an operation?
583. What do unified land operations require?
584. What occurs as combat operations culminate in terms of stability operations?
585. How do leaders minimize the effects of combat on the populace?
586. What is a stability framework based on?
587. What actions are taken in the initial response phase?
588. What actions are taken in the transformation phase?
589. What actions are taken in the fostering sustainability phase?
590. What are the five primary stability tasks conducted by army forces?



591. What is involved in the establishment of civil security?
592. How can subordinate platoons of the Infantry company execute stability tasks for the Infantry battalion?
593. What is an initial step toward instituting rule of law and stable governance?
594. What are the infantry platoon and squad capable of during stability operations?
595. What are the purposes of stability tasks?
596. How can economic and infrastructure development help host nations?
597. Are stability tasks decentralized?
598. What challenges do stability tasks provide?
599. What must the PL understand when conducting stability operations?
600. How do Soldiers derive their effectiveness in stability ops?
601. How do leaders support narratives?
602. What are themes? What do they represent?
603. What is the role of the public affairs officer?

604. What is the purpose of psychological messages?
605. How do leaders gain and maintain support of populations in conflict areas?
606. What is the intent of movement and maneuver stability tasks?
607. What must Leaders be prepared to rely on to assist movement and maneuver?
608. What are considerations when arriving in the area of operations during stability operations?
609. Why might the platoon be tasked with the establishment of a quick reaction force in stability operations?
610. What supports critical tasks applied through the movement and maneuver warfighting function?
611. What is an important role in the accomplishment of any stability task?
612. What must be identified during stability?
613. What must the platoon accomplish with the local populace?
614. What drives threat mitigation during stability operations?

615. What does civil reconnaissance focus on?
616. How do stability ops impact the implementation of indirect fire support?
617. The operational environment the Infantry platoon and squad operates in during stability may be very austere. How does this impact sustainment?
618. What is essential for success at all levels during stability?
619. What is often the most decisive factor in stability?
620. How do civil affairs forces support infantry leaders?
621. How does media impact stability operations?
622. What is the purpose of military information support soldiers in stability operations?
623. How do military information support planners and attached military information support units help leaders?
624. What is tactical movement? What does it involve?
625. What is the definition of troop movement?
626. How are troop movements made?

627. What are the characteristics of foot marches?
628. What is a mounted march?
629. What are air movements?
630. Are rail and water movements used to move troops and equipment?
631. What is the purpose of a forced march?
632. What is the definition of an administrative movement?
633. What is a tactical road march?
634. How are tactical road marches organized?
635. How are overlays used in the development of tactical road marches?
636. Why is a close column normally employed for?
637. What provides the best possible passive defense against enemy observation and attack?
638. When is an approach march used?
639. What is key to successful troop movements?

640. What actions do leaders take during planning and preparation for tactical movement?
641. What are the two types of navigational aids?
642. What are catching features?
643. What is the offset compass method of navigation?
644. What is the process of boxing-in the route during navigation?
645. What are handrails? How are they used during navigation?
646. What are navigational attack points?
647. What must be taken into consideration during route planning?
648. How do leaders plan for tactical troop movements?
649. How does the leader assess the terrain in planning for troop movements?
650. What is terrain association?
651. What is the general azimuth method of navigation?
652. How is point navigation accomplished?

653. What are considerations for the use of point navigation?
654. How can leaders most effectively use navigation techniques?
655. How does dismounted land navigation compare to mounted land navigation?
656. What three route types do leaders choose to navigate with?
657. What is the process of following terrain?
658. What is contouring?
659. What does cross compartment mean?
660. What is the best way to manage a navigation route?
661. What must the leader always know during movement?
662. What navigation tasks must all soldiers know?
663. How does the compass man aid in navigation?
664. What is the role of the pace man in navigation?
665. How do GPSs function?

666. What is a rally point?
667. How are danger areas addressed during movement planning and execution?
668. Regardless of the type of danger area, when the platoon must cross one independently, or as the lead element of a larger force, it must perform what actions?
669. Who determines the method used to cross danger areas?
670. What is a linear danger area?
671. How are large open areas crossed?
672. How are danger areas bypassed using 90 degree turns?
673. How do elements address danger areas when mounted?
674. What should be done to address danger areas if time and terrain permit it?
675. How are danger areas crossed when mounted?
676. What is a defile? What are common examples of defiles?
677. What helps the PL control the platoon when it makes contact with the enemy?

