

GRAND PRAIRIE HIGH SCHOOL

GOPHER BATTALION

NCO of the Month

STUDY GUIDE

PURPOSE:

This booklet is to be utilized as a procedure manual and study guide for cadets appearing before the NCO of the month and NCO of Year boards.

*Note: The J.R.O.T.C. NCO of the month is an equal opportunity program. The term “he”, “him”, or “his” are used to avoid redundancy.

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CHAPTER I

REPORTING TO THE BOARD

1. Knock 3 times before entering the boardroom.
2. Walk in a military manner taking the most direct route until you are centered three steps in front of the President of the NCO or Cadet Board.
3. Salute and report “(Sir), Cadet (your rank and your last name) reporting to the President of the Board as ordered.” Do not drop your salute until the President of the Board drops his salute.

ANSWERING THE QUESTION

1. Address the person.

OFFICER (MALE)	Sir
OFFICER (FEMALE)	Ma'am
C/CSM	Command Sergeant Major (CSM or SGT Major)
C/1SGT	First Sergeant
C/MSGT	Sergeant
C/SFC	Sergeant
C/SSGT	Sergeant
C/SGT	Sergeant

2. Repeat the question.
3. Answer the question.

EXAMPLES

Q. Cadet Tan, what is the first objective of JROTC?

A. Sir, the first objective of JROTC is good citizenship and patriotism.

Q. Cadet Tan, what is a directive?

A. Sergeant-major, a directive is an oral order given by a commander to direct or cause a subordinate leader or lead element to take action.

Q. Cadet Tan, what is a map?

A. First Sergeant, a map is a line drawing to scale of a portion of the earth's surface as seen from above.

CHAPTER II

BASIC KNOWLEDGE

What is meant by military courtesy?

Military courtesy is the respect and consideration shown to other personnel of the Armed Forces.

If you are in a room and an officer enters the room, what should you do?

If alone, come to attention and render the greeting of the day. If other personnel are in the room with you, call ATTENTION, and render the greeting of the day.

What is considered the most important of all military courtesies?

The most important of all military courtesies is the hand salute.

When do you salute?

When you meet and recognize a member of the Armed Forces entitled to the salute. Also, when the National Anthem, to the colors, Ruffles and Flourishes, or Hail to the Chief is played. When the national colors or standard passes by; on ceremonial occasions; in all official greetings; at reveille, when within sight of the flag or sound of the music; during the rendering of honors; or when passing by uncased colors outdoors.

When saluting a person, do you salute the uniform or the man?

You salute the uniform.

What action is taken when the flag is lowered?

Military personnel in uniform are at the position of attention and salute. Civilian personnel should remove their hats and place their hands over their heart.

Is an officer required to return the salute of an enlisted person that salutes outside and gives the greeting of the day?

Yes.

When is the wearing of a hat in the building permissible?

When under arms.

What is meant by "UNDER ARMS"?

It is the carrying of arms, or having them attached to the person by sling or holsters or wearing a cartridge belt.

Who enters the vehicle first?

The junior enters first and then the others follow in inverse order of rank.

When you salute during the playing of "the Star Spangled Banner." Who are you saluting?

You are saluting the nation.

What does the position of honor dictate?

The position of honor dictates that those of a lower rank walk or sit to the left of those with senior rank.

How do you show respect for the National Anthem when out of doors in uniform?

Stand at the position of Attention, face the music, and salute.

When talking to an officer, how should you address him/her to show proper military courtesy?

When talking to an officer one shows respect by addressing them as SIR or MA'AM.

What is meant by the flag being positioned at half-staff?

When the flag is posted at half-staff it is a sign of mourning.

What does LET stand for?

LET stands for Leadership, Education, and Training.

What is the key to success in the JROTC program?

The key to success in the JROTC program is teamwork.

What are the three characteristics of effective writing?

The three characteristics of effective writing are it must be simple, readable, and understandable.

List the three parts of a research paper.

A research paper contains an introduction, body, and conclusion.

What is teamwork?

Teamwork is working together to complete assigned tasks on time and with good results.

What agency is available to your Governor in case of disaster or a civil disturbance?

The agency available to the governor ARNG or active Army forces.

A good training aid should?

A good training aid should interest student, develop understanding, and save time.

What does JROTC stand for?

JROTC stands for Junior Reserved Officer Training Corps.

