CHAPTER II

INFANTRY

The Infantry promotional exams cover the duties and responsibilities of personnel of the rifle squad, platoon and company; and some topics taken from the Infantry Basic and Advance NCO Career Courses.

It is desired that soldiers, who are basically Infantry, should master their duties and responsibilities to enhance their technical and tactical proficiency.

It is our hope that this reviewer will assist the Infantry personnel in passing the exams.
INDORSEMENT

The conduct of Promotional Examinations (PROMEX) is one of the recent projects of the Philippine Army. It intends to reinforce the skills and knowledge of the soldier in line with his military career.

It is an honor to indorse the PROMEX for Enlisted Personnel of the Philippine Army for Infantry because it helps the soldiers become more professional and skillful. The PROMEX contains all valuable information necessary to increase the knowledge of soldiers on the military profession.

It is envisioned that the reviewer will provide the impetus for the Infantrymen, particularly the soldiers to master their craft, not only for purposes of passing the promotional exams but on a wider spectrum – that of learning, experience and application and eventually in winning wars for the Philippine Army.

To the Infantrymen - Let’s find, fix, fight and finish them!

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Chief of Infantry
Topics for Review

1. Army Operation
2. Fundamentals of Offense
3. Fundamentals of Defense
4. Retrograde Operations
5. AFP Counter Insurgency Operations
6. Civil-Military Operations
7. Peacekeeping Operations
8. Combating Terrorism
9. CSS In The Infantry Battalion (L)
10. Infantry-Armor Operations
11. Fire Support System (Fire Support)
12. Fire Support System (Naval Gunfire Support)
13. Fire Support System (Close Air Support Operations)
14. Intro to Intelligence System
15. Troop Leading Procedure
16. Staff Functions, Responsibilities & Procedure
17. Combat Plans And Orders
18. Overlay Techniques
19. Signal Communications
20. Engineer Combat Support
21. Unit Organizational Supply Procedures
22. First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation
23. Military Benefits / Privileges
24. Weapons Training
25. Ammunition/Explosives Ammunition
26. Cover and Concealment
27. Field Craft and Survival
28. Field Fortification
29. Squad/Platoon Mission Tactics Training
30. Patrolling
31. Marksmanship Training
Sample Questions

A. ARMY OPERATIONS

1. In Army Operations, __________ involves generation, evaluation, consolidation, validation and formalization of doctrines.
   a. Doctrine Development  
   b. Human Resource Development  
   c. Operational Development  
   d. Base and Support System

2. In Army Operations, __________ means to prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and concise orders to ensure thorough understanding.
   a. Principle of Surprise  
   b. Principle of Simplicity  
   c. Principle of Security  
   d. Population Support

B. FUNDAMENTALS OF OFFENSE

3. In forms of the tactical offensive operations, _______ is the offensive operation conducted to develop the situation and to establish or regain contact.
   a. Movement to Contact  
   b. Attack  
   c. Exploitation  
   d. Pursuit

4. In forms of the tactical offensive operations, _______ is the offensive operation against the retreating enemy forces. This simply means running after the enemy.
   a. Movement to Contact  
   b. Attack  
   c. Exploitation  
   d. Pursuit

C. FUNDAMENTALS OF DEFENSE

5. In defensive techniques, _______ is a technique that provides the most freedom of action to a unit.
   a. Mobile  
   b. Defense in Sector  
   c. Defense from a Battle Position  
   d. Area Defense

6. In defensive techniques, _______ is a technique that assigns a general location and orientation of forces on the ground from which units defend.
   a. Mobile  
   b. Defense in Sector  
   c. Defense from a Battle Position  
   d. Area Defense

D. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

7. In types of Retrograde Operations, _______ is an operation in which a force trades space for time avoiding decisive engagement and inflicting maximum destruction on the enemy.
   a. Delay  
   b. Withdrawal  
   c. Retirement  
   d. Degrees of Risk

8. In types of Retrograde Operations, _______ is an operation where a force in contact with enemy frees itself for a new mission.
   a. Delay  
   b. Withdrawal  
   c. Retirement  
   d. Degrees of Risk

E. AFP COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS

9. In AFP COIN Operations, _______ are those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by the government to defeat subversive insurgents.
   a. Insurgency  
   b. Counter-insurgency  
   c. Internal Defense and Development  
   d. Lambat “Bitag”
10. In AFP COIN Operations, ______ integrates military and civilian programs for the security and development of the community.

   a. Insurgency
   b. Counter-insurgency
   c. Internal Defense and Development Concept (IDAD)
   d. Lambat “Bitag”

F. CIVIL- MILITARY OPERATIONS

11. The purpose of ______ is to demoralize the enemy by causing dissension and unrest among its ranks.

   a. COIN Operations         c. Psychological Operations
   b. Public Affairs          d. Civil Affairs

12. In the fundamentals of CMO, _____ target the public to gain its support.

   a. COIN Operations         c. Psychological Operations
   b. Public Affairs          d. Civil Affairs

G. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

13. The type of technique in Peacekeeping Operations which emphasizes diplomatic activities is ____.

   a. Observation               c. Patrolling
   b. Negotiation and Mediation d. Investigation of Complaints

14. In Peacekeeping Operations, ______ is the mandate or changing circumstances which require the peacekeeper to undertake additional tasks which often are implied.

   a. Observation               c. Patrolling
   b. Surveillance and Supervision d. Implied Tasks

H. COMBATING TERRORISM

15. In Combating Terrorism, _____ is usually an overt seizure of one or more people to gain publicity, concessions, or ransom in return for the release of the hostage/s.

   a. Seizure          c. Hostage Taking
   b. Sabotage         d. Kidnapping

16. In the Terrorist Tactics, _____ is usually a covert action and the perpetrators may not make themselves known for sometime.

   a. Seizure          c. Hostage Taking
   b. Sabotage         d. Kidnapping

I. CSS IN THE INFANTRY BATTALION (L)

17. In the Infantry Battalion (Light), the Combat Service Support elements of the battalion include the support platoon and medical platoon.

   a. True               b. False

18. In Combat Service Support of the Infantry Battalion (Light), ______ provides supply and transportation support to the battalion.

   a. Mortar Platoon       c. Medical Platoon
   b. Support Platoon      d. Intel Platoon
J. INFANTRY-ARMOR OPERATIONS

19. It is the movement of Infantry-Armor Teams, wherein the team moves in column with a space between platoons.
   a. Traveling overwatch  c. Traveling
   b. Bounding overwatch  d. None of these

20. In Armor Operations, in the ________, the tanks and mechanized infantry platoon are cross attached.
   a. Battalion Task Force (TF)  c. Brigade Task Force (TF)
   b. Company Team  d. Both a & c

K. FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM (FIRE SUPPORT)

21. In the organization of the fundamentals of Fire Support, the _______ may be in Direct Support (DS) to the maneuver Brigades.
   a. Hq & Hq Btry  c. 155mm Howitzer Battery
   b. Field Artillery Battalion  d. FA Regiment

22. In the organization of the fundamentals of Fire Support, _____ is in the General Support (GS) of the Division.
   a. Hq & Hq Btry  c. 155mm Howitzer Battery
   b. Field Artillery Battalion  d. FA Regiment

L. FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM (NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT)

23. In Naval gunfire support, ___________ is employing smoke projectiles, delivered to obscure the enemy’s vision of friendly units and their deployment, movement or maneuvers.
   a. Close Supporting Fire  c. Harassing Fire
   b. Screening Fire  d. Interdiction Fire