678. What is the purpose of the relief in place?
679. What are the characteristics of simultaneous relief?
680. What occurs once an order to conduct a relief in place is received?
681. What actions does the PL take when planning for a relief in place?
682. When the incoming and outgoing unit leaders meet to exchange tactical information, they conduct a joint reconnaissance of the area, and complete other required coordination. The two leaders carefully address passage of command and jointly develop contingency actions to deal with enemy contact during the relief. This process usually includes coordination of what information?
683. Who retains AO responsibility when conducting the relief?
684. What is the most time consuming relief method?
685. What is the fastest method of relief?
686. What is a linkup? What are considerations for establishing a linkup?
687. Who establishes control measures for units conducting the linkup?
688. What are the two linkup methods?



689. How does the infantry platoon conduct linkup activities?
690. What is phase 1 of a linkup activity?
691. What is phase 2 of a linkup activity?
692. What options are available to PL in terms of employing vehicles with rifle squads?
693. What principles guide the leader in selecting vehicle movement formations?
694. When would Infantry leaders lead formations with tanks?
695. When would Infantry leaders centrally locate tanks in their formations?
696. How is mounted movement compared to dismounted movement?
697. How do vehicles bound?
698. What is the mission role of the MRAP?
699. What is the MRAP designed for?
700. How do units deploy MRAP vehicles?
701. What must be available to leaders and soldiers operating MRAP vehicles?

702. What is a convoy?
703. What is a constant factor of tactical movement?
704. What do leaders have to decide when conducting tactical movements?
705. What is the purpose of movement techniques?
706. What must the leader consider regarding terrain when planning movements?
707. What must the leader ensure regarding their troops' use of camouflage?
708. Units conducting tactical movement frequently make temporary halts. What is used to protect the force at these moments?
709. What is a cigar shaped perimeter?
710. What is a perimeter defense used for?
711. How does the platoon use the coil, herringbone, and triangle formations?
712. Why are movement operations conducted?
713. What are examples of air movement operations?

714. What are requirements for planned extraction points and emergency extraction rally points?
715. What are considerations for crossing water obstacles?
716. How does the platoon cross bodies of water while limiting danger to the unit?
717. What must the platoon be able to accomplish at night?
718. What methods aid in control when visibility is poor?
719. What do leaders use to aid in navigation during poor visibility?
720. How do squads and platoons maintain stealth and security in night moves?
721. What is a patrol?
722. Who is responsible for the patrol?
723. What can a patrol consist of?
724. What is the role of the leader of any patrol?
725. What are the purposes of patrolling?
726. How are patrols organized?

727. How do leaders plan and prepare for patrols?
728. What information is coordinated between the leader and battalion staff, company commander or ColST?
729. What is the purpose of a leader's reconnaissance?
730. What should a patrol leader conduct a leader's reconnaissance?
731. What elements are considered when the patrol leader completes his patrol plan?
732. What must the patrol leader's plan address?
733. What must the patrol leader coordinate with other units on?
734. What should the leader consider when planning for departure of friendly lines?
735. What is a patrol base?
736. When are patrol bases typically used?
737. How are PB sites selected?
738. What must leaders consider when planning for a patrol base?

739. What are security measures to take into consideration when planning security measures for a patrol base?
740. What is a patrol base reconnoitered?
741. How is a patrol base occupied?
742. What determines where each R&S team departs?
743. How are priorities of work established in the patrol base?
744. Who designates the signal for withdrawal in a PB?
745. What role does communications play during a patrol?
746. How does the leader use a PB?
747. What needs to be maintained in a PB?
748. What is a watering party? How are they organized?
749. What actions are performed prior to mess?
750. What role does sleep play during a combat operation?
751. Who determines the alert posture and stand to time?

752. What are the most common types of rally points?
753. What determines if a patrol is mounted or dismounted?
754. What types of patrols do mechanized and stryker infantry units conduct?
755. How does a mounted patrol conduct actions on the objective?
756. Why do units send patrols?
757. What should Patrol orders, pre-patrol briefings, and rehearsals cover?
758. What equipment is essential for a patrol?
759. What should be conducted before a patrol departs?
760. What are some patrol preparation activities?
761. What should be done with communications systems before departing on a patrol?
762. What needs to be sent to the commander before departing on a patrol? Why is this item important and what information is present on this item?
763. What happens upon leaving the main body position?

