

ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: "Planning and Development of Defensive Tactics" and "Counter Ambush Techniques," pages 4-8 through 5-5.

Learning Objective: Organize and position a squad in the defense.

- 4-1. What person assigns each squad a defensive mission?
1. The company commander
 2. The platoon commander
 3. The squad leader
 4. The company chief
- 4-2. Which of the following factors dictates the effective placement of fire teams in the defense?
1. Number of personnel in the fire team
 2. Number of crew-served weapons assigned to the platoon
 3. Number of M16s assigned to the squad
 4. Terrain
- 4-3. Which of the following weapons are positioned before the positioning of squads?
1. Mortars
 2. AT4s
 3. Crew-served weapons
 4. M203s
- 4-4. Normally, what person designates the general firing position for a specific automatic weapon?
1. Squad leader
 2. Platoon commander
 3. Fire team leader
 4. Company commander
- 4-5. What is the position of the squad leader in relation to the fire team?
1. To the rear and center of the fire teams
 2. To the rear and left of the fire teams
 3. To the rear and right of the fire teams
 4. In front of the fire teams

- 4-6. Which of the following positions is NOT included in a squad fire plan sketch?

1. Position of the fire teams
2. Position of on-call targets
3. PDF for automatic rifles
4. Position of the company command post

Learning Objective: Organize and position a platoon in the defense.

- 4-7. What officer assigns a frontage to a platoon?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Company commander
 3. Operations officer
 4. Intelligence officer
- 4-8. Other than the size of the company battle area, what other factor dictates the frontage assigned to a platoon?
1. Personnel
 2. Weapons
 3. Terrain
 4. Weather
- 4-9. The depth of a platoon defense is the distance between the squad's primary positions and the rearward extension of what other position?
1. Crew-served weapon positions
 2. Supplementary positions
 3. Alternate positions
 4. The company command post position
- 4-10. Which of the following areas is important for the platoon commander to know when a patrol is entering that area?
1. Security area
 2. Defensive area
 3. Forward defense area
 4. Reserve area

- 4-11. Which of the following types of fire is used to cover a gap between adjacent platoons?
1. Grazing fire
 2. Plunging fire
 3. Indirect fire
 4. Direct fire

- 4-12. Which of the following information is NOT included in a platoon fire plan sketch?
1. On-call targets
 2. Barriers
 3. Location of listening posts
 4. Location of the fire team leader

- 4-13. What officer establishes the order of priorities for organizing the platoon in the defense?
1. Company commander
 2. Commanding officer
 3. Operations officer
 4. Supply officer

- A. Establish Security
- B. Prepare Alternate Positions
- C. Prepare Fighting Positions
- D. Assign Sectors of Fire

Figure 4A.—Priority task list.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-14 THROUGH 4-17, REFER TO FIGURE 4A.

- 4-14. What task is performed as soon as you clear fields of fire?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-15. What task should be performed first?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-16. What task is performed as soon as you assign sectors of fire?
1. D
 2. A
 3. B
 4. C

- 4-17. What task is normally done before establishing supplementary positions?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

Learning Objective: Determine the best location for employing crew-served weapons and the role of each crew-served weapon in the defense.

- A. M60E Machine Gun
- B. .50 caliber Machine Gun
- C. M19 Grenade Launcher
- D. AT4 Antitank Weapon

Figure 4B.—Crew-served weapons.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-18 THROUGH 4-21, REFER TO FIGURE 4B.

- 4-18. What crew-served weapon can be used for direct or indirect fire?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-19. What crew-served weapon provides massive rapid fire for penetrating lightly armored vehicles?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-20. What crew-served weapon serves as the basis for a FPF in the overall defensive fire plan?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-21. What crew-served weapon is used primarily against armored personnel carriers?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