24. In Naval gunfire support, _________ is formally planned and executed against target of known location.
   a. Opportunity Fire  c. Prearranged or Scheduled Fire
   b. Call for Fire  d. All of the above

M. FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM (CLOSE AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS)

25. In Close air support operations, it is utilized for air support mission requirements which can be anticipated sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and prior planning.
   a. Preplanned Request  c. Immediate Request
   b. Call for Fire  d. Hand & Arm Signal

26. In Close air support operations, it is utilized for air support mission requirements of immediate urgency which are not identified or anticipated sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and planning.
   a. Preplanned Request  c. Immediate Request
   b. IMPACT (Sound)  d. Hand and Arm Signal

N. INTRO TO INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

27. ____ are persons, events or actions which information about the enemy, weather of terrain is derived.
   a. Information  c. Sources of information
   b. Intelligence  d. Collection Agency
28. _____ refers to unevaluated materials of every description that was derived from observation, communication, reports, rumors, imagery and other source from which intelligence is produced.
   a. Information  
   b. Intelligence  
   c. Source of information  
   d. Collection Agency

O. TROOP LEADING PROCEDURE

29. In Troop Leading Procedure, _______ are conducted to help a unit gain agility, ensure synchronization, increase initiative, and improve the depth of a force through practice.
   a. Brief backs  
   b. First Brief backs  
   c. Rehearsals  
   d. Second Brief backs

30. The 7th step in Troop Leading Procedure is?
   a. Complete Plan  
   b. Issue Order  
   c. Conduct Reconnaissance  
   d. Initiate Movement

P. STAFF FUNCTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES & PROCEDURES

31. In the Staff Functions and Procedures, the _______ assists the commander by coordinating the plans, activities and operations of the command.
   a. Coordinating Staff Group  
   b. Special Staff Group  
   c. Personnel Staff Group  
   d. All of the above

32. In the Staff Functions and Procedures, _____ work under the immediate control of the commander and assists him directly.
   a. Coordinating Staff  
   b. Special Staff  
   c. Personal Staff  
   d. None of the above

Q. COMBAT PLANS AND ORDERS

33. In Combat Plans and Orders, _______ is a directive issued by higher unit to subordinate unit in order to effect the coordinated execution of a specific operation.
   a. Fragmentary Orders (FRAGO)  
   b. Operation Orders (OPORD)  
   c. Orders  
   d. Warning Orders

34. In Combat Plans and Orders, ____ an abbreviated form of an OPORD used to make changes in missions of units and to inform these units of the changes in tactical situation.
   a. Fragmentary Orders (FRAGO)  
   b. Operation Orders (OPORD)  
   c. Orders  
   d. Warning Orders

R. OVERLAY TECHNIQUES

35. In Overlay Techniques, _______ is that position between the line of departure and the objective from which forces assault the objective.
   a. Assault Position (AP)  
   b. Zone of Attack  
   c. Probable Line of Deployment  
   d. Battle Position (BP)

36. In Overlay Techniques, _____ is a defensive location oriented on the most likely enemy avenue of approach from which a unit may defend or attack.
   a. Assault Position (AP)  
   b. Zone of Attack  
   c. Probable Line of Deployment  
   d. Battle Position (BP)
S. SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

37. In principles of the Signal Communication, the principle of ______ provides that the commander of a superior or higher unit is responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of signal communication to subordinates or lower units.
   a. Superior to Subordinate  c. Lateral Communication
   b. Supporting to Supported  d. Internal Communication

38. In principles of the Signal Communication, ______ means that the commander of a unit that is assigned a supporting mission is responsible for the installation, operation and maintenance of signal communication to the supported units.
   a. Superior to Subordinate  c. Lateral Communication
   b. Supporting to Supported  d. Internal Communication

T. ENGINEER COMBAT SUPPORT

39. In Engineer Combat Support, ______ are activities undertaken to provide concealment and protection from the effects of enemy weapons.
   a. Topographic Engineering  c. Survivability Support
   b. Sustainment Engineering  d. Counter-mobility Support

40. In Engineer Combat Support, ______ involves the construction, repair and maintenance of lines of communication, and construction and repair of logistics facilities.
   a. Topographic Engineering  c. Survivability Support
   b. Sustainment Engineering  d. Counter-mobility Support

U. UNIT ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPLY PROCEDURE

41. In Coy CSS, what class of supply are the Medical and Dental Items?
   a. Class II  c. Class IV
   b. Class VII  d. Class VIII

42. The Type of Supply Distribution of the Coy CCS, where the supplies are delivered directly to the user unit.
   a. Unit Distribution  c. Throughput Distribution
   b. Supply Point Distribution  d. Supply Economy

V. FIRST AID, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

43. In First Aid, _______ is a procedure for causing the air to flow into and out of the lungs of a person when normal or natural breathing is inadequate or has ceased.
   a. Fracture  c. Shock
   b. Dressing  d. Artificial Respiration

44. In First Aid, ______ is a state or condition wherein there is not enough or adequate blood supplies to the vital tissues and organs.
   a. Fracture  c. Shock
   b. Dressing  d. Artificial Respiration

W. MILITARY BENEFITS / PRIVILEGES

45. In Military Benefits/Privileges, _____ is 25% of the base pay to all military personnel who are assigned with the major AFP schools, and are performing actual teaching and training management.
   b. Specialist Pay  d. Instructor Duty Pay
46. In Military Benefits/Privileges, ______ is given to enlisted personnel who have demonstrated or acquired added skills or specialization and are entitled to receive it according to the grades or class or rating awarded to them.
   a. Radiation Pay  
   b. Specialist Pay  
   c. Hazardous Pay  
   d. Instructor Duty Pay

X. WEAPONS TRAINING

47. What do you call the part of an M16A1 rifle which protects the upper receiver from foreign matter and kept closed when weapon is not in use.
   a. Charging Handle  
   b. Rear Sight  
   c. Ejection Port Cover  
   d. Shoulder gun stock assembly

48. What do you call the part of an M14 rifle which is used to adjust the opening of the gas port when the rifle is used for grenade launching.
   a. Spindle Valve  
   b. Hinged  
   c. Flash Suppressor  
   d. Selector and bipod

Y. AMMUNITION/EXPLOSIVES AMMUNITION

49. In hand and rifle grenade, ______ is a chemical device that produces smoke or brilliant light as it burns, and it is used for signaling or illuminating.
   a. Grenade  
   b. Pyrotechnic  
   c. Hand Grenade  
   d. All of the above

50. In Types of Grenades, ____ is used to provide illumination of terrain and targets.
   a. Chemicals  
   b. Illuminating  
   c. Offensive  
   d. Fragmentation

Z. COVER AND CONCEALMENT

51. In Cover and Concealment, ______ is a measure you take to conceal yourself, equipment and position from the enemy observation.
   a. Cover  
   b. Concealment  
   c. Camouflaging  
   d. Camouflage

52. In Cover and Concealment, are ways on how to pass obstacles during night time.
   a. Avoid obstacles whenever possible.  
   b. You may pass over and under wire  
   c. Both a & b  
   d. None of the above

AA. FIELD CRAFT AND SURVIVAL

53. In Field Craft and Survival, the sixth letter “V” in the keywords for SURVIVAL stands for ______.
   a. Visibility  
   b. Vegetation  
   c. Valor  
   d. Value Living

54. The psychological condition to overcome in order to survive in the Field Craft and Survival is ______. It will be eliminated when you know how to get water, food, and proper ways to travel through knowledge on terrain.
   a. Fear of your own weakness  
   b. Fear of people  
   c. Fear of discomfort  
   d. Fear of the unknown
BB. FIELD FORTIFICATION

55. In Basic requirements for Field Fortification, _____ should be provided against hazards to obtain maximum protection. Excavation should be as small as possible.

   a. Employment of Weapons   b. Protection   c. Simplicity and Economy   d. Improve the use of fortifications

56. In Types of Field Fortification, ____ are normally constructed by combat units occupying the position in contact with the enemy when time and materials are limited.