764. Why is exiting and entering a fixed operating base a risky activity?
765. How do patrol members assist the patrol leader?
766. What should happen every time a patrol stops?
767. What actions are taken when the patrol makes a planned halt?
768. What are the characteristics of a combat patrol?
769. What are raids?
770. When is a security patrol sent from a unit location?
771. What are the three essential elements for a combat patrol?
772. What element is the combat patrol's main effort?
773. Why may a breach force be established? What are some other examples of special purpose teams?
774. What is the purpose of the support element? How is the support element organized?
775. What are the three roles of the security element?
776. What are the characteristics of a raid?

777. What are the five phases of a raid?
778. What is an ambush? What are the different types of an ambush?
779. What is the purpose of an ambush?
780. What are the three forms of ambush?
781. What determines if an ambush is hasty and deliberate?
782. Why is a deliberate ambush conducted?
783. What occurs during terrain analysis?
784. What are the components of an ambush site?
785. What are the characteristics of the kill zone?
786. What is a near ambush?
787. What are the characteristics of an ideal security position?
788. How does the leader select rally points?
789. What are some of the many shapes of ambush formations?



790. What are the characteristics of an ambush using a linear formation?
791. What are the characteristics of a L-shaped ambush?
792. What are the characteristics of a V-shaped ambush?
793. What are some of the final preparations of an ambush?
794. What are the common control measures for conducting an ambush?
795. What is a general rule for the occupation of an ambush site?
796. When are security elements positioned before an ambush?
797. What are considerations for individual positions when establishing an ambush?
798. What weapon systems are great for engaging targets in dead space in an ambush?
799. What are considerations for establishing explosives in a kill zone?
800. What actions are taken while the unit waits for enemy targets?
801. When does a withdrawal begin?
802. What occurs in an area ambush?

803. Why do platoons and squads conduct antiarmor ambushes?
804. What is an armor-killer element built around?
805. What must the leader determine during an anti armor ambush? What are some choices the leader has when ambushing dismounted infantry with armored vehicles?
806. What is the purpose of a point ambush? What occurs during a point ambush?
807. What is the process for planning a withdrawal from the ambush site?
808. What actions are taken at the ORP after an ambush?
809. How do security patrols prevent surprise of the main body forces?
810. What is the purpose of a reconnaissance patrol?
811. What are the three types of reconnaissance patrols?
812. What do area reconnaissance patrols focus on?
813. What are some other techniques that fall under an area reconnaissance patrol?
814. What is the role of the point reconnaissance patrol?

815. What is a contact reconnaissance patrol?
816. What is a civil reconnaissance patrol?
817. What is a tracking reconnaissance patrol?
818. What is the purpose of route reconnaissance?
819. What does zone reconnaissance involve?
820. What control measures help leaders anticipate being detected?
821. What are the seven fundamentals of reconnaissance?
822. What is the task of a reconnaissance element?
823. What are the tasks of the security element?
824. How do R&S elements maintain security?
825. What situations would require the separation of recon elements from security elements?
826. When does reconnaissance begin?
827. What method is used to plan for reconnaissance?

828. Information requirements are the basis for what items of information?
829. What determines the information requirement?
830. What occurs once the patrol leader understands the information requirement?
831. What determines the best location to obtain the information required?
832. From what perspective does the patrol view the reconnaissance objective?
833. What are the two types of positions selected by recon patrols?
834. What are the characteristics of short-range positions?
835. What is area reconnaissance?
836. Actions at the objective for an area reconnaissance begin with the patrol in the ORP, and end with a dissemination of information after a linkup of the patrol's subordinate units. The critical actions include:
837. What actions does the recon patrol take from the ORP?
838. What actions does the patrol leader take upon returning from the leader's recon?
839. What actions are taken upon nearing the objective?