- 4-22. A machine gun squad consists of a total of how many machine gun teams?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 4-23. A machine gun team consists of a total of how many personnel?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 4-24. Both machine guns of a squad are positioned a minimum of how many meters apart?
1. 20
 2. 25
 3. 30
 4. 35
- 4-25. Normally, a sector of fire for a machine gun does not exceed a total of how many mils?
1. 800
 2. 600
 3. 500
 4. 400
- 4-26. A machine gun cannot be assigned both a final protective line and a principle direction of fire.
1. True
 2. False
- 4-27. Which of the following platoons normally have positioned assault squads?
1. Reserve platoons
 2. Weapons platoons
 3. Front-line platoons
 4. Supplementary platoons
- 4-28. What means of communication does the weapons platoon commander use to communicate with assault squads?
1. Messenger
 2. Radio
 3. Landline
 4. Hand signals
- 4-29. A single mortar is assigned what area of coverage for a final protective fire?
1. 25 by 50 meters
 2. 100 by 100 meters
 3. 30 by 30 meters
 4. 50 by 50 meters
- 4-30. The final protective fire of a mortar should be directed at least how many meters from the FEBA?
1. 100
 2. 60
 3. 50
 4. 40
- 4-31. A company is requesting a fire mission. What element of the battalion should they contact?
1. COC
 2. FSC
 3. FDC
 4. BAS
- 4-32. What element within the battalion approves all fire missions?
1. COC
 2. FDC
 3. BAS
 4. FSC
- 4-33. When you are firing a FPF without instructions, what is the rate of fire for the first 2 minutes for a mortar?
1. Ten rounds per minute
 2. Nine rounds per minute
 3. Eight rounds per minute
 4. Five rounds per minute
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- Learning Objective:* Explain the procedures for preparing a range card and the importance of the range card.
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- 4-34. A total of how many range cards are prepared for each machine gun position?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 4-35. During defensive coordination planning, what weapon serves as the base from which to build the defense around?
1. The M203
 2. The AT4
 3. The mortar
 4. The machine gun
- 4-36. In preparing a range card, you should use what type of format?
1. Standard format
 2. Battalion's format
 3. Universal format
 4. Crew-served weapon format

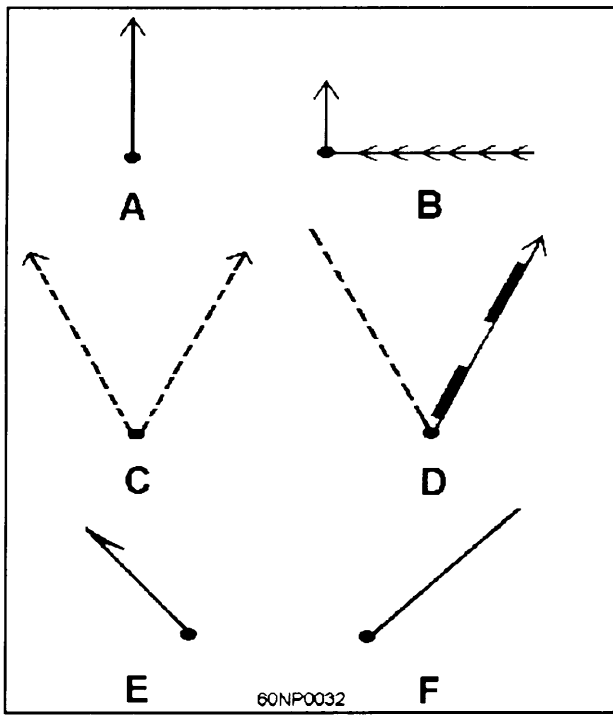


Figure 4C.—Range card symbols.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-37 THROUGH 4-42, SELECT FROM FIGURE 4C THE PROPER RANGE CARD SYMBOL.

- 4-37. The symbol for a target line.
1. A
 2. E
 3. F
 4. B
- 4-38. The symbol for magnetic orientation.
1. E
 2. B
 3. F
 4. A
- 4-39. The symbol for grazing fire and dead space.
1. B
 2. A
 3. C
 4. D
- 4-40. The symbol for sector limits.
1. D
 2. C
 3. B
 4. E
- 4-41. The machine gun symbol.
1. A
 2. E
 3. C
 4. B
- 4-42. The north arrow symbol.
1. F
 2. A
 3. E
 4. B
- 4-43. There are two methods used on a range card to locate a gun position positively. Which method uses a single-solid line drawn from a prominent terrain feature to the gun position with several arrow heads pointing in the direction of the gun position?
1. The location grid coordinates method
 2. The magnetic orientation line method
 3. The ground positioning system method
 4. The UTM method
- 4-44. One degree is approximately equal to 17.7778 mils. An azimuth of 150 degrees is equal to how many mils.
1. 2,667 mils
 2. 2,666 mils
 3. 132 mils
 4. 168 mils
- 4-45. Sector limits are drawn as broken lines ending in arrow heads. When a weapon is assigned an FPL, how many sector limit lines are drawn on a range card?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 4-46. Which of the following fire plans is compiled and used primarily as the company fire plan?
1. Squad leaders' fire plan
 2. Fire team leaders' fire plan
 3. Weapons platoon commanders' fire plan
 4. Platoon commanders' fire plan

Learning Objective: Identify the importance of counter ambush techniques. State the procedures for dismounting a vehicle and preparing a vehicle for a convoy.

