CHAPTER III

CAVALRY

The Cavalry Promotional Exams are generally taken from the Cavalry Basic and Advance NCO Career Courses.

It examines the Cavalryman’s mastery of his duties and responsibilities, his vehicle and concepts about his profession.

It is our hope that the Cavalryman takes advantage of this reviewer so as to assist him in the pursuit of a military career.

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Career Adviser for Cavalry
INDORSEMENT

The Promotional Examination (PROMEX) Reviewer is a first in the Philippine Army, as such I and the Light Armor Brigade, PA are honored to be part of this endeavor. The vision of preparing our soldiers, particularly the Cavalrymen for greater responsibilities demonstrates the Army’s concern for the soldier.

I am indorsing the PROMEX for the Cavalry that they may be guided in accomplishing assigned tasks and in winning wars for the Philippine Army in a combined arms concept.

The PROMEX is just a passage, what is ahead is giving the enemy the shock of his life!

[Signature]

ISAGANI C CACHUELA
Major General, AFP
CG, Light Armor Division
Chief of Cavalry
AFPOS: Cavalry
Rank: Corporal

Topics for Review

1. Assembly Area
2. Basic Combat Driving
3. Checkpoint/Roadblock
4. Deception
5. Defensive Operations
6. Offensive Operations
7. Principles Of War
8. Tactical Air Support
9. Threats to Armor
10. Troop Leading Procedure
11. Vehicular March Planning
12. History of Armor
13. Armor Infantry Fighting Vehicle
14. Organizational Maintenance
15. Visual Signal
16. Driving Compartment
17. Conduct of Fire
18. Security Operations
19. Reconnaissance Operations
20. AFV's Armaments
21. Basic Armor Tactics
22. Direct Fire Control
23. Duties and Responsibilities
Sample Questions

A. ASSEMBLY AREA

1. Refers to a site at which maneuver units prepare for future operations.
   a. Contact Point  
b. Assembly Area  
c. Check Point  
d. Choke Point

2. Group or unit representative dispatched to a probable site of operation in advance of the main body to secure, reconnoiter and organize an area prior to the main body’s arrival and occupation.
   a. Reconnaissance Party  
b. Quartering Party  
c. Patrolling  
d. OP’s

B. BASIC COMBAT DRIVING

3. The basic qualifications of a driver are: Must be qualified and licensed; physically, mentally, and emotionally stable; informed about the vehicle and the local traffic laws; and, have sound knowledge of driving techniques.
   a. True  
b. False

4. It has full authority for regulating all traffic in towns and on public roads.
   a. Civilian Traffic Police  
b. CAFGU  
c. Military Police  
d. None of the above

C. CHECKPOINT/ROADBLOCK

5. This is used to limit the movement of vehicles along a route or to close access to certain areas or roads.
   a. Choke point  
b. Assembly area  
c. Roadblock/checkpoint  
d. Phase line

6. A roadblock/checkpoint that is fixed in installation and positioned in a town or in the open country, often on a main road that deters unlawful movement.
   a. Deliberate  
b. Hasty

D. DECEPTION

7. _____ is misleading the enemy to cause him to do something that will assist the deceiver in achieving his objective.
   a. Deception  
b. Exploitation  
c. Pursuit Operations  
d. Attack

8. This deception decision factor states that an opportunity to deceive exists when more than one tactical sound and feasible course of action is open to accomplish the unit’s mission. This is referred to as _____ .
   a. Enemy Susceptibility  
b. Resources Available  
c. Deception Opportunity  
d. Cost and Risk
E. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

9. The purpose of ________ is to defeat an enemy attack, buy time, economize forces, or develop conditions favorable for offensive operations.
   a. Offensive Operations  
   b. Reconnaissance Operations  
   c. Defensive Operations  
   d. Security Operations

10. ________ is when defenders disrupt attackers’ tempo and synchronization with actions designed to prevent them from massing combat power and actions attempt to unhinge the enemy’s preparations and his attacks.
   a. Preparation  
   b. Massing Effects  
   c. Security  
   d. Disruption

F. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

11. ________ is considered the most decisive form of war that is used to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative, defines the spirit and it is essential to the success in all operations (defensive, stability, and support as well as offensive).
   a. Defense  
   b. Retrograde  
   c. Offense  
   d. Security Operations

12. _____ is achieved by attacking the enemy at a time or place he does not expect or in a manner for which he is unprepared.
   a. Surprise  
   b. Tempo  
   c. Concentration  
   d. Audacity

G. PRINCIPLES OF WAR

13. Direct every military operation toward a clearly defined, decisive, and attainable objective.
   a. Mass  
   b. Offensive  
   c. Objective  
   d. Simplicity

14. Place the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power.
   a. Unity of command  
   b. Surprise  
   c. Security  
   d. Maneuver

H. TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT

15. The objective of __________ is to collect information in support of military air and surface forces engaged in combined or joint operations.
   a. Tactical Reconnaissance  
   b. Reconnaissance  
   c. Air Intelligence  
   d. Air Surveillance

16. ________ consists of air attacks against hostile targets which are in close proximity to friendly forces and which requires a detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and maneuver of those forces.
a. Close Air Support  c. Air Strike  
b. Tactical Air Support  d. Air Support

I. THREATS TO ARMOR

17. This equipment relies heavily on its armor protection.
   a. Armored Personnel Carrier (APC)  c. Attack helicopters
   b. Main Battle Tank  d. Self-propelled (SP) artillery

18. This equipment is lighter, less protected and has less lethal system. It is intended to carry soldiers to the close combat zone, then dismount them for their commitment to the fight.
   a. Armored Personnel Carrier (APC)  c. Attack helicopters
   b. Main Battle Tank  d. Self-propelled (SP) artillery

J. TROOP LEADING PROCEDURE

19. The dynamic process by which a commander receives a mission, plans it and executes it.
   a. Troop Leading Procedure  c. Principles of War
   b. Intelligence Preparation  d. Mission Analysis

20. May be received in the form of either a written or oral warning order, operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGO).
   a. Mission  c. Terrain
   b. Troops  d. Situation