CC. SQUAD/PLATOON MISSION TACTICS TRAINING

Ambush

57. In the Types of Ambush Formations, _____ is the form employed most frequently along the trail, road, and river.

   a. Line Ambush   b. L-Type Ambush   c. V-Type Ambush   d. Hasty Ambush

58. In the Types of Ambush Formations, ____ is conducted when the ambusher and the targets are in different elevations to prevent cross fire.

   a. Line Ambush   b. L-Type Ambush   c. V-Type Ambush   d. Hasty Ambush

Raids

59. In the key elements of a successful of raid, _____ is best achieved by attacking, when the enemy least expects, and when visibility is poor.

   a. Surprise   b. Firepower   c. Violence   d. Both a & c

60. In the conduct of raid, _____ is to provide clearer picture of the enemy and on what they are going to do in the Battlefield.


DD. PATROLLING

Fundamentals of Patrolling

61. In the organization of Reconnaissance Patrol, the duty of the _____ is to assist in navigation by ensuring that the lead fire team leader remains on course at all times.

   a. Aid and Litter Team   b. Surveillance Team   c. Compass Man   d. Pace Man

62. In the organization of Tracking Patrol, _____ provides security for the squad leader, RATELO and pace man and also provides rear and flank security.

   a. Demolition Team   b. Security Team   c. Tracking Team   d. Search Team
EE. MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

63. In the Steady Position of the Fundamentals of Marksmanship, _____ is when the butt of the rifle is placed in the pocket of the firing shoulder.

   a. Rifle Butt Position   c. Firing Elbow Placement
   b. Firing Handgrip       d. Non-Firing Elbow

64. In Combat Firing Positions of the Fundamentals of Marksmanship, the _____ position allows the soldier to obtain the height necessary to observe many target areas.

   a. Standing Firing Position
   b. Kneeling Supported Firing Position
   c. Kneeling Unsupported Firing Position
   d. Prone Firing Position

---GOOD LUCK---
Topics for Review

1. Army Operations
2. Fundamentals of Offense
3. Fundamentals of Defense
4. Retrograde Operations
5. AFP Counter-Insurgency Operations
6. Civil-Military Operations
7. Peacekeeping Operations
8. Combating Terrorism
9. Infantry Operations - Infantry Battalion (Light)
10. Maneuver System (Infantry - Armor Operations)
11. Fire Support System (Fire Support)
12. Fire Support System (Naval Gunfire Support)
13. Fire Support System (Close Air Support Operations
14. Fundamentals of Intelligence System
15. Command and Control (Troop Leading Procedure)
16. Staff Functions, Responsibilities & Procedures
17. Combat Plans and Orders
18. Overlay Techniques
19. Signal Communication
20. Engineer Combat Support
21. Unit Organizational Supply Procedures
22. First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation
23. Military Benefits / Privileges
24. Weapons Training
25. Ammunition/Explosives Ammunition
26. Cover And Concealment
27. Field Craft and Survival
28. Field Fortification
29. Ambush
30. Raid
31. Patrolling
32. Marksmanship Training
33. Infantry Rifle Squad
Sample Questions

A. ARMY OPERATIONS

1. In Tenets of Army Operations, which fundamental of operations mentions that initiative is never allowing the enemy to recover from the initial shock of attack?
   a. In the Offense c. In Battle
   b. In the Defense d. In Operations other than War

2. In Tenets of Army Operations, what type of initiative implies, quickly turning the tables against the attacker?
   a. In the Offense c. In Battle
   b. In the Defense d. In Operations other than War

B. FUNDAMENTALS OF OFFENSE

3. In Fundamentals of offense, what are its purposes?
   a. To defeat, destroy, or neutralize the enemy forces.
   b. To secure decisive plan.
   c. To gain information.
   d. All of the above

4. In Fundamentals of offense, _______ is by striking the enemy at a time or place or in manner for which it is not physically or mentally ready.
   a. Surprise c. Audacity
   b. Concentration d. Tempo

C. FUNDAMENTALS OF DEFENSE

5. In Fundamentals of defense, _____ is to destroy high-payoff targets vital to the attacker and interrupt or deny vital enemy operating system.
   a. Deep Operations
   b. Reconnaissance and Security Operations
   c. Close Operations/Defensive Operations in MBA
   d. Rear Operations

6. In Fundamentals of defense, _______ is to protect the force and sustain combat operations
   a. Deep Operations
   b. Reconnaissance and Security Operations
   c. Close Operations/Defensive Operations in MBA
   d. Rear Operations

D. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

7. In Planning Considerations in Retrograde Operations, _____ is made early, likely avenues of approach are located, and plans made to deny their use to the enemy.
   a. River Crossing c. Limited Visibility
   b. MOUT d. Recon & Selection of Delay Positions

8. In Planning Considerations in Retrograde Operations, ______ must give priority to any obstacles that might have to be breached or crossed such as a river.
   a. River Crossing c. Limited Visibility
   b. MOUT d. Recon & Selection of Delay Positions
E. AFP COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATIONS

9. In AFP COIN Operations, ________ is an organized armed political struggle whose goal may be the seizure of power through revolutionary takeover and replacement of existing government.

   a. Insurgency
   b. Counter-insurgency
   c. Internal Defense and Development (IDAD)
   d. Lambat “Bitag”

10. In AFP COIN Operations, __________ are those military, paramilitary, political, economic, psychological, and civic actions taken by the government to defeat subversive insurgents.

   a. Insurgency
   b. Counter-insurgency
   c. Internal Defense and Development (IDAD)
   d. Lambat “Bitag”

F. CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS

11. In Principles of CMO, the principle of _______, is to gain popular support and weaken the enemies’ will to resist.

   a. Objective    c. Mass
   b. Offensive     d. Economy of Force

12. In Principles of CMO, the principle of ______ can be used to demoralize the enemy while the force is conducting an attack.

   a. Objective    c. Mass
   b. Offensive     d. Economy of Force

G. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

13. _______ is the peacekeeper’s primary responsibility and which the basic requirement is to monitor anything that happens within his area.

   a. Observation    c. Patrolling
   b. Surveillance and Supervision  d. Investigation of Complaints

14. ______ is a key factor in most peacekeeping operations and it is well planned and executed.

   a. Observation    c. Patrolling
   b. Surveillance and Supervision  d. Investigation of Complaints

H. COMBATING TERRORISM

15. The National Program in Combating Terrorism provides the key to both Anti-Terrorism and Counter Terrorism programs, and the ability to recognize, analyze and move against a terrorist threat depends upon the effectiveness of its ________ apparatus.