840. What actions does the close reconnaissance team make at the forward release point?
841. What elements does the close reconnaissance team normally consist of?
842. What may be used when information cannot be gathered from one observation post?
843. Who establishes security at the ORP?
844. Why are route recons conducted?
845. What information is obtained from a route recon?
846. What element can also be tasked to conduct route reconnaissance?
847. What conditions likely prevent enemy movement?
848. What must happen if the route is a road?
849. What is the purpose of a control measure for route reconnaissance? How should the leader submit a patrol report to higher elements?
850. Why is a zone reconnaissance conducted?
851. How is route recon conducted when moving elements are used?

852. What are procedures for conducting recon using the fan method?
853. How is the box method used to conduct recon?
854. How is the converging routes method used to conduct recon?
855. What is the successive sector method of recon?
856. What does the patrol leader do when reentering the recon PB?
857. What is the recon patrol leader responsible for?
858. What should the patrol leader do immediately upon reentering the base?
859. What is the process for a debriefing?
860. Who is responsible for the development of the patrol report?
861. What is sustainment?
862. Who must plan and prepare its portion of the sustainment plan? What are sustainment responsibilities for the Infantry platoon and squad?
863. What is the PL responsible for in terms of sustainment?

864. Who is the platoon's primary sustainment planner, coordinator, and operator?
865. What are squad leader sustainment duties?
866. What is a critical leader task in terms of every individual soldier?
867. What are considerations for the individual soldier load?
868. How should excess loads be mitigated? What are the consequences of excessive load?
869. What is a combat load determined by?
870. What is a fighting load?
871. What is an approach march load?
872. When are soldiers required to carry excess loads? What are considerations for having soldiers carry excess loads?
873. Is that platoon's combat load constant?
874. What is a sustainment load?
875. Who is responsible for planning sustainment operations

876. Sustainment at the Infantry platoon level is characterized by the following:
877. What does sustainment need in order to be effective?
878. How do sustainment providers exercise efficiency?
879. What does the principle of flexibility embody?
880. What do sustainment operations need to be in order to function properly?
881. On the whole, sustainment assets are necessary yet finite resources that are easily destroyed. What does this mean?
882. Sustainment for mounted platoons are additionally characterized by the following:
883. How is sustainment integrated into operational planning?
884. How does the infantry PL develop his sustainment plan?
885. What are the general classes of resupply?
886. What are the 10 classes of supply?
887. What are the three types of resupply operations?
888. What is the process for requesting supplies?



889. What is an important planning factor for sustainment?
890. Who establishes the Infantry company's resupply point?
891. When is the tailgate method of resupply used?
892. When is in-position resupply used?
893. Occasionally (usually during combat operations), platoons have such an urgent need for resupply it cannot wait for a routine LOGPAC. How is resupply conducted in this situation?
894. How is resupply conducted in defensive positions?
895. How is aerial sustainment conducted?
896. What are considerations for aerial resupply?
897. What does planning for aerial resupply require?
898. What is extremely important for an aerial resupply?
899. What is maintenance?
900. What determines when maintenance is performed?

901. Where is inoperative equipment to be fixed?

902. How is equipment reliability maintained?

903. What is field maintenance?

904. What is sustainment maintenance?

905. What is the definition of planning?

906. What is assessment?

907. When do leaders use TLP?

908. When does parallel planning occur?

909. When do the first three steps of TLP occur?

910. When does the PL begin TLP?

911. What does parallel planning hinge on?

912. What are the benefits of TLP?

913. What occurs continuously throughout TLP and execution of the operation?

914. What occurs in step 1 of TLP?
915. How can a leader receive a mission? What must leaders do upon receiving a mission?
916. What is the most important element of a WARNORD?
917. What is a WARNORD?
918. What is the format of a WARNORD?
919. How many COAs does the PL develop?
920. When does the PL begin mission analysis?
921. What questions does mission analysis seek to answer?
922. Why is analyzing METT-TC a continuous process?
923. What is a mission?
924. What concepts of operation do leaders seek to understand?
925. Where do leader's find their unit's purposes?

926. What are the purposes of mission constraints?
927. What are implied tasks?
928. What are essential tasks?
929. What are the 5 W's that leaders use to conclude their mission analyses?
930. What do leaders consider when analyzing terrain?
931. What aspects are used to analyze the ground?
932. What is an avenue of approach?
933. How are avenues of approach formed?
934. What are offensive considerations the leader can include in his evaluation of avenues of approach?
935. What are defensive considerations the leader can include in his evaluation of avenues of approach?
936. What is key terrain?
937. What is decisive terrain?