K. VEHICULAR MARCH PLANNING

21. This is the process by which commanders and staff utilize a sequence of steps to determine how to best execute a move from one point to another.
   a. TLP  c. March Planning
   b. Deception  d. Rehearsal

22. _______ includes all elements using the same route for a single movement under control of a single commander and organized to maintain unit integrity and a task organization consistent with mission requirements.
   a. March Column  c. Serial
   b. Column Gap  d. Time Gap

L. HISTORY OF ARMOR

23. It is the battle in which a first major tank operation was used and the British employed over 350 tanks.
   a. Hussite Wars  c. Battle of Cambrai
   b. American Civil War  d. Battle of Normandy

24. Date when The Philippine Army Light Armor Regiment was activated pursuant to Section I and II; General Order Nr 525 Headquarters Philippine
Army dated 24 June 1976 as amended by Section IV, General Order Nr 769
Headquarters Philippine army dated 13 September 1976.

a.  16 August 1976   c.  19 March 1986
b.  20 July 1978   d.  22 December 1898

M. ARMOR INFANTRY FIGHTING VEHICLE

25. What type of vehicle is powered by a Detroit Diesel 6V53 engine with 4 speed forward and 1 reverse transmission.
   a.  AIFV    c.  APC
   b.  Simba    d.  Scorpion

26. The nomenclature of the engine of the AIFV.
   a.  Detroit Diesel 6V53    c.  Jaguar 4.2 ltr, 6 cylinder in-line
   b.  Perkins phaser 6 liter    d.  Detroit Diesel 6V53T

N. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

27. The ______ performs daily services on the vehicle and all other assigned equipment.
   a.  Unit commander    c.  Operator and/or crew
   b.  First Sgt    d.  Unit Mechanics

28. Is an inspection to determine if the conditions affecting the vehicle readiness have changed since the last after-operation service.
   a.  Before Operation Service    c.  During Operation Service
   b.  After Operation Service    d.  None of the above

O. VISUAL SIGNAL

29. Means of communication between two or more crew through the use of an object or visual aids while mounted or dismounted on a combat vehicle.
   a.  Radio signal    c.  Wire signal
   b.  Sound signal    d.  Visual signal

30. A visual signal done in a manner as described: Draw right hand, palm down across the neck in a “throat cutting” motion from left to right, which means ______.
   a.  Stop engine    c.  Assemble
   b.  Neutral steer    d.  Attention

P. DRIVING COMPARTMENT

31. Refers to the part of the driving compartment which contains all the gauges and indicators you need to operate the Armored Personnel Carrier.
   a.  Master switch    c.  Instrument Panel
   b.  Range selector    d.  Main steering levers
32. Refers to the part of the instrument panel which indicates critical oil temperatures and/or pressures of the major power plant components of the APC.

   a. Warning lights       c. Headlight Beam switch
   b. Light switch         d. Direction signal control

**Q. CONDUCT OF FIRE**

33. It is performed to establish a definite relationship between the axis of the gun and the direct fire sights and is accomplished to facilitate zeroing or the indexing of an established zero.

   a. Gunnery            c. Firing
   b. Boresighting       d. Zeroing

34. The crew of Scorpion CVR(T) who loads co-axial and clear stoppages.

   a. Driver             c. Messenger
   b. Commander          d. Radio operator

**R. SECURITY OPERATIONS**

35. Security operations in which the primary task is to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and preventing enemy ground observation and direct fire against the main body.

   a. Screen            c. Cover
   b. Guard             d. Area Security

36. Who develops the situation so the main body can use its combat power to the greatest effect?

   a. Rear Guard        c. Flank Guard
   b. Advance Guard     d. None of the above

**S. RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS**

37. _________ are operations undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or potential enemy, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographical or geographical characteristics and the indigenous population of a particular area.

   a. Reconnaissance Operations       c. Guard Operations
   b. Screen Operations                d. Covering Force Operations

38. Is a terrain feature, geographic area, or an enemy force about which the commander wants to obtain additional information that clarifies the intent of the reconnaissance effort by specifying the most important result to obtain from the reconnaissance effort.

   a. Reconnaissance Objective        c. Reconnaissance Fundamentals
   b. Route Reconnaissance            d. Zone Reconnaissance

**T. AFV’S ARMAMENTS**
39. The maximum effective range (direct fire) of the main armament of CVR(T) Scorpion.
   a. 1.2 kms    c. 4.2 kms
   b. 2.2 kms    d. 3.2 kms

40. The complete nomenclature of the auxiliary weapon mounted in the CVR(T) Scorpion is ___.
   a. 7.62mm M60 MG    c. Machine gun 7.62mm L43A1
   b. Smoke Grenade Discharger    d. Ordnance 76mm L43A1

U. BASIC ARMOR TACTICS

41. This position is used by AFVs when observing. Only the tank commander’s head is exposed. The tank is buttoned up.
   a. Turret down    c. Trunnion Cant
   b. Defilade    d. Jockeying

42. This is the basic fighting position in which weapons that are mounted on the vehicles can be fired up front.
   a. Hull down    c. Improved position
   b. Column    d. Hide position

V. DIRECT FIRE CONTROL

43. A principle of Direct Fire Control wherein the order in which the company team engages enemy forces is in direct relation to the danger they present.
   a. Avoid target overkill    c. Mass effects of fire
   b. Destroy the greatest threat first    d. Minimize friendly exposure

44. A principle of DFC in which the company team must mass its fires to achieve decisive results. Massing entails focusing fires at critical points and distributing the effects.
   a. Avoid target overkill    c. Mass effects of fire
   b. Destroy the greatest threat first    d. Minimize friendly exposure

W. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

45. Responsible for the tank, its crew and the accomplishment of the tank mission.
   a. Tank commander    c. radio operator
   b. Gunner    d. soldier

46. His duty is to maintain the radio in the armor vehicle and establish radio communication with other vehicles and other friendly troops.
   a. Tank commander    c. radio operator
   b. Gunner    d. cavalryman
AFPOS: Cavalry
Rank: Sergeant