   a. Intelligence    c. Information
   b. Security    d. All of the above

16. In our function in the National Program in Combating Terrorism, ______is the context of the national program to combat terrorists to include both anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism.

   a. Intelligence    c. Information
   b. Security    d. All of the above
I. INFANTRY OPERATIONS - INFANTRY BATTALION (LIGHT)

17. In the Infantry Battalion (Light), the Hqs and Hqs Coy (HHC) provides command and control, combat support and combat service support to the Battalion.

   a. True  
   b. False

18. In the Infantry Battalion (Light), the Combat Support elements are:

   a. Mortar Platoon  
   b. Intel Platoon

J. MANEUVER SYSTEM (INFANTRY - ARMOR OPERATIONS)

19. In the Fundamental Concept of Organization for Combat in Armor Operations, __________ is a combined arms team formed around a battalion.

   a. Battalion Task Force (TF)  
   b. Division Task Force (DTF)

20. In the Fundamental Concept of Organization for Combat in Armor Operations, __________ is a combined arms team formed around a company.

   a. Battalion Task Force (TF)  
   b. Company Team

K. FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM (FIRE SUPPORT)

21. In fundamentals of fire support, _________ are fires that engage enemy troops, weapons, or position that are threatening or can threaten the force in either the attack or defense.

   a. Close Support Fires  
   b. Counter Fires

22. In fundamentals of fire support, _______ are fires that attack the enemy’s indirect fire systems, to include mortar, artillery, air defense, missile and rocket systems, observation posts, and field artillery command and control facilities.

   a. Close Support Fires  
   b. Close/Counter Fires

L. FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM (NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT)

23. In Naval gunfire support, _______ are gunfire delivered on objectives not in the immediate vicinity of own forces (within 600 yards of friendly troops) to further their current and future efforts in that vicinity or to reduce the effectiveness of the enemy in that area.

   a. Close Supporting Fire  
   b. Deep Supporting Fire

24. In Naval gunfire support, _______ are intermittent gunfire delivered on roads, road junctions, railroads, canals, rivers, airfields, or other channeled routes of communication to prevent free and uninterrupted use of them by the enemy.

   a. Close Supporting Fire  
   b. Deep Supporting Fire

M. FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM (CLOSE AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS)

25. In Close Air Support Operations, __________ is a type of aerial method of adjustment in which the point of impact of the rocket/bomb is used as a reference to adjust.

   a. Preplanned Request  
   b. IMPACT (Observed)
26. In Close Air Support Operations, ________ is a type of aerial method of adjustment used if the Forward Air Guide is unable to observe the point of impact.

   a. Preplanned Request       c. IMPACT (Observe)
   b. IMPACT (Sound)           d. Hand & Arm Signal

N. FUNDAMENTALS OF INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

27. In Fundamentals of Intelligence, what are the four (4) phases of Intelligence Cycle?

   a. Planning, Collection of Information, Processing, Dissemination
   b. Planning, Justification, Execution, Accountability
   c. Planning, Programming, Review, Analysis
   d. None of the above

28. It is the end product resulting from the evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation of information.

   a. Tactics                   c. Intersection
   b. Intelligence              d. Operation

O. COMMAND AND CONTROL (TROOP LEADING PROCEDURE)

29. It is the process a leader goes through to prepare his unit to accomplish a tactical mission.

   a. Troop Leading Procedure   c. Emergency Procedure
   b. Standard Operating Procedure d. None of the above

30. The first step in every troop leading procedure is ____________.

   a. Complete Plan             c. Issue Warning Order
   b. Issue the Order           d. Receive the mission

P. STAFF FUNCTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES & PROCEDURES

31. In Staff Function and Procedures, ________ provides processing and transmission of information and orders necessary for effective command and control.

   a. Command and Control Process
   b. Command and Control Facilities
   c. Command and Control Organization
   d. All of the above

32. In Staff Function and Procedures, ________ are procedures and techniques that include records, reporting system, and briefing which support the decision-making process.

   a. Command and Control Process
   b. Command and Control Facilities
   c. Command and Control Organization
   d. All of the above

Q. COMBAT PLANS AND ORDERS

33. In Combat Plans and Orders, ________ gives extracts from more detailed orders which change previous orders.

   a. Fragmentary Orders         c. Operation Orders
   b. Administrative/Logistics Orders d. Warning Orders

34. In Combat Plans and Orders, ________ pertains to strategic or tactical operations and combat service support of tactical operations.

   a. Combat Orders             c. Routine Orders
   b. Operations Orders         d. Warning Orders
R. OVERLAY TECHNIQUES

35. In Overlay Techniques, a ________ is a predetermined point on the ground used as a means of coordinating friendly movement.
   a. start point  c. release point
   b. contact point  d. checkpoint

36. In Overlay Techniques, ________ is a tracing on translucent paper graphics from a situation map representing the situation at the time the overlay was made.
   a. Marginal Information  c. GESCON Techniques
   b. Military Symbols  d. Operation Overlay

S. SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

37. In Signal Communication, ______ call pertains to a concept of establishing communication whereby the calling station uses the individual call sign of called station.
   a. Single  b. Collective
   b. Multiple  d. Individual

38. In Signal Communication, the_____ can provide adequate and satisfactory means of communication where administrative details can be transmitted.
   a. Passing of Information  c. Fire Direction and Control
   b. Administrative net  d. Logistics

T. ENGINEER COMBAT SUPPORT

39. In Engineer Combat Support, ______ is the support measures/activities undertaken to delay, impede enemy movement.
   a. Topographic Engineering  c. Survivability
   b. Sustainment Engineering  d. Counter-mobility

40. In Engineer Combat Support, ________ pertains to the construction repair and maintenance of lines of communication, and construction and repair of logistics facilities.
   a. Topographic Engineering  c. Survivability
   b. Sustainment Engineering  d. Counter-mobility

U. UNIT ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPLY PROCEDURE

41. In Coy CSS, what class of supply does food and subsistence/ration belong?
   a. Class I  c. Class III
   b. Class II  d. Class IV

42. In Coy CSS (classification of supplies), ______ are supplies acquired by means of purchase other than from appropriated funds or reimbursed fund of the AFP.
   a. Expendable Supplies  c. Non-Republic Supplies
   b. Non - Expendable Supplies  d. Republic Supplies

V. FIRST AID, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

43. In First Aid, ________ is an emergency or temporary care given to a person who becomes suddenly ill or injured before the services of the physician is obtained.
   a. Self-Aid  c. First Aider
   b. First Aid  d. Wound
44. In Hygiene and Sanitation, care to one self is called ____.
   a. Self-Aid       b. First Aider
   b. First Aid      d. Wound

W. MILITARY BENEFITS / PRIVILEGES

45. In Military Benefits/Privileges, ________ is the term used for the financial benefits prescribed by law for certain military rank, grade or civilian position of personnel in the AFP.
   a. Pay and Allowances   c. 1st Quencena
   b. Collateral Entitlement d. 2nd Quencana

46. In Military Benefits/Privileges, ________ refer to other monthly benefits given aside from the regular pay and allowances.
   a. Pay and Allowances   c. 1st Quencena
   b. Collateral Entitlements d. 2nd Quencana

X. WEAPONS TRAINING

47. A part of M16A1 rifle is the _______ which may be moved up or down to zero the rifle.
   a. Front Sight Post   c. Flash Suppressor
   b. Receiver          d. Shoulder Gun Stock Assembly

