Table of **Contents**

1

Chapter 1 – Weaponry
- Unit 1 – Pistol . . . 4
- Unit 2 – Rifle . . . 5
- Unit 3 – Mortar . . . 6
- Unit 4 – Gun . . . 7
- Unit 5 – Tank . . . 8

Chapter 2 – The Soldier's Life
- Unit 6 – Radio Basics . . . 10
- Unit 7 – On Post . . . 12
- Unit 8 – Food . . . 13
- Unit 9 – First Aid . . . 14
- Unit 10 – Uniforms and Tactical Gear . . . 16

Chapter 3 – Organization
- Unit 11 – Rank Structure . . . 18
- Unit 12 – Military Organization . . . 20
- Unit 13 – Arms and Services . . . 22

Chapter 4 – Land Navigation
- Unit 14 – Map Reading 1 . . . 24
- Unit 15 – Map Reading 2 . . . 26

Appendix
- Glossary . . . 28

2

Chapter 1 – Weaponry
- Unit 1 – Mines . . . 4
- Unit 2 – Anti-tank Weapons . . . 6
- Unit 3 – Machine Guns . . . 8
- Unit 4 – Future Weapons . . . 9

Chapter 2 – Vehicles & Platform
- Unit 5 – Armored Fighting Vehicles . . . 10
- Unit 6 – Multi-purpose Vehicles . . . 12
- Unit 7 – Strykers . . . 14
- Unit 8 – Air Defense Systems . . . 15
- Unit 9 – Helicopters (Utility) . . . 16
- Unit 10 – Helicopters (Attack) . . . 17

Chapter 3 – Operations
- Unit 11 – Peacekeeping Missions . . . 18
- Unit 12 – Convoys . . . 20
- Unit 13 – Patrols . . . 22
- Unit 14 – Search and Rescue . . . 24
- Unit 15 – Checkpoints . . . 26

Appendix
- Glossary . . . 28

3

Chapter 1 – Units
- Unit 1 – Infantry . . . 4
- Unit 2 – Armor . . . 6
- Unit 3 – Artillery . . . 7
- Unit 4 – Engineers . . . 8
- Unit 5 – Military Intelligence . . . 10
- Unit 6 – Public Affairs . . . 11
- Unit 7 – Airborne Forces . . . 12
- Unit 8 – Special Forces . . . 13

Chapter 2 – Operations
- Unit 9 – Crowd Control . . . 14
- Unit 10 – Limited Visibility Techniques . . . 16
- Unit 11 – Urban Operations . . . 18
- Unit 12 – Reconnaissance . . . 20
- Unit 13 – Movement to Contact . . . 22
- Unit 14 – Attack . . . 24
- Unit 15 – Observation Post . . . 26

Appendix
- Glossary . . . 28

6 The Soldier's Life: **Radio Basics**

Radios are vital military tools. They allow soldiers to **stay in contact** during combat and other operations.

Most radios are made to **hop frequencies.** This prevents the enemy from listening to the full conversation.

The **SINCGARS** (**man-pack**) and **AN/PRC-148** (**handheld**) are common military radios.

The man-pack can be worn as a **backpack**. This portable type of radio handles both voice and data **transmissions**.

The handheld is the most widely used radio. It permits easy **two-way** contact.

Most modern radios use **rechargeable lithium-ion batteries**.

Using a SINCGARS man-pack radio in the field

Comprehension

1 Read, listen and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

1 Radios hop frequencies in order to ..... .

2 There are two basic types of radios: the ..... and the ..... .

3 The SINCGARS radio can handle not only ..... but also voice transmissions.

4 The handheld is most useful for ..... .

5 Today's portable handheld radios are powered by ..... .

2 a) Read again and choose the correct answers.

1 What can be inferred about the SINCGARS radio?
- A It cannot hop frequencies automatically.
- B It is mostly used for data transmissions.
- C It has a better battery than the AN/PRC-148.
- D Soldiers wear it like a backpack.

2 According to the text, what is true of the AN/PRC-148 handheld radio?
- A It can receive but not send data messages.
- B It is too large to fit into a solder's pocket.
- C It uses a rechargeable battery.
- D It has a longer range than man-pack radios.

b) In pairs, talk about how many types of radios there are and how they can be used.

Vocabulary

3 Choose the correct definition for each word.

1 *man-pack*
- A a radio worn on the back
- B a message sent through a radio
- C a type of radio transmission

2 *two-way*
- A moving in two directions
- B consisting of two parts
- C using voice and data

3 *stay in contact*
- A to replace batteries
- B to have communication
- C to turn off a radio

4 Study the table below.

RADIO VOICE PROCEDURE

WORDS	MEANING
Affirmative	Yes.
Roger	I understand / I received your transmission.
Negative	No.
Wilco	I will comply; I will do what you have asked.
Standby	Wait.
Over	I'm finished speaking and waiting for a reply.
Out	I'm finished speaking and don't expect a reply.
Go ahead	Please send your next transmission.
Say again	Repeat the last transmission.
You're breaking up	I cannot hear you / your voice.

5 Complete the conversation with appropriate words or phrases from the word bank.

negative *wilco* *say again* *over* *out*

D77: Echo one-three, I didn't hear your last transmission. Please (**1**) ..... .

E13: I repeat, please advise. Is air reconnaissance available for this area? (**2**) ..... .

D77: (**3**) ..... . We do not have air recon at this time. Please wait for further instructions.

E13: (**4**) ..... . I will await your next transmission. (**5**) ..... .

6 Complete the word or short phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1 *I understood your last transmission*. I am moving toward the objective now.
_ _ g _ _

2 *Yes*. All units have reported back to base.
_ f _ _ _ _ _ t _ _ _

3 You're going to have to repeat the last transmission, soldier. *I couldn't understand you*.
_ o _ ' _ _ _ _ e _ _ _ _ _ _ p

4 This is Delta Actual. Please *proceed with your transmission*.
_ o a _ _ _ _

5 I'm verifying that information for you now. Please *wait until my next transmission*.
S _ _ _ _ _ y

Listening

7 Listen to a radio conversation between a soldier in the field and his commander. Write down any key vocabulary (in bold in the reading passage) that you hear.

8 Listen again to the conversation. Then answer the questions.

1 Why does the man contact the woman on the radio?

.....

.....

2 What does the woman order the unit to do?

.....

.....

3 Why does the man ask the woman to "say again?"

.....

.....

Speaking

9 In pairs, act out short radio exchanges using the procedure words in Ex. 4.