Topics for Review

1. Assembly Areas
2. Basic Combat Driving
3. Checkpoint/Roadblock
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7. Tactical Air Support
8. Threats to Armor
9. Troop Leading Procedure
10. Vehicular March Planning
11. History of Armor
12. Organizational Maintenance
13. Visual Signal
14. Conduct of Fire
15. Reconnaissance Operations
16. AFV’s Armaments
17. Fighting Compartment
18. AFV’s Position (Basic Armor Tactics)
19. Movement Techniques (Basic Armor Tactics)
20. Movement Formations (Basic Armor Tactics)
21. Direct Fire Control
22. Rehearsal
23. Inland Waterways Crossing
24. Passage of Line
25. Military Terms and Symbols
26. Fire Support
27. Duties and Responsibilities
Sample Questions

A. ASSEMBLY AREAS

1. Units in Assembly Areas execute maintenance, re-supply and personnel actions to maintain the combat power.
   a. True    b. False

2. Type of Assembly Areas where the likelihood of enemy contact is remote and the commitment of the force from the AA directly into combat is not anticipated.
   a. Tactical    b. Administrative

B. BASIC COMBAT DRIVING

3. If you are a driver, you are responsible for safely operating, doing before- during- and after-operation inspections, caring, cleaning your vehicle and its equipment at all times and complying with applicable federal, state, local and host, nation laws and regulations.
   a. True    b. False

4. DO NOT start, stop, or turn a vehicle from its course on the highway without ensuring that making such a change is reasonably safe.
   a. True    b. False

C. CHECKPOINT/ROADBLOCK

5. Are manned locations used to control movement.
   a. Line of departure    b. Checkpoints    c. Line of contact    d. Contact Point

6. Is used with a checkpoint to channel vehicles and personnel to a search area.
   a. Roadblock    b. Start Point    c. Release Point    d. Phase Line

D. DECEPTION

7. Deliberate action to achieve surprise on the battlefield and its action may support a strategic effort. It refers to short-term actions of corps or lower units within the battle area.
   a. Political Deception    b. Tactical Deception    c. Strategic Deception    d. Campaign Plan

8. When the commander is making his estimate, he should consider the enemy’s susceptibility to deception, the existence of an opportunity to deceive, resources and time available for deception and the cost and risks associated with specific deception actions.
   a. True    b. False

E. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS
9. A characteristic of defensive operations states that commanders secure their forces principally through security operations, force protection, and Internal Operation; help deceive the enemy as to friendly locations, strengths, and weaknesses; inhibit or defeat enemy reconnaissance operations; and, provide early warning and disrupt enemy attacks early and continuously.

   a. Security                     c. Flexibility
   b. Preparation                 d. Massing Effects

10. Is a type of defensive operations that concentrates on denying enemy forces access to designated terrain for a specific time rather than destroying the enemy outright.

   a. Mobile Defense              c. Area Defense
   b. Retrograde                  d. Battle Position

F. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

11. Is the massing of overwhelming effects of combat power to achieve a single purpose.

   a. Flexibility                 c. Concentration
   b. Security                    d. Tempo

12. Form of maneuver in which an attacking force seeks to avoid the principal enemy defenses by seizing objectives to the enemy rear to destroy the enemy in his current positions.

   a. Envelopment                c. Turning Movement
   b. Penetration                d. Exfiltration

G. TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT

13. The air movement of personnel and cargo to support combat or combat support elements in accomplishing the tactical mission.

   a. Combat Service Support Airlift       c. Combat Support Airlift
   b. Tactical Airlift                     d. Airmobile

14. In General Request Procedures, what unit of the Philippine Air Force where request for Close Air Support (CAS) is addressed and cleared?

   a. Tactical Operations Wing          c. Tactical Operations Group
   b. Tactical Helicopter Wing          d. 15th Strike Wing

H. THREATS TO ARMOR

15. This equipment is designed to fight with soldiers onboard, to carry the soldiers forward without dismounting them if possible, and to support them with direct fires if they do dismount.

   a. Light Tanks                   c. Combat Recon Vehicle
   b. Main Battle Tanks             d. Infantry Fighting Vehicle

16. This anti-tank system were designated as field guns with multi-role capability as both artillery and antitank.

   a. Towed artillery               c. Recoilless weapons
b. Anti-tank guns  
d. Lights Tanks

I. TROOP LEADING PROCEDURE

17. Lets a certain unit prepare for combat as early possible after being alerted of an upcoming mission.

   a. Fragmentary Order  
b. Warning Order  
c. Operational Plan  
d. Mission Order

18. This serves as the basis for the OPORD in which a leader uses the commander’s estimate of the situation to analyze Mission, Enemy, Troops, Terrain, Time information; develop and analyze a Course Of Action; compare courses of action; and, make a decision that produces a tentative plan.

   a. Make tentative plan  
b. Initiate movement  
c. Receive the mission  
d. Issue the order

J. VEHICULAR MARCH PLANNING

19. Space between two organized elements following each other on the same route.

   a. Time Gap  
b. Release Point  
c. Column Gap  
d. Pace

20. Provides all units of a March column a common point for starting their movements.

   a. Start Point  
b. Choke Point  
c. Critical Point  
d. Check Point

K. HISTORY OF ARMOR

21. The first Commanding Officer of the Philippine Army Light Armor Regiment (PALAR).

   a. Colonel Jacobo E Zobel  
b. Feliciano Zialcita  
c. Col Ernesto T Tan Jr  
d. Cpt Conrado D Yap

22. The date when the Philippine Army Light Armor Regiment was expanded and became the Philippine Army Light Armor Brigade.

   a. 16 Aug 1976  
b. 19 March 1986  
c. 08 April 1986  
d. 20 September 1986

L. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE

23. The objective is to periodically verify the operational condition of the equipment and to make those repair, checks, and adjustments necessary to ensure trouble-free operation until the next scheduled preventive maintenance service.

   a. Lubrication Service  
b. After Operation Service
c. Preventive Maintenance Check & Services
d. Principles of Maintenance