48. The distance by which the average soldier can effectively engage a target, normally at 460 meters is known as the ________.
   a. Maximum effective range   c. Pounds per square inch
   b. Minimum effective range   d. Muzzle velocity

Y. AMMUNITION/EXPLOSIVES AMMUNITION

49. In Hand and Rifle Grenade, a ________ is a small offensive or defensive ordnance item originally designed to be thrown by hand.
   a. grenade       c. rifle grenade
   b. pyrotechnic   d. all of the above

50. In types of Grenades, ________ is a type of grenade which is used to produce casualties by high velocity projection of fragments.
   a. chemicals     c. illuminating
   b. offensive      d. fragmentation

Z. COVER AND CONCEALMENT

51. In Cover and Concealment, ________ is the protection from the enemies’ hostile fire and could be natural and artificial.
   a. Cover          c. Camouflaging
   b. Concealment    d. None of the above

52. In Cover and Concealment, ________ is the protection from the enemy observation.
   a. Cover          c. Camouflaging
   b. Concealment    d. None of the above
AA. FIELD CRAFT AND SURVIVAL

53. In Field Craft and Survival, the fourth letter “V” in the keywords for SURVIVAL stands for.
   a. Visibility            c. Vanquish fear and panic
   b. Vegetation           d. Viva

54. _______ which is a psychological condition to overcome in order to survive will be eliminated by proper training and briefing.
   a. Fear of your own weakness  c. Fear of discomfort
   b. Fear of people              d. Fear of the unknown

BB. FIELD FORTIFICATION

55. In basic requirements for field fortification, _______ dictates the use of available materials in the battlefield and must be rationalized:
   a. Employment of Weapons
   b. Protection
   c. Simplicity and Economy
   d. Development to improve the use of fortification

56. _______ are structures erected or measures made to strengthen a military position against enemy attack in the battlefield.
   a. Leisure Time Fortification  c. Reinforcements
   b. Field Fortification           d. None of the above

CC. AMBUSH

57. _______ is a type of ambush, which supports only one killing zone, and is conducted when there is only one passage point of the enemy, or the passage point of the enemy is identified.
   a. Point Ambush            c. Far Ambush
   b. Area Ambush             d. Near Ambush

58. _______ is a classification of ambush, where the attacking force is located within the assaulting distance, whose intent is to destroy the equipment and personnel of the enemy.
   a. Point Ambush            c. Far Ambush
   b. Area Ambush             d. Near Ambush

DD. RAID

59. Before the conduct of raid, _______ is conducted by movement leaders in order to check the personnel involved, individual equipment and crew-served weapons.
   a. Checking of Equipment & Personnel
   b. Briefing
   c. Movement to AA
   d. Crossing of LD/LC to ORP

60. In the conduct of raid, the operating troops conduct _______ for assembly, consolidation, planning and coordination with other troops.
   a. Checking of Equipment & Personnel  c. Movement to AA
   b. Briefing                           d. Crossing of LD/LC to ORP
EE. PATROLLING

61. ________ is conducted to gather information or to destroy the enemy.
   a. Patrol  c. March
   b. Bivouac d. None of the above

62. ________ is a type of patrol conducted to gather information about the enemy.
   a. Patrol  c. Combat Patrol
   b. Reconnaissance Patrol d. None of the above

FF. MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

63. What are the four fundamentals of marksmanship?
   a. Steady Position, Aiming, Breath Control, Trigger Squeeze
   b. Breath, relax, aim, slack, squeeze
   c. Alignment, picture, target, squeeze
   d. None of the above

64. Proper ________, is aligning front sight, rear sight and the firer’s eye on the target.
   a. Steady position  c. Breath control
   b. Aiming d. Trigger squeeze

GG. INFANTRY RIFLE SQUAD

65. In rifle squad/platoon organization, he is responsible for all the infantry squad does or fails to do.
   a. Squad Leader  c. Grenadier
   b. Fire Team Leader d. Auto Rifleman

---GOOD LUCK---
Topics for Review

1. Fundamentals of Offense
2. Fundamentals of Defense
3. Retrograde Operations
4. AFP Counter-Insurgency Operations
5. Civil-Military Operations
6. Combating Terrorism
7. Infantry Operations – Infantry Battalion (Light)
8. Armor Operations
9. Fire Support
10. Naval Gunfire Support
11. Close Air Support Operations
12. Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield
13. GESCON
14. Decision-Making Process
15. Staff Functions, Responsibilities and Procedures
16. Combat Plans and Orders
17. Overlay Techniques
18. Signal Communication
19. Duties and Responsibilities of a Platoon Sergeant
20. Engineer Combat Support
21. Battalion/ Brigade CSS
22. Mess Management
23. Company Administration
24. Army Maintenance System
25. Weapons Update
26. Peacekeeping Operations
Sample Questions

A. FUNDAMENTALS OF OFFENSE

1. In Fundamentals of Offensive Operations, the effort is to ________ when a force is not in contact with the enemy and when the enemy is attempting to move toward or away from the force.
   a. gain and maintain contact
   b. develop the situation
   c. exploit known enemy weaknesses
   d. seize or control key terrain

2. In Fundamentals of Offensive Operations, to _______ gives advantage to observation, concealment, command and fields of fire.
   a. gain and maintain contact
   b. develop the situation
   c. exploit known enemy weaknesses
   d. seize or control key terrain

B. FUNDAMENTALS OF DEFENSE

3. In Characteristics of Defensive Operations, ________, involves detailed planning, recon and security patrols, and positioning forces in depth.
   a. preparation
   b. disruption
   c. security
   d. mass and Concentration

4. In Characteristics of Defensive Operations, in ________ the defender disrupts the attacker’s tempo and synchronization by countering his initiative and preventing him from massing overwhelming combat power.
   a. preparation
   b. security
   c. disruption
   d. mass and concentration

C. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

5. In Fundamentals of Delay Operations, the importance of ________ to control the enemy likely avenues of approach to block the movement.
   a. the terrain
   b. achieve surprise
   c. use obstacles
   d. establish flexibility

6. In Fundamentals of Delay Operations, ________ are used on high-speed routes to disrupt or block enemy’s advance or force him into selected avenues of approach to gain time for disengagement. An example of which is the use of explosives.
   a. the terrain
   b. achieve surprise
   c. obstacles
   d. establish flexibility

D. AFP COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATION

7. In AFP COIN, a type of strategy that the insurgent party appears to function within a legal framework?
   a. right strategy
   b. left strategy
   c. mass strategy
   d. communist ideology

8. In AFP COIN, a type of strategy which attempts to create a revolutionary spontaneous uprising, sparked by a suitable catalyst of the masses against the government?
   a. Right Strategy
   b. Left Strategy
   c. Mass Strategy
   d. Communist Ideology
E. CIVIL-MILITARY OPERATIONS

9. In Civil-Military Operations, _______ is the complex set of activities embracing socio-cultural, political and economic dimension in order to influence the behavior, feeling and attitudes of the people.

b. Triad concept        d. Targets

10. In Civil-Military Operations, ______ a person or group of persons which PSYOPS/CMO activities are directed to?

a. CMO                          c. Concept
b. CMO Mission of Army           d. Targets

F. COMBATING TERRORISM

11. In Combating Terrorism, ________ is a type of objective wherein the objective of terrorist acts may be national and international recognition of cause or seeking recognition might also include attracting recruits and obtaining funds.