Who was the founder of JROTC?

The founder of JROTC was Captain Aldrich.

Chapter III

YOUR JROTC UNIT

Who is your Battalion Commander?

Who is your Battalion Executive Officer?

Who is your Battalion S-1 (Adjutant)?

Who is your Battalion S-2 (Intelligence and Security Officer)?

Who is your Battalion S-3 (Operations and Training Officer)?

Who is your Battalion S-4 (Logistics and Supply Officer)?

Who is your Battalion S-5 (Public Relations Officer)?

Who is your Battalion S-6 (Communications/Special Projects Officer)?

Who is your Battalion Command Sergeant Major?

Who is your Company Commander?

Who is your Company Executive Officer?

Who is your Company First Sergeant?

Who are the Platoon Leaders of your company?

Who are the Platoon Sergeants of your company?

Who are the Squad Leaders in your platoon?

What does the Honor Unit rating mean (blue star)?

The Honor Unit rating means that the Gopher Battalion is in the top 20% of the nation's JROTC units.

Who is the SAI of the Panther Battalion?

The SAI of Gopher Battalion is Chief Thomas Knedler.

Who are the AI's of the Panther Battalion?

Sergeant First Class Robert Rios, and Sergeant First Malcom Smith.

CHAPTER IV

OBJECTIVES, MOTTO, & MISSION

OBJECTIVES OF JROTC

1. Good citizenship and patriotism.
2. Self-reliance, leadership, and responsiveness to constituted authority (discipline).
3. Ability to communicate effectively both orally and in writing.
4. Appreciation of the importance of physical fitness.
5. Appreciation of the role of the US Army in support of national objective.
6. Knowledge of basic military skills.

MISSION OF JROTC

To motivate young people to be better citizens.

MOTTO OF JROTC

“Leadership Excellence Unsurpassed”

CHAPTER V

THE JUNIOR ROTC CADET CREED

I am an Army junior ROTC Cadet. I will always conduct myself to bring credit to my family, country, school, and the Corps of Cadets.

I am loyal and patriotic. I am the future of the United States of America.

I do not lie, cheat or steal and will always be accountable for my actions and deeds.

I will always practice good citizenship and patriotism.

I will work hard to improve my mind and strengthen my body.

I will seek the mantle of leadership and stand prepared to uphold the Constitution and the American way of life.

May God grant me the strength to always live by this Creed.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL ORDERS

What is the first general order?

I will guard everything within the limits of my post and quit my post only when properly relieved.

What is the second general order?

I will obey my special orders and perform all of my duties in a military manner.

What is the third general order?

I will report violations of my special orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instructions to the commander of the relief.

CHAPTER VII

PHONETIC ALPHABET

A	ALPHA	(AL-FAH)
B	BRAVO	(BRAH-VOH)
C	CHARLIE	(CHAR-LEE)
D	DELTA	(DELL-TAH)
E	ECHO	(ECK-OH)
F	FOXTROT	(FOKS-TROT)
G	GOLF	(GOLF)
H	HOTEL	(HOH-TEL)
I	INDIA	(IN-DEE-AH)
J	JULIETT	(JEW-LEE-ETT)
K	KILO	(KEY-LOH)
L	LIMA	(LEE-MAH)
M	MIKE	(MIKE)
N	NOVEMBER	(NO-NEM-BER)
O	OSCAR	(OSS-CAH)
P	PAPA	(PAH-PAH)
Q	QUEBEC	(KEH-BECK)
R	ROMEO	(ROW-ME-OH)
S	SIERRA	(SEE-AIR-RAH)
T	TANGO	(TANG-GO)
U	UNIFORM	(YOU-NEE-FORM)
V	VICTOR	(VIK-TAH)
W	WHISKEY	(WISS-KEY)
X	X-RAY	(ECKS-RAY)
Y	YANKEE	(YANG-KEY)
Z	ZULU	(ZOO-LOO)