24. This is the most important key factor of maintenance, since it is the only one that can directly influence each of the other factors.
   a. Personnel
c. Time
   b. Command
d. Tools

M. VISUAL SIGNAL

25. Index finger of both hands pointing towards eyes.
   a. Lower ramp
c. Raise ramp
   b. Front traffic stop
d. Lights on

26. Hold a rifle above your head with one arm. Fully extend your arm with the rifle parallel to the ground and pointing in the direction of the enemy.
   a. Cover our move
c. Enemy in sight
   b. Turn left/right
d. Dismount

N. CONDUCT OF FIRE

27. The crew of Scorpion CVR(T) who will lay sight the correct range on the target.
   a. Gunner
c. Commander
   b. Driver
d. Ammo Bearer

28. Correct nomenclature name of the 76mm gun mounted to Scorpion Combat Vehicle Reconnaissance (Tracked).
   a. L43A1
c. L23A1
   b. L33A1
d. L53A1

O. RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS

29. The principle that summarizes the statement “Reconnaissance assets must acquire and report accurate and timely information on the enemy, civil considerations, and the terrain over which operations are to be conducted.”
   a. Orient on the reconnaissance objective
   b. Ensure continuous reconnaissance
   c. Report information rapidly and accurately
   d. Gain and maintain enemy contact

30. The explanation which states that “Reconnaissance assets must retain battlefield mobility to successfully complete their missions and have clear engagement criteria that support the maneuver commander’s intent” may be stated by the following statement ___.
   a. Retain freedom of maneuver
   b. Develop the situation rapidly
c. Do not keep reconnaissance assets in reserve
d. Ensure continuous reconnaissance

P. AFV’S ARMAMENTS
31. Effective range of any armament means the ability of the weapon to destroy its target or kill the enemy.
   a. True     b. False

32. The primary armament of the APC M113A1/A2.
   a. One 20mm KBA cannon   c. One .50 QCB
   b. One .50 Cal M2 MG     d. One .30 Cal M2 MG

Q. FIGHTING COMPARTMENT

33. EWS means:
   a. Enclosed Weapon System  c. Enclosed Weapon Station
   b. Enlisted Women Service  d. Enclosed Weapon Service

34. Use to fire the electrical or mechanical firing system of the gun on Simba AFV.
   a. Commander’s Foot Pedal  c. Firing Switch
   b. Accelerator pedal        d. Gun selector switch

R. AFV’S POSITION (BASIC ARMOR TACTICS)

35. This is a position using the availability of earthmoving equipment to improve a tank position.
   a. Hide position c. Improved position
   b. Crest          d. Jockeying

36. This is a variation of the turret down where the commander or gunner can see only over the crest through his periscope.
   a. Periscope up  c. Box
   b. Improved position d. Traveling

S. MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES (BASIC ARMOR TACTICS)

37. Is an extended form of traveling that provides additional security when contact is possible but speed is desired.
   a. Traveling Overwatch c. Column
   b. Wingman concept      d. Herringbone

38. In traveling overwatch, this element maintains a minimum distance of 500 meters, depending on terrain, to permit movement in case the lead element is engaged.
   a. Lead c. Trail
   b. Scout d. Recon

T. MOVEMENT FORMATIONS (BASIC ARMOR TACTICS)

39. Is used to screen an exposed flank of a larger moving force.
40. Formation used to cross dangerous areas and assault a position. It also facilitates mutual support when emerging from limited visibility conditions such as smoke or heavy woods.

a. Column  
c. Line  
b. Echelon  
d. Wedge

U. DIRECT FIRE CONTROL

41. This threat-based fire control measure specifies the circumstances and limitations under which forces may engage; this includes definitions of combatant and noncombatant elements and prescribes the treatment of noncombatants.

a. Reconnaissance fire  
c. Rules of Engagement  
b. Volley fire  
d. Trigger

42. This engagement technique is the process of engaging possible enemy locations to elicit a tactical response, such as return fire or movement.

a. Reconnaissance fire  
c. Rules of engagement  
b. Volley fire  
d. Trigger

V. REHEARSAL

43. This technique of rehearsal ensures that subordinate unit’s plans are synchronized with those of the other units in the organization particularly with other armed services like the infantry and field artillery, and will properly achieve the intent of the higher commander.

a. Support  
c. Combined arms  
b. Confirmation  
d. Backbrief

44. Produces the most detailed understanding of the mission and involves every soldier and system participating in the operation.

a. Full Dress Rehearsal  
c. Map Rehearsal  
b. Terrain Model Rehearsal  
d. Sketch Map Rehearsal

W. INLAND WATERWAYS CROSSING

45. The decision to cross in daylight or darkness depends on the need for concealment, state of training of troops, nature of the terrain, characteristics of the water obstacle, enemy disposition capabilities (use of minefields on far bank, capability to mount air and/or tank attacks) and the need for speed.

a. True  
b. False

46. In the selection of crossing fronts, crossing areas, and crossing sites, both the technical and tactical requirements must be considered and evaluated.

a. True  
b. False

X. PASSAGE OF LINE
47. Lane through an enemy or friendly obstacle that provides safe passage for a passing force.
   a. Phase Line  c. Gap
   b. Passage Lane  d. Boundaries

48. Is an area free of armed mines or obstacles whose width and direction allow a friendly force to pass through the area containing obstacles while dispersed in a tactical formation.
   a. Gap  c. Assembly Area
   b. Release Point  d. Start Point

Y. MILITARY TERMS AND SYMBOLS

49. What is the unit symbol of a tracked/armor?
   a.  b.  c.  d. 

50. What is the military symbol of a checkpoint?
   a.  b. CP 4  c.  

Z. FIRE SUPPORT

51. Is the collective and coordinated use of indirect fire weapons, armed aircraft, and other lethal and non-lethal means in support of battle plans.
   a. Field artillery support  c. Naval gunfire support
   b. Close air support  d. Fire support

52. Temporarily knocks the target out of action, producing ten (10) percent or more casualties.
   a. Suppression fire  c. Obscuration fire
   b. Destruction fire  d. Neutralization fire