938. What are tactical considerations for analyzing key terrain?
939. What is considered while analyzing fields of fire?
940. What are offensive considerations in analyzing observation and fields of fire?
941. What are defensive considerations in analyzing observation and fields of fire?
942. Where do Leaders position indirect fire observers?
943. Offensive considerations include:
944. Defensive considerations include:
945. Terrain analysis should produce several specific conclusions. What are they?
946. What are the five military aspects of weather?
947. What are additional visibility considerations?
948. What information is needed for evaluation of weather?
949. How does precipitation affect operations?
950. How does cloud cover impact ground operations?

951. How do temperature extremes and humidity impact operations?
952. The leader identifies critical factors about temperature, including high and low temperatures, infrared crossover times, and effects of obscurants and CBRN. Some temperature considerations include:
953. What is considered when analyzing enemy forces during mission planning?
954. What questions does analyzing the enemy answer
955. What must leaders understand about S2 assets when determining enemy COA?
956. What must the leader understand about enemy force?
957. What gives the leaders the opportunity to determine patterns in enemy employment or troops and equipment?
958. What does the leader determine enemy capabilities based on?
959. Gaining complete understanding of the enemy's intentions can be difficult when his situation templates, composition, and disposition are unclear. What does this mean?
960. How do leaders determine how the enemy may fight?
961. What must the leader avoid when analyzing enemy forces?

962. What is the purpose of CCIRs?
963. Why do leaders study their own task organization?
964. Analysis of troops and support answers what questions?
965. What is one of the most critical aspects of mission analysis?
966. What is another important question leaders need to ask when analyzing the enemy?
967. What is the fifth mission variable of METT-TC?
968. What do leaders consider at all phases of mission planning?
969. What is a critical aspect to planning, preparation, and executing of missions?
970. What are civil considerations for mission planning?
971. What questions does analysis of civil considerations seek to answer?
972. What does the leader need to understand about human populations within the AO?
973. What are people?
974. Where does COA analysis begin?

975. What is the purpose of COA analysis?
976. How do units exploit the principles of speed and surprise?
977. Who should be included in reconnaissance efforts?
978. What actions might a leader's recons include?
979. What does the nature of reconnaissance depend on?
980. How does a COA get incorporated into an OPORD?
981. What is the purpose of an OPORD?
982. What is the final step of TLP? Why is it important for mission success?
983. What three tactical march techniques are employed during tactical road marches?
984. What is fundamental to success in close combat?
985. What does fire control require?
986. How does the infantry platoon achieve decisive results?
987. What determines the order in which enemy forces are engaged?



988. How is target overkill prevented?
989. What increases the probability of rapid enemy destruction or suppression?
990. How do units increase survivability?
991. At night, what enables the platoon to engage enemy forces at nearly the same ranges as during the day?
992. What do leaders initially develop plans based on?
993. How do leaders mass fires onto an enemy force?
994. What are the steps behind the fire control process?
995. How do infantry units achieve decisive effects on enemy forces?
996. What is crucial to engaging an enemy with direct fires?
997. A variety of situations will dictate shifting of fires. What are some examples?
998. Who plans direct fires?
999. What is a common means of employing fires?
1000. What are two useful means of distributing platoon fires?

1001. What is a TRP?

1002. Examples of TRP include what features and objects?

1003. What is an Engagement Area?

1004. What is a sector of fire? Why are sectors of fire used?

1005. What are means of designating sectors of fire?

1006. What is a direction of fire?

1007. What are means of designating a direction of fire?

1008. What are quadrants?

1009. What is a weapons safety posture?

1010. What are the three weapon control statuses?

1011. The three levels, in descending order of restrictiveness, are—

1012. What are the purposes behind engagement priorities?

1013. What are engagement techniques?

1014. The following engagement techniques are common in platoon operations:

1015. What is point fire?

1016. What is Area Fire?

1017. What is Simultaneous Fire?

1018. What is Alternating Fire?

1019. What is Observed Fire?

1020. What is Sequential Fire?

1021. What is Time of Suppression?

1022. What is Reconnaissance by Fire? Is the process of engaging possible enemy locations to elicit a tactical response, such as return fire or movement?