CHAPTER VIII

TERMINOLOGY

Alignment:	The arrangement of several elements on the same line.
Base:	The element on which a movement is planned or regulated.
Cadence:	The uniform rhythm in which a movement is executed, or the number of steps or count per minute at which a movement is executed. Drill movements are normally executed at the cadence of quick time or double time. Quick time is the cadence of 120 counts or steps per minute; double time is the cadence of 180 counts or steps, per minute.
Ceremonies:	Formations and movements in which a number of troops execute movements in unison and with precision just as in drill; however, their primary value is to render honors, preserve tradition, and stimulates esprit de corps.
Commander:	Person in charge.
Cordon:	A line of soldiers to honor a dignitary upon entering or exiting from a given place or vehicle.
Cover:	Aligning oneself directly behind the man to one's immediate front while maintaining correct distance.
Depth:	The space from front to rear of a formation, including the front and rear element.
Directive:	Oral order given by a commander to direct or cause a subordinate leader or lead element to take action.
Distance:	The space between element when the elements are one behind the other. Between units, it varies with the size of the formation; between individuals, it is an arm's length to the front plus 6 inches, or about 36 inches, measured from the chest of one man to the back of the man immediately to his front.
Drill:	Certain movements by which a unit (or individuals) is moved in an uniform manner from one formation to another, or from one place to another. Movements are executed in unison and with precision.
Element:	An individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or larger unit forming as part of the next higher unit.
File:	A column that has a front of one element.
Flank:	The right or left side of any formation as observed by an element within that formation.
Formation:	The arrangement of element of unit in a prescribed manner.
Line:	A formation in which the elements are side by side or abreast of each other. In a platoon line, the members of each squad are abreast of each other with the squads one behind the other.
Column:	A formation in which the elements are one behind the other. In a platoon column, the members of each squad are one behind the other with the squads abreast of each other. To change a line formation, the command is RIGHT, FACE. To change a column formation to a line formation, the command is LEFT, FACE.
Front:	The space from side to side of a formation, including the right and left elements.
Guide:	The person responsible for maintaining the prescribed direction and rate of march.
Head:	The leading element of a column.
Interval:	
	Close: The lateral space between soldiers, measures from right to left by the soldier on the right placing the heel of his left hand on his hip even with the top of the belt line, fingers and thumb joined and extended downward, with the arm of the soldiers to his left.
	Double: The lateral space between soldiers, measured from right to left by raising both arms shoulder high with the fingers extended and joined (palms down) so that fingertips are touching the fingertips of the soldiers to the left.
	Normal: The lateral space between soldiers, measure from right to left by the soldiers on

the right holding his left arm shoulder nigh, fingers and thumb extended and joined, with the tip of his middle finger touching the right shoulder of the soldier his left.

- Post: The correct place for an officer or noncommissioned officer to stand in a prescribed formation.
Rank: A line that is one element in depth.
Re-form: A command to restore the previous element or formation (used only during drill instruction).
Step: The prescribed distance measured form one heel to the other heel of a marching soldier.

ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS

- NCO: Noncommissioned Officer
NCOIC: Noncommissioned Officer In Charge
JROTC: Junior Reserved Officer Training Corps
ROTC: Reserved Officer Training Corps
COT: Commander of the Troops
CIC: Commander in Charge
TOE: Table of Organization and Equipment
US: United States
SGT: Sergeant
CPL: Corporal
SAI: Senior Army Instructor
AI: Army Instructor
BC: Battalion Commander
XO: Executive Officer
S-1: Adjutant or Personnel Officer
S-2: Security and Intelligence Officer
S-3: Operations and Training Officer
S-4: Supply Officer
S-5: Public Affairs Officer
S-6: Communications/Special Projects Officer

CHAPTER IX

DRILL AND CEREMONY

You normally fall-in and start drill from what position?

One normally falls in at the position of attention.

During drill, what is the length of a step?

A step is thirty inches, from heel to heel.

The command “Halt” can be given on what foot?

It can be given on either foot.

What are two parts of an oral drill command?

The two parts are the preparatory command and the command of execution.

A cadet can only talk during what drill position?

A cadet can only talk during the position of “Rest”.

What is the name of the military organization used to make up a platoon?

The name of the military organization used to make up a platoon is a squad.

What command is given to stop a marching unit?

The command given is “Halt”.

If you had a question on drill and ceremony, what book would you use to find the answer?

In the FIELD MANUAL 3-21.5, under DRILL AND CEREMONY.

How many rifle squads are there in a rifle platoon?

There are three squads.

What is the position of the head when executing the command “Eyes Right”?

All cadets turn their heads to the right, except those on the right- they keep looking ahead.

In a company line formation, how many steps are in between platoons?