AA. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

53. Responsible for the tank, its crew and the accomplishment of the tank mission.
   a. Tank commander  c. radio operator
   b. Gunner  d. soldier

54. His duty is to ensure that all armaments are operational. He is responsible to aim the gun on the target.
   a. Tank commander  c. radio operator
b. Gunner  
d. cavalryman

--GOOD LUCK--
Topics for Review

1. Duties and Responsibilities
2. Assembly Area
3. Basic Combat Driving
4. Command and Control Responsibilities
5. Conduct of Fire/Tank Gunnery
6. Deception
7. Direct Fire Controls
8. Doctrinal Organization, Mission, Capabilities and Limitation of Armor/Cavalry
9. Inland Waterways
10. Military Terms and Symbols
11. Operational Security
12. Planning Process
13. Reconnaissance Operations
14. Rehearsal
15. Threat Organization and Tactics
16. Visual Signal
17. Deliberate Attack
18. Exploitation
19. Pursuit Operations
20. Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield
21. Combat Service Support
22. Encirclement Operations
23. Fire Support
Sample Questions

A. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Responsible for the tank, its crew and the accomplishment of the tank mission.
   a. tank commander       c. radio operator
   b. gunner                d. soldier

2. His duty is to maintain the radio in the armor vehicle and establish radio communication with other vehicles and friendly troops.
   a. tank commander       c. radio operator
   b. gunner                d. cavalryman

B. ASSEMBLY AREA

3. What type of Assembly Area where enemy contact is likely and commitment of the armor from the Assembly Area into combat is possible or anticipated?
   a. Tactical       b. Administrative

4. Perimeter Defense technique is used to organize the brigade tactical assembly areas that essentially configures the brigade in a perimeter defense, with maneuver battalions deployed along the entire perimeter and oriented outwards.
   a. True       b. False

C. BASIC COMBAT DRIVING

5. Many times you can avoid a collision merely by slowing down. Even after it is too late to stop or slow down, a driver may often avoid a collision by swerving to one side.
   a. True       b. False

6. You are required to slow down when approaching all intersections – whether or not you have right of way.
   a. True       b. False

D. COMMAND AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITES

7. This type of staff consists of the aide-de-camp and the command sergeant major (CSM) who work under the immediate control of the commander.
   a. Coordinating Staff       c. Personal Staff
   b. Special Staff             d. None of the above

8. ______________ are the commander’s principal assistants and are directly accountable to the Chief of Staff (EX-O in case of units below the Inf Division).
a. Coordinating Staff  c. Personal Staff  
b. Special Staff  d. None of the above

E. CONDUCT OF FIRE/TANK GUNNERY

9. This is used to traverse the turret of CVR(T) from 0 to 360 degrees left to right or vice versa.
   a. Gun Selector Switch  c. Traverse Mechanism  
b. Firing Switch  d. Elevating Mechanism

10. This is a gun control used by gunner to add or drop the gun of the CVR(T).
    a. Loader's Safety Switch  c. Foot Firing Pedal  
b. Elevating Mechanism  d. Turret Battery Master Switch

F. DECEPTION

11. This is the desired outcome of the deception effort, and it is typically expressed in terms of enemy action or inaction by a specific enemy unit at a specific time and place.
    a. Cost and Risk  c. Deception Objective  
b. Deception Target  d. Resources Available

12. This is a deception decision factor that refers to the sum-total of the false information presented to the enemy commander which will lead him to make an erroneous estimate of the situation.
    a. Enemy Susceptibility  c. Deception Story  
b. Resources Available  d. Deception Target

G. DIRECT FIRE CONTROLS

13. It depicts the farthest limit of effective fire for a weapon or unit.
    a. Maximum Engagement Line  c. Restrictive Fire Line  
b. Final Protective Line  d. Quadrants

14. It is initiated when targets are arrayed in front of the unit in a lateral configuration. Weapons systems engage targets to their respective fronts.
    a. Fire Patterns  c. Frontal Fire  
b. Cross Fire  d. Depth Fire

H. DOCTRINAL ORGANIZATION, MISSION, CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATION OF ARMOR/CAVALRY

15. The mission of Light Armor is to “Close with and neutralize enemy forces by fire, maneuver and shock effect in coordination with other arms.”
16. The Light Armor Battalion mission is to “close with and destroy enemy forces using mobility, firepower and shock effect in order to repel his assault and destroy the enemy’s will to fight.”

   a. True  b. False

I. INLAND WATERWAYS

17. Type of crossing of a waterway that requires extensive planning and detailed preparations and is characterized by the detailed planning to support a selected courses of action, deliberate preparation, the employment of specialized equipment, delay at the waterline to mass for breaching enemy defense, and the clearance of the near shore of enemy.


18. One primary difference of a crossing operation with the other types of ground maneuvers is the command and control of units which are more difficult because of space, traffic, communication restriction, and the involvement of units of many arms and services.

   a. True  b. False

J. MILITARY TERMS AND SYMBOLS

19. Graphics used for course of action sketches, synchronization matrixes, and maneuver sketches.

   a. Graphic Control Measures  b. Mission Graphics  c. Tactical Mission Tasks  d. None of the above

20. Commanders use control measures to establish specific responsibilities that prevent units from impeding one another and imposing necessary restrictions.

   a. Graphic Control Measures  b. Mission Graphics  c. Tactical Mission Tasks  d. None of the above

K. OPERATIONAL SECURITY

21. This is the protection of friendly information that can help leaders prevent from compromising sensitive information.