- 4-47. Which of the following instructions provide guidance for convoy procedures?
1. COMSECONDNCB/COMTHIRDNCBINST 5200
 2. COMSECONDNCB/COMTHIRDNCBINST 3122.1
 3. COMSECONDNCB/COMTHIRDNCBINST 11200.1
 4. COMSECONDNCB/COMTHIRDNCBINST 11200.11C
- 4-48. A common characteristic of an ambush is that an ambush will occur in how many phases?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 4-49. A total of how many sand bags is required to "harden" a 6 by 6 cargo truck?
1. 50 to 100
 2. 70 to 100
 3. 100 to 150
 4. 100 to 200
- 4-50. When "hardening" the sides of a 6 by 6 cargo truck, you should stack sandbags how many layers high?
1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 4-51. Which of the following personnel is normally designated as a vehicle commander in a convoy?
1. Fire team leader
 2. Squad leader
 3. Platoon commander
 4. Assistant platoon commander
- 4-52. The shotgun rider for a vehicle in a convoy is normally armed with what type of weapon?
1. M60E3
 2. AT4
 3. .50 cal
 4. M203
- 4-53. During maneuvers executed by the occupant squad of a vehicle, what maneuver is carried out by the shotgun rider?
1. Accompany the maneuvers executed by the occupant
 2. Maneuver to protect the vehicle and the driver.
 3. Remain seated in the vehicle
 4. Maneuver to the rear of the vehicle
- 4-54. Which of the following personnel provide cover fire for the debarkation of occupants of a vehicle that is halted in the ambush killing area?
1. The squad leader
 2. The fire team leader
 3. The sentries
 4. The platoon commander
- 4-55. When traveling with a squad of a convoy, the machine gun team is assigned what position in the vehicle?
1. Facing the front of the vehicle
 2. Facing outboard on the left side of the vehicle
 3. Facing outboard on the right side of the vehicle
 4. Facing to the rear of the vehicle
- 4-56. What is the maximum number of people that should occupy the bed of a hardened 6 by 6 truck?
1. Ten
 2. Eleven
 3. Twelve
 4. Thirteen
- 4-57. Which of the following convoy vehicle positions is NEVER occupied by the convoy commander?
1. The center vehicle
 2. The lead vehicle
 3. The vehicle in front of the rear vehicle
 4. The vehicle in back of the lead vehicle
- 4-58. Which of the following commanders must attend the convoy commander's briefing?
1. Platoon commanders
 2. Weapons platoon commanders
 3. Vehicle commanders
 4. Commanding officer

4-59. Which of the following commanders designates a second in command for the convoy?

1. Vehicle commander
2. Platoon commander
3. Convoy commander
4. Commanding officer

Learning Objective: Determine the most effective course of action to take when a convoy encounters enemy activity.

4-60. A vehicle is fired upon in the killing zone. What action is taken by the driver?

1. Immediately halt the vehicle and disembark
2. Immediately attempt to drive through the killing zone
3. Immediately signal for help
4. Immediately inform the convoy commander

4-61. A "hardened" vehicle is forced to halt in the killing zone of an ambush. What action is taken by the occupants?

1. Remain with the vehicle at all times
2. Immediately dismount the vehicle
3. On the first perceptible slackening of enemy fire, dismount
4. Immediately inform the convoy commander

4-62. A "soft" vehicle is forced to halt in the killing zone of an ambush. What action is taken by the occupants?

1. Remain with the vehicle at all times
2. Immediately dismount the vehicle
3. On the first perceptible slackening of enemy fire, dismount
4. Immediately inform the convoy commander

4-63. What is the most effective counteraction from elements not in the killing zone of an ambush?

1. A flanking maneuver against the enemy
2. An immediate frontal assault against the enemy
3. An immediate withdrawal to a safe area
4. An immediate call for an air strike

4-64. What is the best counter ambush action for a armored vehicle, such as a tank?

1. Move into the killing zone
2. Move to the flanks of the enemy
3. Move to the rear of the killing zone
4. Move to the front of the killing zone