There are five steps between the platoons.

In a company line formation, where is the company Commander?

The company Commander is 12 steps in front of and centered on the company.

In a company line formation, where is the company First Sergeant?

Before the command of “Post” and while forming the company, he/she is 9 steps in front of and centered on the company and after the command of “Post”, 3 steps behind and centered on the company.

In a company line formation, where are the Platoon Leaders?

Before the command “Post” and while forming the company, they are 3 steps behind the Platoons and centered on them; after the command “Post”, they are 6 steps in front of their Platoons and centered.

In a company line formation, where are the Platoon Sergeants?

Before the command “Post” and while forming the company, they are 3 steps in front of and centered on their Platoon; after the command “Post”, they are 1 step behind and centered on their Platoon.

In a company line formation, where is the Guidon?

Before the command “Post” and while forming the company, he/she is two 15 inch steps to the left and 1 step in front of the First Sergeant; after the command of “Post”, he/she is two 15 inch steps to the left and 1 step in front of the company Commander.

When drilling, what is the correct length of the arm swing, both to the front and the rear?

The correct length of the arm swing, when drilling, is 9 inches to the front and 6 inches to the rear.

What is the correct number of steps taken in Double Time? Quick Time?

The correct number of steps taken in Double Time is 180 steps (. . . Quick Time . . . 120 steps.)

All commands must be given from what position?

All commands are given from the position of attention.

When given the command “Open Ranks, March”, how many steps are taken by the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th) squad?

When given the command “Open Ranks, March”, the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th) squad takes (2 steps, 1 step, stay at Stand fast, 2 15-inch steps backwards).

CHAPTER X

LEADERSHIP

What are the four steps when taking charge of a unit?

(1) Observe (2) Plan (3) Act (4) Follow-up and Evaluate

What are the two forms of courage?

The two forms of courage are moral and physical.

List the four values possessed by a good leader?

Courage, candor, commitment, and competence.

What are the sixteen leadership traits?

Bearing, courage, decisiveness, dependability, endurance, enthusiasm, humor, humility, initiative, integrity, judgment, justice, knowledge, loyalty, tact, and unselfishness.

What are the three styles of leadership?

The three styles of leadership are directing, delegating, and participating.

What must a leader provide his/her subordinates?

A leader must provide his/her subordinates purpose, direction, and motivation.

What are the 11 basic principles of leadership?

Know yourself and seek self-improvement.

Be technically proficient.

Seek and take responsibility for your actions.

Make sound and timely decisions.

Set the example.

Know your team members and look out for their welfare.

Keep your subordinates informed.

Develop a sense of responsibility in your subordinates.

Insure that the task is understood, supervised, and accomplished.

Train your subordinates as a team.

Employ your group on accordance with its capabilities.

What is the definition of leadership?

The definition of leadership is the ability to direct and influence other to accomplish a task.

What is the definition of teamwork?

The definition of teamwork is working together to complete as assigned task on time with good results.

CHAPTER XI

UNIFORM AND INSPECTION

How is the uniform to be worn?

The uniform is to be worn with pride.

Why is the uniform worn with pride?

Because it represents the most successful, most dedicated, most motivated, hardest working military in the world.

How far above your shoulder is your rank worn?

The rank is worn one (1) inch above the shoulder seam.

During inspection, what action does the Platoon Sergeant or First Sergeant take when being approached by the inspector?

Come to the position of attention

How is the JROTC insignia positioned on the garrison cap?

It is positioned on the left side one inch from the crease and centered vertically between the top of the braid and the bottom of the cap

How are the ribbons positioned?

For males: on the left side one eighth of an inch above the pocket and centered

For females: on the left side one eighth of an inch above the imaginary line centered on the vertical line

How is the Honor Unit (Blue Star) worn?

For males: the star is worn one fourth of an inch above the right pocket and centered

For females: the star is worn on the right side, one fourth of an inch above the nameplate and centered vertically

What regulations cover the wear of the uniform?

The regulations that cover the wear of the uniform are the AR 670-1 and the CCR 145-2.

What does ACU stand for?

ACU stands for Army Combat Uniform.

What type of earrings can a female cadet wear with the Class A or B uniform?

The type of earrings that a female cadet can wear with the Class A or B uniform are small spherical earrings and not exceed one fourth of an inch in diameter.