22. Signal security is a vital component of OPSEC procedure.

   a. True  b. False
L. PLANNING PROCESS

23. Planning is the means by which the commander envisions a desired outcome, lays out effective ways of achieving it, and communicates to his subordinates his vision, intent, and decisions, focusing on the results he expects to achieve.

   a. True          b. False

24. A contingency plan or course of action (an option built into the basic plan or course of action) for changing the mission, disposition, orientation, or direction of movement of the force to aid success of the current operation, based on anticipated events, opportunities, or disruptions caused by enemy actions.

   a. Sequels       c. Branch
   b. Concept of Operations d. Phasing

M. RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS

25. Is a technique in which a unit fires on a suspected enemy position to cause the enemy to disclose his presence by movement or return fire. This is appropriate when time is critical and stealthy maneuver to further develop the situation is not possible.

   a. Air Reconnaissance c. Aggressive Reconnaissance
   b. Stealthy Reconnaissance d. Reconnaissance by Fire

26. Characterized by the speed and manner in which the reconnaissance force develops the situation once it makes contact with an enemy force.

   a. Stealthy Reconnaissance c. Mounted Reconnaissance
   b. Dismounted Reconnaissance d. Air Reconnaissance

N. REHEARSAL

27. Type of rehearsal routinely performed by a subordinate leader immediately after receiving any instructions, such as an OPORD, a FRAGO, and so forth.

   a. Confirmation Brief c. Backbrief
   b. Combined Arms Rehearsal d. Support Rehearsal

28. A rehearsal technique that is similar to the sketch map rehearsal, except the commander uses a map and operation overlay of the same scale as he used to plan and control the operation.

   a. Terrain Model Rehearsal c. Map Rehearsal
b. Radio Rehearsal
d. Reduced Force Rehearsal

O. THREAT ORGANIZATION AND TACTICS

29. This is the basic form of defense as it meets the requirements of most defensive missions and inflicts maximum losses on the enemy. Its goal is to hold multiple sub-unit strongpoints within a defended area for specified time.

a. Positional Defense
c. Mobile Defense
b. Area Defense
d. Zone Defense

30. The operation forces use this type of defense to inflict losses on enemy and gain time. It can preserve forces by fighting successive defensive battles at preplanned lines at various depths in its defenses.

a. Area Defense
c. Route Defense
b. Positional Defense
d. Mobile Defense

P. VISUAL SIGNAL

31. In signaling to ________, clasp the hand together, palms facing each other at chin level.

a. Stop
c. Raise ramp
b. Pass and keep going
d. Neutral Steer

32. To gain _______, extend the arm sideways. Slightly above horizontal; palm to the front; wave arm to and away from head several times.

a. Right turn or column right
c. Attention
b. Stop engine
d. Raise ramp

Q. DELIBERATE ATTACK

33 The deliberate attack requires as much information about the enemy and _______ is important to conduct before the attack to gather needed information.

a. Route Security
c. Patrolling
b. Reconnaissance
d. Raid

34. ________ fixes the enemy to the ground and suppresses his weapons permitting freedom of action by the maneuver force and normally will not close on the objective unless its fires become masked or it is no longer able to suppress adjoining enemy positions.

a. The Maneuver Force
c. The Support Force
b. Main Effort
d. Reserve

R. EXPLOITATION
35. Most likely, the brigade exploitation will occur as a result of an extremely successful attack.
   
   a. True       b. False

36. This will be issued by the brigade commander based on the input of his staff commanders to conduct an exploitation.
   
   a. Warning Order       c. FRAGO
   b. OPORD                 d. OPLAN

S. PURSUIT OPNS

37. Operation that occurs as a result of an enemy precondition and initiated by the brigade commander through a FRAGO.
   
   a. Movement to Contact   c. Exploitation
   b. Pursuit               d. Attack

38. ______ is responsible to inform the commander when the enemy conditions warrant the pursuit and his primary concern is accurately assessing the situation and predicting the possible options open to the enemy.
   
   a. S1       c. S2
   b. S3       d. Liaison Officer

T. INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD

39. ______ is a systematic and continuous process of analyzing the threat and environment in a specific geographic area. It is designed to support staff estimates and military decision-making.
   
   a. Intel Preparation of the Battlefield
   b. Military Decision-Making Process
   c. G4/S4
   d. Mission analysis

40. ______ identifies characteristics of the battlefield which require in-depth evaluation of their effects on friendly and threat operations such as terrain, weather, logistical infrastructure and demographics.
   
   b. G1/S1       d. G2/S2

U. COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

41. Is an enabling operation that generates and sustains combat power for employment in shaping decisive operations at the time and place the force commander requires. It includes personnel, medical activities, ordnance and quartermaster activities.
42. It is the crucial characteristic of CSS, which means providing the right support in the right place at the right time.

a. Anticipation  
   b. Responsiveness  
   c. Integration  
   d. Continuity

V. ENCIRCLEMENT OPERATIONS

43. Operation where one force loses its freedom of maneuver because an opposing force is able to isolate it by controlling all ground lines of communication and reinforcement.

a. Covering Force  
   b. Encirclement Operation  
   c. Link-up Operation  
   d. Guard Operation

44. The commander intends this encirclement to isolate an enemy force and typically this is the result from penetrations and envelopments, or are an extension of exploitation and pursuit operations.

a. Offensive Encirclement Opns  
   b. Squeeze Technique  
   c. Defensive Encirclement Opns  
   d. Penetration

W. FIRE SUPPORT

45. Its mission is to mass firepower to delay, disrupt, or destroy enemy forces in support of the scheme of maneuver.

a. Air Defense Artillery  
   b. Engineer  
   c. Fire Support  
   d. Infantry

46. Limitation on the use of smoke, improve conventional munitions, or other ammunition.

a. Priority of Fires  
   b. Group of Target  
   c. Use of Mortars  
   d. Ammunition Restriction

X. SECURITY OPERATIONS

47. The security force provides early warning by detecting the enemy force quickly and reporting information accurately to the main body commander. What fundamental of security operations is it referring to?

a. Provide early and accurate warning  
   b. Orient on the Force or facility to be secured
c. Provide reaction time and maneuver space
d. Maintain enemy contact

48. The security force aggressively and continuously seeks the enemy and reconnoiters key terrain and it conducts active area or zone reconnaissance to detect enemy movement or enemy preparations for action and to learn as much as possible about the terrain. This fundamental is _______.

a. Maintain enemy contact  
b. Provide early and accurate warning  
c. Perform continuous reconnaissance  
d. Orient on the Force or facility to be secured