1023. What are fire patterns?

1024. What are the basic fire patterns?

1025. When may leaders initiate frontal fire?

1026. When may leaders initiate cross fire?
1027. When do leaders initiate depth fire?
1028. What is the purpose of a target array?
1029. What are fire commands?
1030. Unit fire commands include these elements, which are discussed in the following paragraphs:
1031. What is a range card?
1032. To prepare a range card, the individual Soldier or BFV gunner must know what information?
1033. Who is responsible for the preparation of range cards?
1034. Who makes copies of range cards?
1035. What does the PL do with the copies of sector sketches?
1036. As a minimum, what should the platoon sector sketch should show?
1037. Why do elements coordinate with one another?

1038. What actions are taken when a convoy reacts to an ambush?
1039. What are some COAs the convoy takes once clear of the kill zone?
1040. How do obstacles impact convoys? How can recon lower the impact of the obstacles?
1041. What occurs once the reconnaissance is complete?
1042. What actions are taken during a short halt on a convoy?
1043. How do soldiers process detainees?
1044. What is the role of the M249 in the platoon and squad?
1045. How are the types of M249 ammunition classified?
1046. Where are the medium machine guns found? What are the roles of the medium machine guns?
1047. How is M240B ammo classified?
1048. What are the characteristics of the M240L?
1049. How is the MK19 implemented by the platoon or squad?

1050. How is MK19 ammo classified?

1051. How does the M2A1 increase the capabilities of the squad and platoon?

1052. What is LOS?

1053. What is a burst?

1054. What is trajectory?

1055. What is maximum ordinate?

1056. What is a cone of fire?

1057. What is the beaten zone?

1058. What is the effective beaten zone?

1059. What occurs to the beaten zone as the range to the target increases?

1060. How does the length of the beaten zone vary?

1061. What is danger space?

1062. What are surface danger zones?

1063. Why were surface danger zones created?
1064. How are fires with respect to the ground classified?
1065. What is dead space?
1066. How do automatic weapons achieve grazing fire?
1067. When does plunging fire occur?
1068. What are fires with respect to the target?
1069. Where should leaders strive to position their gun teams?
1070. When does enfilade fire occur?
1071. When does frontal fire occur?
1072. What is flanking fire? When is flanking fire desirable?
1073. How is oblique fire achieved?
1074. What are fires with respect to the weapon?
1075. What is fixed fire?

1076. How does traversing fires disperse fires?
1077. How does searching distribute fires?
1078. When is swing travers fire employed?
1079. When is free gun fire employed?
1080. What does the application of fire consist of?
1081. What is considered the correct sight picture of a machine gun?
1082. What must the gunner ensure while firing?
1083. How do gunners most effectively engage targets?
1084. What is a gunner responsible for?
1085. What is the goal of machine gun implementation against aircraft?
1086. What determines how machine gun fire is applied? What are the three rates of fire used for automatic weapons?
1087. How is distributed fire delivered?
1088. What is the purpose of rapid rates of fire?



1089. What rate of fire is used once the enemy has been suppressed?
1090. How do gunners fire at the cyclic rate? Why is the cyclic rate used?
1091. Gunners have difficulty detecting and identifying targets during limited visibility. How does this impact the use of machine guns in limited visibility conditions?
1092. What is assault fire? Who uses assault fire? When is it used?
1093. What can gunners use overhead fire?
1094. What is the gunners rule? When can it be applied?
1095. When should overhead fire be used when the target range is over 850 meters?
1096. How are defilade positions beneficial to gunners?
1097. What is the purpose of predetermined fires?
1098. What is a sector of fire?
1099. What is the definition of final protective fires?
1100. What is a final protective line?

1101. What is the principal direction of fire?
1102. How is the extent of dead space and grazing fire determined?
1103. What is the primary sector of fire assigned to?
1104. What is the secondary sector of fire assigned to?
1105. How are base stakes used?
1106. Why does the gunner use the notched-stake or tree-crotch technique with the bipod mount?
1107. How is the horizontal log technique used?
1108. What is the definition of fire control? How are predetermined targets engaged?
1109. What are considerations for the oral fire control method?
1110. What are considerations for the usage of hand signals for fire control?
1111. What are examples of prearranged signals?
1112. How do leaders issue orders to individual soldiers?
1113. What must the leader ensure when using range cards for fire control?