Are male cadets allowed to wear earrings in uniform?

No, male cadets are not authorized to wear earrings in uniform.

What insignia do cadet officers wear on their garrison cap?

The insignia that cadet officers wear on their garrison cap is their grade or rank.

What insignia do cadet noncommissioned officers wear on their garrison cap?

The insignia that NCO cadets wear on their garrison cap is the ROTC insignia.

What type of shirt is worn under the army green coat?

The type of shirt worn under the army green coat is the AG 415-1 long- or short-sleeved shirt.

What type of uniform is worn during ceremonies and social functions?

The type of uniform that is worn during ceremonies and social functions is the Class A or B uniform.

What type of uniform is worn during summer camp and for participation in special teams?

The type of uniform that is worn during summer camp and for participation in special teams is the BDU.

What color socks are worn with Class A or B uniform?

The color of the socks that are worn with the Class A or B uniform is black.

What types of socks are worn with the ACU?

The type of the socks that are worn with the ACU are wool socks.

How is the JROTC shoulder sleeve insignia worn on the Class A uniform?

The JROTC insignia is worn on the left sleeve, half an inch below the shoulder seam.

How is the nameplate worn on the Class A uniform?

For males : The nameplate is center on the right pocket flap between the top of the pocket and the button.

For females : The nameplate is 1 inch above the top button, centered horizontally on the right side of the coat.

CHAPTER XII

CITIZENSHIP & AMERICAN HISTORY

What are the two ways to become an American citizen?

The two ways to become an American citizen is to be born in American or to be naturalized.

What is a citizen?

A citizen is a person who was born in a country and who owes allegiance to the government of that country.

What are the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution called?

The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are called the Bill of Rights.

What are the three branches of the U.S. government?

The three branches of the U.S. government are the executive, legislative, and the judicial.

What is patriotism?

Patriotism is the love and devotion one has for his or her own country.

What does the first amendment guarantee you?

The first amendment guarantees the freedom of speech, assembly, and religion.

Who was the first Commander of the Continental army?

The first Commander of the Continental army was General George Washington.

In which war did America suffer the most casualties?

The war in which America suffered the most casualties was in the Civil War.

When and how was the first ROTC program formed?

The first ROTC program was form in 1916, under the National Defense Act.

Who wrote the “Star-Spangled Banner”?

Françis Scott Key wrote the Star-Spangled Banner.

When is the Army’s birthday (also known as Flag Day)?

The Army’s birthday is June 14th, also known as Flag Day

CHAPTER XIII

FLAGS

What does the flag being positioned at half-staff mean?

The flag being at position at half-staff means a sign of mourning.

What are the five types of flags and their sizes?

The five types of flags and their sizes are:

- Garrison flag – 20 ft hoist x 38 ft. fly
- Post flag – 8 ft. 11 3/8 in. hoist x 17 ft fly
- Storm flag – 5 ft. hoist x 9 ft. 6 in. fly

What are colors?

Colors are flags of organizations of certain civilian and military officials.

What are standards?

Standard is a name formally used for flags of mounted units.

What are distinguished flags?

Distinguished flags identify headquarters, offices, general officers, and organizations.

What is an ensign?

Ensigns are rectangular flags flown from aircrafts, ships, and boats.

What is a guidon?

A guidon is a swallow-tailed flag carried by companies, batteries, troops, and certain detachments.

What is a pennant?

A pennant is a triangular flag used for various utility purposes.

What are the colors of the American flag and what do they stand for?

The colors of the American flag are red, white, and blue; red for hardiness and valor, white for purity and innocence, blue for vigilance, perseverance and justice.

What do the stripes and stars on the American flag represent?

The stripes on the American flag stand for the original 13 colonies and the stars represent the 50 states that make up the nation.

When and where is the union jack flown?

The Union Jack is flown on ships at anchor or tied up at the pier.

How tall are the flagpoles for permanent installation?

They are 50 feet, 60 feet, and 75 feet.

How tall are the flagpoles for temporary installation?

They are 50 feet

What is known as the “hoist” of the flag?

The hoist is known as the width.

What is known as the “fly” of the flag?

The fly is known as the length.

What is the ball on top of the flagpole called?

The ball on top of the flagpole is known as the truck.

When a number of flags, including the American, are displayed in a row, what position does the American flag take?

The American flag will be at the right of the line.