--GOOD LUCK--
Topics for Review

1. Duties and Responsibilities
2. Assembly Area
3. Basic Combat Driving
4. Command and Control Responsibilities
5. Deception
6. Direct Fire Controls
7. Doctrinal Organization, Mission, Capabilities and Limitation of Armor / Cavalry
8. Inland Waterways
9. Troop Leading Procedure
10. Missions
11. Operational Security
12. Reconnaissance Operations
13. Visual Signal
14. Deliberate Attack
15. Exploitation
16. Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield
17. Convoy Security Operations
18. Fire Support
19. Link-Up Operations
20. Military Intelligence
21. Passage of Line
22. Relief in Place Operations
23. Route Security Operations
Sample Questions

A. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Responsible for the tank, its crew and the accomplishment of the tank mission.
   a. Tank commander  c. radio operator
   b. Gunner  d. soldier

2. His duty is to ensure that all armaments are operational. He is responsible to aim the gun on the target.
   a. Tank commander  c. radio operator
   b. Gunner  d. cavalryman

B. ASSEMBLY AREA

3. The unit commander or leader conducts this inspection to determine the force’s readiness to execute its assigned tactical missions and may be formal or informal and announced or unannounced.
   a. Periodic Preventive Maintenance System (PPMS)
   b. Pre-combat Inspection (PCI)
   c. BLOWAG
   b. FITCAL

4. All actions in the AA are focused on preparing the unit for future operations and actions most commonly associated with AA activities include re-supply, personnel replacement, maintenance, reorganization, rest and planning future operations.
   a. True  b. False

C. BASIC COMBAT DRIVING

5. The position of the hands and the steering wheel is of prime importance for vehicle control particularly in emergencies.
   a. True  b. False

6. The proper use of brakes is one of the most important elements of good driving as well as one of the best indicators of driving capability.
   a. True  b. False

D. COMMAND AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

7. This is a type of staff that aids the commander in professional, technical or other functional areas. The specific number and duties of this staff officers vary at each level of command based on table of organization and equipment (TOE), authorizations, desires of the commander, and the size and level of command.
8. A Command Post (CP) that serves as the primary synchronization point for the entire battlefield. Its functional cells include a headquarters cell, a current operations cell, a plan cell, an intelligence cell, an FS cell and a CSS cell.

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

E. DECEPTION

9. It is a limited objective attack which gains contact with the enemy to give the appearance of the main attack. It is the most common deception operation.

   a. Feints   b. Offense
   c. Demonstration   d. Display

10. A deception tasks through the deliberate placement of false information into the hands of the enemy. It is simple trickery and commonly associated with the operational and strategic level of war and the employment of “James Bond” covert agents.

   a. Defense   b. Display
   c. Ruses     d. Demonstration

F. DIRECT FIRE CONTROLS

11. It is initiated when targets are arrayed in front of the unit in a lateral configuration. Weapons systems engage targets to their respective fronts.

   a. Fire Patterns   b. Cross Fire
   c. Frontal Fire    d. Depth Fire

12. It is a defined area that must be covered by direct fire. It is assigned to subordinate elements, crew-served weapons and individual soldiers to ensure coverage of an area of responsibility.

   a. Engagement Area   b. Sector of Fire
   c. Direction Fire    d. Quadrants

G. DOCTRINAL ORGANIZATION, MISSION, CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATION OF ARMOR/CAVALRY

13. The flexible capabilities of cavalry allow the commander to conserve the combat power of divisions or brigades for engagement where he desires.

   a. True   b. False
14. The platoon can fight mounted or dismounted. When mounted, it fights as one maneuver element while when dismounted, it forms two elements: a vehicle element and dismounted element.

   a. True  
   b. False

H. INLAND WATERWAYS

15. During a movement to a water obstacle, the armor unit commander deploys his force with the necessary means readily available for the anticipated crossing.

   a. True  
   b. False

16. Type of crossing of an inland waterway using crossing means at hand or readily available without significant delay when the waterway is reached. It is a pre-planned operation, which is conducted as a continuation of the ongoing operation.

   a. Hasty Crossing  
   b. River crossing  
   c. Deliberate Crossing  
   d. Water obstacle crossing

I. TROOP LEADING PROCEDURE

17. A step in the Troop Leading Procedure which requires an initial allocation of available time. The commander and staff must balance the desire for detailed planning against the need for immediate action.

   a. Receipt of the mission/mission analysis  
   b. Issue warning order  
   c. Make plans  
   d. Conduct reconnaissance

18. A step in the Troop Leading Procedure which involves detailed planning if time permits.

   a. Mission analysis  
   b. Allocate available time  
   c. Make plans  
   d. Issue warning order

J. MISSIONS

19. Tactical mission task that involves preventing a unit, facility, or geographic location from being damaged or destroyed as a result of enemy action. It also prevents enemy occupation, direct and observed indirect fires within or into the secured area.

   a. Secure  
   b. Retain  
   c. Occupy  
   d. Control
20. Tactical mission task in which a maneuver force moves to a position where it can engage the enemy by direct fire in support of another maneuvering force.

   a. Clear  
   b. Contain  
   c. Support by Fire  
   d. Attack by Fire

**K. OPERATIONAL SECURITY**

21. Measures taken to maintain security and achieve tactical surprise.

   a. Operational Security  
   b. Counter-surveillance  
   c. Document Security  
   d. Communication Security

22. Involves taking measures to protect friendly activities from being observed or detected (visually, electronically, or seismologically) by the enemy.

   a. Signal Security  
   b. Physical Security  
   c. Counter-Surveillance  
   d. Document Security

**L. RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS**

23. Form of reconnaissance that focuses along a specific line of communication such as a road, railway, or cross-country mobility corridor.

   a. Route Reconnaissance  
   b. Area Reconnaissance  
   c. Zone Reconnaissance  
   d. Reconnaissance in Force

24. This is a form of reconnaissance that involves a directed effort to obtain detailed information on all routes, obstacles, terrain and enemy forces within a zone defined by boundaries.

   a. Area Reconnaissance  
   b. Zone Reconnaissance  
   c. Route Reconnaissance  
   d. Reconnaissance Management