a. Recognition                 c. Intimidation
b. Coercion                     d. Provocation

12. In Combating Terrorism, ________ is a type of objective wherein the objective of terrorist acts is to provoke overreaction on the part of government forces.

a. Recognition                 c. Intimidation
b. Coercion                     d. Provocation

G. INFANTRY OPERATIONS - INFANTRY BATTALION (LIGHT)

13. In the Infantry Battalion (Light), the task of the ________ is to provide close and immediate fire support to the maneuver units.

a. Mortar Platoon             c. Anti-armor Platoon
b. Scout Platoon               d. None of these

14. In the Infantry Battalion (Light), the ________ is the reconnaissance and security element of the battalion.

a. Mortar Platoon             c. Anti-armor Platoon
b. Scout Platoon               d. None of these

H. ARMOR OPERATIONS

15. In Armor Operations, _________ is complimented by mobility which enables a commander to concentrate and to switch fire power on the battlefield.

a. Firepower                 c. Mobility
b. Flexibility               d. Shock Action

16. In Armor Operations, ________ is the effect of the tanks which depends on surprise achieved by speed and mobility.

a. Firepower                 c. Mobility
b. Flexibility               d. Shock Action
I. FIRE SUPPORT

17. In Fundamentals of Fire Support, ______ provides timely and accurate fire support to the Division operations and assists in the integration of all fire support into a combined operation. An example of this is the 6th Division Field Artillery Regiment.

a. Field Artillery Battery c. Field Artillery Battalion  
b. Field Artillery Company d. Field Artillery Regiment

18. In Fundamentals of Fire Support, the ______ consists of Hqs & Hqs Btry and three (3) Firing Batteries.

a. Field Artillery Battery c. Field Artillery Battalion  
b. Field Artillery Company d. Field Artillery Regiment

J. NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT

19. In Naval gunfire support, ________ are classified as slow, deliberate, accurate gunfire delivered for the purpose of destroying a target, usually a material object

a. Destruction fire support c. Harassing Fires  
b. Neutralization fire support d. Interdiction Fires

20. In Naval gunfire support, ________ are classified as rapid, fairly accurate gunfire delivered for the purpose of hampering, interrupting, or preventing enemy fire, movement or action.

a. Destruction c. Harassing Fires  
b. Neutralization d. Interdiction Fires

K. CLOSE AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS

21. In Close air support operations, ______ can be anticipated sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and prior planning.

a. Preplanned Request c. Forward Air Guide Location  
b. Immediate Request d. Hand & Arm Signal

22. In Close air support operations, ________ is utilized for air support mission requirements of immediate urgency which are not identified or anticipated sufficiently in advance to permit detailed mission coordination and planning.

a. Preplanned Request c. Forward Air Guide Location  
b. Immediate Request d. Hand & Arm Signal

L. INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD

23. ________ is a systematic approach in analyzing the enemy, the weather, and the terrain in a specific geographic area. It integrates enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain as they relate to the mission and specific battlefield environment.

a. Intel Preparation of the Battlefield c. Intel estimate  
b. OPORD d. None of the above

24. In IPB, the G2/S2 prepares intelligence estimate. What is paragraph 3 of the Intelligence estimate?

a. Mission c. Enemy Situation  
b. Enemy capabilities d. Area of Operations
M. GESCON

25. In GESCON, it depicts roadnets, observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, key terrain and avenues of approach and withdrawals?
   a. Opposing Forces Template   c. Events Template
   b. Terrain and Weather Template   d. Economic Template

26. In GESCON, it depicts insurgents violent and non-violent activities?
   a. Opposing Forces Template   c. Events Template
   b. Terrain and Weather Template   d. Economic Template

N. DECISION - MAKING PROCESS

27. In TLP, the NCO must ensure that he fully understands the commander's intent for the mission. What step is this?
   a. Receiving the mission   c. Make tentative plans
   b. Issue warning order   d. Supervise

28. The last step in Troop Leading Procedure is ______.
   a. Complete Plan   c. Issue Warning Order
   b. Issue the Order   d. Supervise and refine

O. STAFF FUNCTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

29. ________ is the art of assigning missions, prioritizing resources, guiding and directing subordinates, and focusing the unit’s energy to accomplish clear objectives.
   a. Control   c. Process
   b. Command   d. None of the above

30. ________ is the regulation of forces and other battlefield operating systems (BOS) to accomplish the mission in accordance with the commander’s intent. It is the science of defining limits, computing requirements, allocating resources, monitoring performance, and directing subordinate actions to accomplish the commander’s intent.
   a. Control   c. Process
   b. Command   d. None of the above

P. COMBAT PLANS AND ORDERS

31. In Combat Plans and Orders, ________ is a plan that covers a single operation or a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession.
   a. Campaign Plan   c. Operation Order OPORD
   b. Operation Plan (OPLAN)   d. Mobilization Plan

32. In Combat Plans and Orders, ________ is a plan derived from the campaign plan.
   a. Campaign Plan   c. Operation Order (OPORD)
   b. Operation Plan (OPLAN)   d. Mobilization Plan

Q. OVERLAY TECHNIQUES

33. In Overlay Techniques, ________ is a designated, easily identifiable point on the terrain where two or more units are required to physically meet.
   a. Start Point   c. Release Point
   b. Contact Point   d. Checkpoint
34. In Overlay Techniques, ______ is a clearly defined control point on a route at which specific elements of a column of ground vehicles or flight aircraft revert to their respective commanders.

   a. Start Point   c. Release Point
   b. Contact Point  d. Checkpoint

R. SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

35. In Signal Communication, _____ are call signs which identify two or more stations in a net.

   a. Call                    c. Collective call signs
   b. Net Call Sign           d. Individual call signs

36. In Signal Communication, ______ is any combination of characters or pronounceable words which identifies communication facility(ies), command(s), authority(ies) and activity(ies).

   a. Call                    c. Collective
   b. Call Sign               d. Individual

S. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PLATOON SERGEANT

37. ______ is the right hand of the platoon leader.

   a. First Sergeant        c. Platoon Sergeant
   b. Squad Leader           d. All of the above

38. The duties and responsibilities of the Platoon Sergeant are:

   a. Acts as assistant and adviser of the platoon leader with regard to training and morale and welfare of soldiers in the unit.
   b. Helps molding the platoon leader to become a better leader.
   c. Orients the platoon leader on the peculiarities of the men under his command.
   d. All of the above.