How is the flag raised to the half-staff position?

The flag is first hoisted to the top and then lowered to the half-staff position.

How is the American flag lowered from the half-staff position?

The American flag is first hoisted to the top then lowered.

When the American flag is worn out, how is it properly disposed of?

The American flag will be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or some other method lacking, in any suggestion, of irreverence or disrespect.

Where is the American flag flown at night by specific legal authority as of January 1966?

The American flag can be flown at night, as of 1966, in:

- US Capitol, Washington D.C.
- Fort McHenry National Monument
- Historical Shrine, Flay House Square, Baltimore MD
- Françis Scott Key’s Grave
- World War Memorial, Worcester, Mass.

Does the American flag ever dip when passing in review?

No, the American flag does not dip when passing in review.

When can the American flag be flown upside down?

The American flag can be flown upside down when there is an emergency and you wish to alert someone.

How many stripes does the American flag have and how are they arranged?

The American flag has 13 stripes, 7 red and 6 white; the first and last stripes are red.

CHAPTER XV

MAPS

What is a map?

A map is a line drawing to scale of a portion of the Earth's surface as seen from above.

What type of map is used in JROTC and the military?

The type of map most commonly used in JROTC and the military is a topographic map.

What are the Bar Scales on a map used for?

Bar Scales are used to measure distance in meters, yards, statute miles, and natural miles on a map.

What scale of a map is most commonly used in JROTC?

The scale most commonly used in JROTC is 1: 50,000.

What is the Legend used for on map?

The Legend is used to identify symbols used on a map.

What is the rule for reading a map?

The rule for reading a map is right and up.

How many degrees are in a circle?

There are 360 degrees in a circle.

How close will a 4 digit coordinate map get you?

A 4 digit coordinate will get one within 1000 meters.

How close will a 6 digit coordinate map get you?

A 6 digit coordinate will get one within 100 meters.

How close will an 8 digit coordinate map get you?

An 8 digit coordinate will get one within 10 meters.

What are the five basic map colors and what do they represent?

The five basic map colors are red, blue, green, brown, and black;

Red: classifies man-made features: populated areas, main roads, and special features and boundaries on older maps

Blue: identifies water features such as lakes, swamps, and orchards and vineyards.

Green: identifies vegetation such as woods, grasslands, brush, and orchards and vineyards.

Brown: identifies elevation and relief features: mountain ranges.

Black: indicates the majority of man-made features such as buildings and roads.

CHAPTER XVI

FIRST AID

What is first aid?

First aid is the emergency care given to the sick, wounded, or injured before medical personnel can administrate medical treatment.

What are the four life saving steps?

The four life savings steps are: 1) Open the airway and restore breathing, 2) Stop the bleeding, 3) Prevent shock, and 4) Dress and bandage the wound to avoid infection

What is respiration?

Respiration is the means through which oxygen is taken into the body and carbon dioxide is expelled.

Name two ways to open the airway to restore breathing.

The two ways to open the airway are the head-tilt method and the jaw-lift method.

What are the two primary methods of administrating artificial respiration?

The two primary methods to administrate artificial breathing is by mouth-to-mouth and chest-pressure arm-lift.

What is the preferred method of controlling severe bleeding?

The preferred method to controlling severe bleeding is the use of pressure dressing.

Name some of the symptoms of shock?

Some of the symptoms of shock are restlessness, thirst, pale skin, and rapid heartbeat.

How is a sucking chest wound made airtight?

A sucking chest wound is made airtight by placing a piece of plastic or foil directly over the wound so as to not allow air to enter.

Name two types of fractures.

Two types of fractures are the closed and open fractures.

Why is a fracture immobilized?

A fracture is immobilized to prevent the razor sharp edge of the bone from moving and cutting tissue, muscle, blood vessels, and nerves.

What is psychological first aid?

Psychological first aid is the nothing more than helping people with emotional injuries whether they result from physical injuries, disease, or excessive strain on their emotions.

What is self-aid?

Self-aid is the emergency treatment one applies to oneself.

Name three types of bleeding.

The three types of bleeding are arterial, venous, and capillary.

CHAPTER XVII

CURRENT EVENTS

Knowledge of current events is left up to the cadet so as to ensure that the cadet has taken the initiative, determination, and time to investigate the news and thus proving that s/he wants to win.