**M. VISUAL SIGNAL**

25. If you wish to make the vehicle _____, face the unit being signaled and raise hand to shoulder level in front of the body, palm to the front, extend arm forward to the full extent in a pushing motion, keeping the palm to the front.

   a. Move in reverse  
   b. Dismount  
   c. Increase speed  
   d. I Am/Are you ready

26. If you wish to _______, simulate cranking of engine by moving arm in circular motion at waist level.

   a. Start engine/prepare to move  
   b. Traveling  
   c. Close up and stop  
   d. Cease firing

**N. DELIBERATE ATTACK**
27. Closes with the enemy as quickly and directly as possible to exploit the effects of the base of fire and when possible, it seeks to attack at an identified weak point in the enemy’s defense.

   a. Main Effort       c. Reserve
   b. The maneuver force d. The support force

28. This is the detailed plan for the placement and movement of the maneuvering force into advantageous positions on the objective with respect to the enemy.

   a. Scheme of Maneuver       c. Formation
   b. Actions on the Objective d. Mission

O. EXPLOITATION

29. The exploitation is an operation that cannot generally be foreseen as the certain outcome of the deliberate attack.

   a. True       b. False

30. Are assigned mission to exploiting forces by relieving them of tasks that would slow their advance and secure lines of communication and supply, destroy pocket of resistance and expand the area of exploitation from the brigade axis.

   a. Movement to Contact       c. Breaching Operation
   b. The Maneuver Force        d. Follow and Support Unit

P. INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD

31. Analyze the battlefield environment and describe the battlefield effects on threat and friendly capabilities and broad courses of actions.

   a. Describe the battlefield effects
   b. Define the battlefield environment
   c. Evaluate the threat
   d. Determine threat course of action

32. Identify significant characteristic of the environment, the limits of the command AO’s and battle space, and the amount of detail required and feasible within the time available. It also establishes the limits of the AI, evaluate existing data bases’, and identify intelligence gaps, and collect the material and intelligence required to conduct the remainder of IPB.

   a. Evaluate the threat
   b. Describe the battlefield effects
   c. Determine threat courses of action
   d. Define the battlefield environment
Q. CONVOY SECURITY OPNS

33. It prevents an enemy from overrunning the convoy from the rear. It can also act as an immediate response force to enemy contact made on either flank of the convoy.
   a. Flank Guard   c. Rear Guard
   b. Advance Guard   d. Reaction Force

34. Convoy security control measures typically include the following except:
   a. Routes (primary/alternate)   c. Start Point
   b. Line of Departure/Line of Contact   d. Release Point

R. FIRE SUPPORT

35. ________ is a fire for which the point of impact is not observed. It involves predicting where targets are, or will be, and placing fire on them and requires follow-up activity to assess effectiveness.
   a. Observed Fire   c. Unobserved Fire
   b. Obscuration Fire   d. Destruction Fire

36. Consists of two or more targets in which simultaneous fires are desired and graphically portrayed by circling the targets and identifying them with a group designation.
   a. Group of Targets   c. Series of Targets
   b. Program of Targets   d. Preparation Fires

S. LINK-UP OPERATIONS

37. Purpose of link-up operations, except:
   a. To complete the encirclement of the enemy force
   b. To assist the breakout of an encircled friendly force
   c. To join an attacking force with a force inserted in the enemy rear area
   d. To destroy enemy attacking forces

38. The headquarters directing the link-up operations is the one that establishes fire control measures and priority of fires.
   a. True   b. False

T. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

39. Expand the mission, functions and resources formerly found in the Intel Electronic Warfare Support Element (IEWSE) and Mil Intel company team. It is
organic to the direct support MI company and normally collocates with the company command post.

   a. Analytical Control Team       c. Counter Intel Support
   b. Ground Surveillance Radar     d. Interrogation Team

40. Provides counter-intelligence support to the division to protect its operations from intelligence threats, subversion, sabotage and terrorism.

   a. Intelligence Support         c. Interrogation Team
   b. Counter-intelligence Support d. None of the above

U. PASSAGE OF LINE

41. The headquarters directing the passage of line designates or recommends contact points, passage lanes, AAs, routes and start and end times for the passage.

   a. True                       b. False

42. Specifically designated place where the passing units pass through the stationary unit and the location where the commander wants subordinate units to physically execute a passage of lines.

   a. Passage Lane               c. Passage Point
   b. Gap                        d. Contact Point

V. RELIEF IN PLACE OPERATIONS

43. Unit that receives current intelligence, operations, and logistics information from the unit being relieved, as well as from common higher headquarters, adjacent units and subordinate elements when planning the relief.

   a. Relieving Unit            c. Unit being relieved
   b. Common Higher Hqs Unit    d. Passing unit

44. This technique of relief-in-place occurs when the commander relieves each element in a sequence determined by the tactical situation, not its geographical orientation.

   a. Simultaneous relief       c. Bounding overwatch
   b. Staggered relief          d. Deliberate relief

W. ROUTE SECURITY OPERATIONS

45. Addresses not only the route itself, but also all terrain along the route from which the enemy could influence a friendly force’s movement and takes place at irregular intervals to avoid developing a regular pattern that an enemy could exploit.

   a. Combat Security           c. Reconnaissance
46. The security provided between two combat outposts positioned to provide mutual support and is normally not feasible to secure all points on a route by physically allocating resources to each point.


X. SECURITY OPERATIONS

47. Form of security operations that primarily provides early warning to the protected force and it engages and destroys enemy reconnaissance elements within its capabilities, augmented by indirect fires, but otherwise fights only in self-defense.

   a. Guard   b. Cover   c. Screen   d. Local Security

48. Form of security operations inn which the primary task is to protect the main body by fighting to gain time while also observing and reporting information and preventing enemy ground observation of and direct fire against the main body.

   a. Area Security   b. Follow and Support   c. Cover   d. Guard

--GOOD LUCK—
### ANSWER KEY

#### CHAPTER III - CAVALRY

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<td>42. c</td>
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<td>45. c</td>
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<tr>
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<td>46. d</td>
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