T. ENGINEER COMBAT SUPPORT

39. In Engineer Combat Support, ______ is a combat support mission which aims to maintain the momentum of tactical units engaged in a battle.

   a. Mobility              c. Survivability
   b. Topographic Engineering d. Counter-mobility

40. In Engineer Combat Support, ______ refers to support to all terrain data requirements of the operation.

   a. Mobility              c. Survivability
   b. Topographic Engineering d. Counter-mobility

U. UNIT ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPLY PROCEDURE

41. In Unit Organizational Supply Procedure, ______ is defined as that obligation imposed by law, order or regulation of higher authority on CO of all units of the AFP and on their officially designated and delegated supply officers.

   a. Accountability         c. Secondary Accountability
   b. Primary Accountability  d. Records of Accountability

42. In Unit Organizational Supply Procedure, ______ is defined as that obligation imposed by law, order or regulation of higher authority on COs of all units of the AFP to ensure that the records of property maintained in their respective commands are accurate.

   a. Accountability         c. Secondary Accountability
   b. Primary Accountability  d. Records of Accountability
V. BATTALION/BRIGADE CSS

43. In Bn/Bde CSS, ________ is a principle where combat service support resources are supported to those forces and missions that contribute most to the over-all mission.
   a. Focused Support  c. Reliability
   b. Simplicity       d. Timeless

44. In Bn/Bde CSS, principle of ______ suggests that a simple plan, organization and system is more likely to work well than a complicated plan, organization and system.
   a. Focused Support  c. Reliability
   b. Simplicity       d. Timeless

W. MESS MANAGEMENT

45. In Mess Management, the __________ is responsible to the Mess Officer for the operation of the mess.
   a. Commanding Officer  c. Mess Officer
   b. Mess Steward        d. Cook

46. In Mess Management, the ________ ensures that the food preparation meets the highest standards of nutrition.
   a. Commanding Officer  c. Mess Officer
   b. Mess Steward        d. Cook

X. COMPANY ADMINISTRATION

47. In Company Administration, personal requests such as extension of tour of enlistment, leave and reassignment are applied through a Personal Action Form called AGO Form ________.
   a. 220                c. 110
   b. 330                d. None of the above

48. In Company Administration, ________ refers to a daily report of personnel indicating changes in their status as full duty, sick in quarters, leave, AWOL, etc., which is filled up in a prepared form.
   a. Disposition of troops  c. Classification
   b. Morning Report        d. Preparation

Y. ARMY MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

49. In Army Maintenance System, ________ is normally assigned to and performed by TOE or TDA units in support of the Army Supply Operations.
   a. Organizational Maintenance  c. Direct Support Maintenance
   b. General Support Maintenance d. Depot Maintenance

50. In Army Maintenance System, ________ is performed by TDA industrial type of activities or commercial contracts.
   a. Organizational Maintenance  c. Direct Support Maintenance
   b. General Support Maintenance d. Depot Maintenance

Z. WEAPONS UPDATE

51. In Weapons Update, ________ ammunition is fed thru the muzzle. Ex: mortar
   a. Muzzle        b. Breech
   b. Clip          d. Magazine
52. In Weapons Update, a ____ is a device which holds ammunition together and load as one unit. An example of which is the US Cal .30 M1 Rifle Garand.
   a. Muzzle       c. Breech
   b. Clip         d. Magazine

AA. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

53. In Peacekeeping operations, _______ refers to the geographic, political and functional make-up or composition of the peacekeeping force.
   a. Balance       c. Self-Defense
   b. Concurrent Action d. Single-manager-control

54. In Peacekeeping operations, ________ is essential to the peacekeeping operations concept, which suggests that one has the right to protect oneself for self-preservation.
   a. Balance       c. Self-Defense
   b. Concurrent Action d. Single-Manager-Control

---GOOD LUCK---
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8. Armor- Infantry Operations
9. Fire Support
10. Fire Support System (NAVAL Gunfire Support)
11. Close Air Support Operations
12. Intel Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB)
13. GESCON
14. Decision-Making Process
15. Staff Functions, Responsibilities & Procedures
16. Combat Plans and Orders
17. Overlay Techniques
18. Signal Communication
19. Duties and Responsibilities of a First Sergeant
20. Combat Engineer Operations
21. Unit Organizational Supply Procedure
22. Battalion/Brigade CSS
23. Mess Management
24. Company Administration
25. Army Maintenance System
26. Weapons Update
27. Peacekeeping Operations
Sample Questions

A. FUNDAMENTALS OF OFFENSE

1. The purpose of offensive operations is to accomplish the following ______.
   a. Destroy or capture enemy forces.
   b. Seize terrain.
   c. Develop the situation.
   d. All of the above

2. ______ is an area occupied by the unit to prepare for future operations.
   a. Assembly Area   c. Objective
   b. Passage Point   d. Rally Point

B. FUNDAMENTALS OF DEFENSE

3. In defensive techniques, ______ is a technique that provides the most freedom of action to a unit.
   a. Mass and Concentration  c. Defense from a Battle Position
   b. Defense in Sector  d. None of the above

4. _____ is a technique that refers to a general location and orientation of forces on the ground from where units defend.
   a. Mass and Concentration
   b. Defense in Sector
c. Defense from a Battle Position
   d. None of the above

C. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

5. In retrograde operations, delay through successive positions involves fighting rearward from one position to the next, holding each as long as possible or for a specified period.
   a. True    b. False

6. In retrograde operations, delay from alternate positions may be used when force has a narrow sector or has been reinforced to allow positioning in depth.
   a. True    b. False

D. AFP COUNTER-INSURGENCY OPERATION

7. The concept of ______ as a central tenet of any insurgent organizational technique is the formation of a nucleus of disciplined, trained and highly motivated members.
   a. Leadership   b. Communist member
   b. Cadre   d. Ideology

8. A system of practical beliefs developed by the characteristics of a group whose members have common political, economic, cultural or religious bond.
   a. Leadership   b. Communist member
   b. Cadre   d. Ideology

E. CIVIL- MILITARY OPERATIONS

9. In Civil-Military operations, disaster preparedness is the immediate response to any man-made or natural disaster and calamities.
   a. True    b. False
10. In Civil-Military operations, military commanders at all levels shall promote the involvement of civic and sectoral organizations in economic developmental efforts as well as in the delivery of basic services to the populace.

a. True       b. False

F. COMBATING TERRORISM

11. ________ is a classification of terrorist group which operates autonomously, receiving no significant support from any government.

   a. Non-state supported   c. State directed
   b. State supported       d. All of the above

12. ________ is a classification of terrorist group which generally operates independently but receives support from one or more governments.

   a. Non-State Supported  c. State Directed
   b. State Supported      d. All of the above

G. INFANTRY OPERATIONS - INFANTRY BATTALION (LIGHT)

13. The Infantry Battalion (Light) is designed for:

   a. Employment at all levels of conflict
   b. All types of local weather and terrain
   c. In any visibility condition
   d. All of the above

14. The Infantry Battalion (Light) is composed of a:

   a. HHC and Three (3) Rifle Coys
   b. HHC, Three (3) Rifle Coys and 1 Recon Coy
   c. HHC, Three (3) Rifle Coys and 2 Recon Coys
   d. All of the above

H. ARMOR- INFANTRY OPERATIONS

15. In Armor-infantry Operations, the characteristics of airland battle are:

   a. Initiative, Agility, Depth, and Synchronization
   b. Solidarity, valor, honor and loyalty
   c. Intelligence, Operations and CMO
   d. None of the above

16. In Armor-Infantry Operations, ________ refers to a combined arms team in the company level:

   a. Company Team       c. Battalion Task Force
   b. Mechanized Infantry d. None of the above

I. FIRE SUPPORT

17. For planning purposes, the maximum range of 105-mm Howitzer M101A1 is ________

   a. approx 11,000 meters  c. approx 9,000 meters
   b. approx 12,000 meters  d. approx 13,000 meters

18. The Gunnery Team of the Field Artillery consists of:

   a. Forward Observer (FO)       c. Firing Battery (F Btry)
   b. Fire Direction Center (FDC) d. All of the above
J. FIRE SUPPORT SYSTEM (NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT)

19. In Naval gunfire support, _______ is a gunfire delivered on objectives in the immediate vicinity of own forces (within 600 yards of friendly troops) to further their current and future efforts in that vicinity.