1114. What are SOPs?

1115. Why are fire commands given?

1116. What is important to understand about fire commands?

1117. What are initial fire commands?

1118. What are the elements of a fire command?

1119. What is the purpose of the alert command?

1120. What is the purpose of the direction command?

1121. How does the leader orally communicate fire direction?

1122. How does the leader designate a small or obscure target?

1123. How can Tracer Ammunition be used to designate targets?

1124. How can Reference Points be used to designate obscure targets?

1125. What is the purpose of the target description?

1126. How is the target range announced?

1127. How is the Method of Fire communicated?
1128. How is the Command to Open Fire communicated?
1129. What is the purpose of subsequent fire commands?
1130. How are adjustments in direction and elevation given?
1131. What common hand and arm signals are used for fire control?
1132. Why are efficient and effective machine gun crews essential?
1133. What is the force structure of a weapon squad?
1134. What is the definition of security? What are the principal measures of security?
1135. The potential of air and ground attacks on the unit demands every possible precaution for maximum security while on the move. What does this mean?
1136. What do offensive missions result from?
1137. What fire keeps the enemy from returning fire during offensive operations?
1138. What capabilities does the machine gun bring to a unit?

1139. What rates of fire are employed by the base of fire element?
1140. What are considerations for the employment of machine guns for support by fire?
1141. What should happen if medium machine guns are employed in a maneuver element?
1142. How is the M249 to be used in the offense?
1143. How is the M240 to be used in the offense?
1144. How is the MK19 and M2 to be used in the offense?
1145. What does the platoon's defense center on?
1146. How is the M249 used in the defense?
1147. How is the M240 used in the defense?
1148. How are the MK19 and M2 used in the defense?
1149. What are SLMs used by the platoon and squad?
1150. What are the characteristics of SLMs?
1151. How do SLMs increase the combat power of a unit?

1152. How does the individual soldier use a SLM?
1153. What are the characteristics of the M136 AT4?
1154. What are the characteristics of the M72 LAW?
1155. What are the characteristics of the M72A3 LAW?
1156. What are the characteristics of the M72A7 LAW?
1157. What are the characteristics of the M141 BDM?
1158. What are CCMS?
1159. What are the characteristics of the Javelin?
1160. What is the role of the Javelin CCMS?
1161. What is the reusable portion of the Javelin system?
1162. What are the components of the Javelin missile?
1163. What are the components of the TOW weapon system?
1164. What are some of the different missile types of the TOW CCMS?

1165. What is the objective of the Army's warfighting doctrine?
1166. How do complex terrain and urban environments alter the nature of close combat?
1167. How are SLMs to be used in urban environments?
1168. What is the purpose of CCMS teams?
1169. How does the M141 BDM improve the capabilities of the infantry unit?
1170. What was the M141 BDM designed for?
1171. What are considerations for the urban employment of CCMS?
1172. How has vehicle armor improved in response to the development of AT weaponry?
1173. Where is the bulk of the armor placed on armored vehicles? What can be used to reduce the effectiveness of armored vehicles?
1174. What is required when AT weapons are used to defeat armored vehicles?
1175. What are the capabilities of SLM warheads?
1176. What AT platform is more effective against light armored vehicles?
1177. What are the four engagement methods for SLMs?

1178. What are considerations for a lone soldier engagement with an SLM?
1179. How do two or more shooters engage a single target?
1180. Why must TOW gunners be familiar with all TOW missile types?
1181. What are considerations for the use of AT weapons in antiarmor ambushes?
1182. How do CCMS contribute to the offense?
1183. What are considerations for planning antiarmor ambushes?
1184. How can reserve forces with SLMs be employed?
1185. What is the only SLM that is safe for use in enclosures?
1186. What requirements need to be met when firing SLMs indoors?
1187. What SLM platform can be fired from the Infantry fighting position?
1188. What factors should be considered before engaging targets with a TOW missile?
1189. What are the four types of obstacles on the battlefield?
1190. What are the main categories of obstacles?