20. In Naval gunfire support, _______ are sporadic gunfire delivered during otherwise quiet periods to prevent enemy rest, recuperation or movement.


K. CLOSE AIR SUPPORT OPERATIONS

21. In Close air support operations, _______ is the mode of air movement of personnel and cargo by aircraft available to the unified commander.


22. The availability of Close Air Support (CAS) to the maneuver unit offers the commander an extremely effective means to project combat power beyond the range of direct fire weapon systems.

   a. True    b. False

L. INTEL PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD (IPB)

23. _______ in common sense is getting a view of the battlefield.

   a. IPB    b. CMO    c. SOT    d. None of the above

24. The IPB assists the commander to develop courses of action. The threat, weather and terrain presented through the Intel estimate. The G2/S2 prepares intelligence estimate. What is paragraph 3 of the Intel estimate?


M. GESCON

25. In GESCON, it depicts disposition and location of friendly forces within the area of operation.


26. In GESCON, it depicts key industrial facilities, vital inns and public facilities/areas for intelligence operations.


N. DECISION MAKING PROCESS

27. The first step in Troop Leading Procedure is?

28. The third step in Troop Leading Procedure is?
   a. Receive the Mission
   b. Conduct Reconnaissance
   c. Issue Warning Order
   d. Make Tentative Plan

O. STAFF FUNCTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES & PROCEDURES

29. In Staff Functions and Procedures, ________ is the organization of headquarters for operations. This is also how the commander has organized his staff to accomplish the mission.
   a. Command and Control Process
   b. Command and Control Facilities
   c. Command and Control Organization
   d. All of the above

30. In Staff Functions and Procedures, ______ are procedures and techniques to include records, reporting system, and briefing which support the decision-making process.
   a. Command and Control Process
   b. Command and Control Facilities
   c. Command and Control Organization
   d. All of the above

P. COMBAT PLANS AND ORDERS

31. In Combat Plans in Orders, the purpose of planning is to accomplish the mission.
   a. True
   b. False

32. In Combat Plans and Orders, ______ is a plan that provides a series of related military operations to accomplish a common objective.
   a. Campaign Plan
   b. Operation Plan (OPLAN)
   c. Operation Order (OPORD)
   d. Mobilization Plan

Q. OVERLAY TECHNIQUES

33. In Overlay Techniques, ______ is a clean sheet or transparent plastic where information are plotted, at the same scale as on the map, aerial photograph, or other graphics.
   a. Military Symbols
   b. Overlay
   c. Marginal Information
   d. None of the above

34. In Overlay Techniques, _____ are condensed pictorial representation of a unit, installation, activity, or piece of equipment.
   a. Military Symbols
   b. Overlay
   c. Situation Overlay
   d. Operation Overlay

R. SIGNAL COMMUNICATION

35. In Signal Communication, ______ call is a call sign which identifies a single communication facility, command, authority, activity or unit.
   a. Call
   b. Net Call Sign
   c. Collective
   d. Individual

36. In Signal Communication, ______ are types of call sign identifying a set of stations on a given net.
   a. Call
   b. Net Call Sign
   c. Collective
   d. Individual
S. DUTIES RESPONSIBILITIES OF A FIRST SERGEANT

37. The First Sergeant is the most senior NCO in the company.
   a. True  
   b. False

38. _______ is in direct and daily contact with sizeable numbers of enlisted personnel, which require
him outstanding leadership and professional competence.
   a. Sergeant Major  
   b. Squad Leader
   c. Platoon Sergeant  
   d. First Sergeant

T. COMBAT ENGINEER OPERATIONS

39. In Engineer Combat Support, ________ involves construction, repair and maintenance of  lines
of communication, construction and repair of logistics facilities, area damage control, construction
material production and other activities to sustain operations.
   a. Sustainment Engineering  
   b. Topographic Engineering
   c. Survivability  
   d. All of the above

40. In Engineer Combat Support, the combat engineer functions are:
   a. mobility and counter-mobility
   b. survivability and general engineering
   c. a and b
   d. none of the above

U. UNIT ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPLY PROCEDURE

41. In Coy CSS, what class of supply do Ammunition and Explosives belong?
   a. Class VI  
   b. Class IV
   c. Class V
   d. Class III

42. In Coy CSS, firearm(s) recovered from the enemy is turned-over to the Battalion RSO and a
_________ is received as proof.
   a. (RIV)  
   b. Invoice Receipt
   c. Property Turned In Slip
   d. Inventory and Inspection Report

V. BATTALION/BRIGADE CSS

43. In Bn/Bde CSS, ________ are combat trains located at battalion CP.
   a. Company Trains  
   b. Brigade Trains
   c. Battalion Combat Trains
   d. Combat Trains

44. In Bn/Bde CSS, ________ consist of one company supply sergeant, two armorer, three supply
vehicles and four maintenance personnel.
   a. Field Trains  
   b. Brigade Trains
   c. Battalion Trains
   d. Company Trains

W. MESS MANAGEMENT

45. In Mess Management, ________ is a mobile or temporary mess in the field or at a temporary
installation using field mess equipment.
   a. Unit Mess  
   b. Consolidated Mess
   c. Field Mess
   d. Garrison Mess
46. In Mess Management, ________ is sometimes called a general mess where two or more units subsist together with a centralized messing facilities and operations.
   a. Unit Mess  
   b. Consolidated Mess  
   c. Field Mess  
   d. Garrison Mess

X. COMPANY ADMINISTRATION

47. In Company Administration, the Morning Report is the daily history of the unit.
   a. True  
   b. False

48. The ______ is a record of personnel in the company who were awarded punishment under AW 105.
   a. Consolidated Morning Report  
   b. Company punishment book  
   c. Classification  
   d. Preparation

Y. ARMY MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

49. In Army Maintenance System, _____ is normally assigned to and performed by TOE or TDA units in support of using organizations on a return to user basis. An example of which is the repair conducted by the Support Battalion to vehicles of the sub-units.
   a. Organizational Maintenance  
   b. General Support Maintenance  
   c. Direct Support Maintenance  
   d. Depot Maintenance

50. In Army Maintenance System, ______ is a concept of maintenance that must be performed by using units for equipment in their possession. An example of which is the Transport Platoon repairing the M35 trucks of the Battalion.
   a. Organizational Maintenance  
   b. General Support Maintenance  
   c. Direct Support Maintenance  
   d. Depot Maintenance

Z. WEAPONS UPDATE

51. In Weapons Update, _____ is the metal tube of a weapon, made of high grade carbon steel.
   a. Breech  
   b. Receiver  
   c. Firing Pin Mechanism  
   d. Barrel

52. In Weapons Update, ______ houses or holds other working component parts to form one functional unit.
   a. Breech  
   b. Receiver  
   c. Firing Pin Mechanism  
   d. Barrel

AA. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

53. In Peacekeeping operations, the ________ provides overall control of the peacekeeping force that exists at the military peacekeeping command level.
   a. Political Council  
   b. Military Peacekeeping Command  
   c. Military Area Command  
   d. None of the above

54. In Peacekeeping operations, ________ consists of forces from a single nation and operates in a specific area of responsibility.
   a. Political Council  
   b. Military Peacekeeping Command  
   c. Military Area Command  
   d. None of the above

---GOOD LUCK---
# ANSWER KEY

## CHAPTER II - INFANTRY

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