1191. What are the characteristics of existing obstacles?
1192. How are reinforcing obstacles used?
1193. What is a land mine? How is a land mine used?
1194. What are examples of constructed obstacles?
1195. How do units create demolition obstacles?
1196. How are improvised obstacles made?
1197. What is suppression?
1198. What is the purpose of obscuration?
1199. Why do friendly forces secure reduction areas?
1200. What is the definition of reduction in terms of tactics?
1201. What criteria needs to be met for a breaching operation to be considered complete?
1202. How does the commander accomplish breaching fundamentals?
1203. What is the primary responsibility of the support force?

1204. What is the purpose of the breach force?
1205. What resources does the breach force need to be successful?
1206. What does the breach force use to cover lanes while the assault force is passing?
1207. How does the breach force secure itself from threat forces?
1208. How does the breach force accomplish its primary mission?
1209. Who is responsible for developing a breaching plan? What is the process for developing a breaching plan?
1210. What must units do as part of removing obstacles?
1211. What are three methods of minefield detection?
1212. Soldiers should visually inspect the terrain for what obstacle indicators?
1213. What is probing used for?
1214. What are the characteristics of electronic mine detection?
1215. What are the characteristics of the Bangalore torpedo?

1216. What is the APOBS?

1217. What are the characteristics of the M183 Satchel Charge?

1218. What are the characteristics of the M112 Charge?

1219. What is the Modernized Demolition Initiator (MDI)?

1220. What are the characteristics of Detonating Cord?

1221. What is the purpose of lane marking?

1222. How do you reduce a wire obstacle?

1223. What is it important to know how to efficiently employ obstacle reduction techniques?

1224. Why is breach location important?

1225. What are Mouseholes?

1226. What are considerations for the use of Expedient Reduction Methods?

1227. What are considerations for breaching rooms with Windows and Restrictive Entrances?

1228. What are the characteristics of mechanical obstacle reduction?

1229. What are the characteristics of ballistic obstacle reduction?
1230. When are BFVs and artillery pieces viable methods of breaching?
1231. When is the M500/M26 shotgun used for breaching?
1232. What are RLEMs? When are they viable breaching methods?
1233. What types of shotgun rounds can be used for breaching?
1234. What are the target points when breaching a door?
1235. What actions are taken if assault team members encounter a door to a follow on room immediately after a breach?
1236. What is one of the most difficult breaching operations to conduct?
1237. How are explosive charges used when reducing obstacles?
1238. How should explosives be used to increase effectiveness?
1239. What are methods of cutting metal reinforcing rods in concrete reinforcements?
1240. How can leaders ensure optimal use of explosive charges for door breaching?

1241. How do you build a general purpose charge?
1242. How are general purpose charges placed?
1243. How do you construct a rubber band charge?
1244. How do you place a rubber band charge?
1245. What is a flexible linear charge? How is it made?
1246. What must be considered when using explosives during breaching operations?
1247. What procedures help the platoon and squad safely deal with IEDs?
1248. What does IED detection depend on?
1249. What is the presence of IEDs or nuisance mines indicated by?
1250. How is reducing IEDS and nuisance mines accomplished?
1251. What are obstacles used for?
1252. What is a primary concern of the platoon and squad in the defense?
1253. How does the platoon use obstacles in the offense?

1254. How does the platoon/squad use obstacles in the defense?
1255. What is a mine? How can mines be deployed?
1256. How are mines and munitions deployed?
1257. What are some of the regulations for U.S. use of mines?
1258. How are land mines deployed?
1259. What are SCATMINES?
1260. What are the characteristics and capabilities of the MOPMS?
1261. What are the characteristics of conventional mines?
1262. What mines are used by U.S. forces?
1263. What mines are used by U.S. forces on the Korean peninsula?
1264. What are the characteristics of the M18A1 claymore?
1265. What is the M4 SLAM?
1266. What is the Hornet? What is it capable of?

1267. How may the platoon or squad employ wire defenses?

1268. What is the most common wire entanglement that a platoon may build?

1269. How are concertina obstacles constructed?

1270. Where are concertina roadblocks placed?

1271. Where is tanglefoot used?

1272. What are the MOPP levels?

1273. What are considerations for making MOPP reduction decisions?

1274. What are unmasking procedures when M256 kits are available?

1275. What are unmasking procedures when a M256/M256A1 kit is unavailable?