

# PROGRAMED TEXT

MAP READING  
Part VIII  
MILITARY SYMBOLS

WD-43



AUGUST 1968

UNITED STATES ARMY  
PRIMARY HELICOPTER SCHOOL  
FORT WOLTERS, TEXAS

# PROGRAMED TEXT

## PROGRAM TEXT

### FILE NO:

WD-43

### PROGRAM TITLE

Map Reading  
Part VIII  
Military Symbols

### POI SCOPE:

Basic steps involved in the construction of military symbols.

### INSTRUCTOR REFERENCES:

FM 21-30

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August 1968

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**FILE NO:** WD-43

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Map Reading - Part VIII

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## PREFACE

This part of your map reading program teaches you MILITARY SYMBOLS that are used to represent military units, locations, etc., on a map. Since the number of military symbols utilized by the military services is quite large, this text will only teach you a few of the more common symbols and how to construct them.

The frames are to be worked in the same manner as you have in the preceding parts. All Panels can be found on the last few pages of the booklet.

You will need the following material to complete this text:

Map Overlay

## PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of Part VIII you will be able to:

- A. Draw 11 unit size symbols.
- B. Identify 10 branch symbols.
- C. Draw military map symbol for a unit showing unit size, branch, parent unit and additional information from a written description.
- D. Identify unit size, branch, parent unit and unit to which basic unit is attached from a drawing of a military symbol.
- E. Write the colors used to identify friendly and enemy units.
- F. Identify and/or draw a symbol representing an Army Airfield, landing strip, and the heliport.
- G. Write the name of the FM that lists all military symbols.
- H. Draw the symbol denoting the area occupied by a given unit.
- I. Draw the symbol illustrating boundary lines between units and show coordination points.

PART VIII

MILITARY SYMBOLS

FRAME 1

The military map user often wants to "see" the military situation--location of friendly and enemy units, command posts, observation points, supply points, weapons, defenses, unit boundaries, and so on. A situation map shows a tactical or administrative situation on the ground by what kind of symbols?

a. Topographic


b. Military


TURN TO PAGE 4 FOR FRAME 2

(true) (9)

FRAME 10

In constructing a troop unit symbol, the parent unit designation is always placed to the right of the basic unit or installation symbol. To the left of the basic symbol subordinate units are shown (refer to Panel 1-2, page 21).

Example: GS  17 Represents the General Support Company of the 17th Aviation Battalion.

What would the following unit symbol represent? 2  129/10

~~a.~~ 2d Company, 129th Aviation Bn, 10th Brigade.

~~b.~~ 2d Platoon, 129th Aviation Bn, 10th Group

c. 2d Platoon, 129th Assault Helicopter Company, 10th Combat Aviation Battalion

(staff) (18)

FRAME 19

In the space below, draw the symbol for an Infantry Company Headquarters.

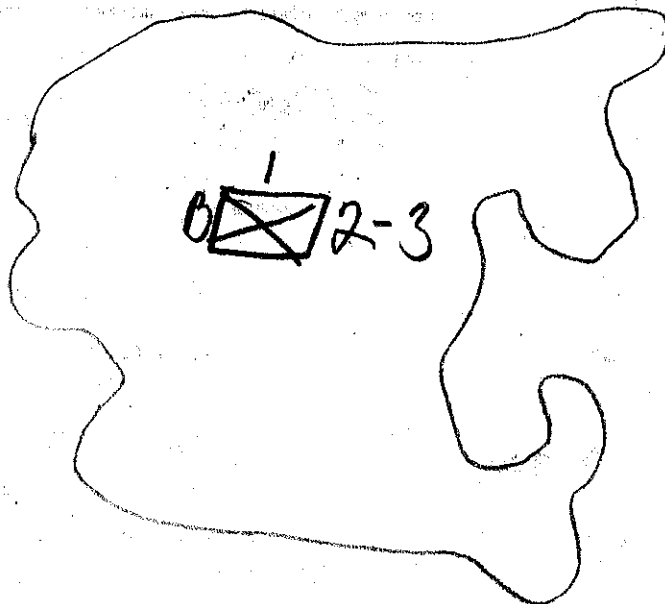


---

(a) (27)

FRAME 28

Again refer to Panel 1-4D (page 27). Draw the symbol that would show the defensive area held by B Company, 2d Battalion, 3d Infantry.



(b. Military) (1)

FRAME 2

Refer to Panel 1-1 (page 20). What is the shape of the symbol denoting a military unit, such as a company, battalion, or division?

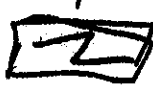
- a. Round
- b. Triangular
- c. Rectangular

---

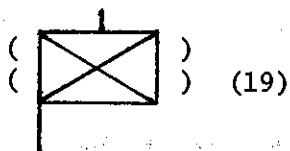
(c) (10)

FRAME 11

Draw the symbol for B Company, 97th Signal Battalion, 12th Signal Group.

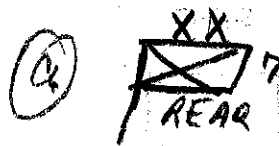
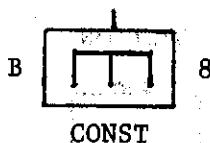
B  97 12





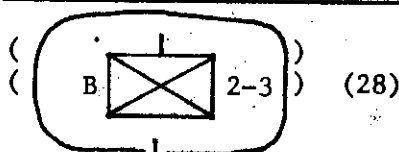
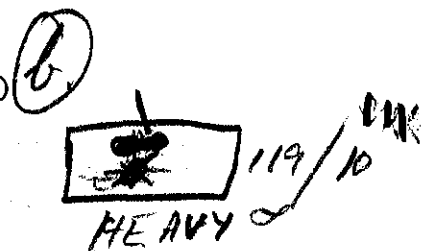
FRAME 20

Refer to Panel 1-2. Additional information pertaining to a unit is placed below the basic unit symbol. Example: B Company, 8th Engineer Battalion is a construction unit. Its symbol would be:



Draw the symbol for the following:

- Headquarters, 7th Infantry Division (REAR)
- 119th Transportation Helicopter Company (Heavy)  
10th Transportation Aviation Group



FRAME 29

Refer to Panels 1-4B (page 25) and 1-5B (page 29) and the Map Overlay provided with this text. In which area is the minefield located?

- Friendly
- Enemy

How can you determine the difference between enemy and friendly units?

(c. Rectangular) (2)

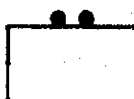
### FRAME 3

Symbols indicating the size of the unit are placed at the top of the rectangle. Small units of squad, section and platoon/detachment size are shown with 1, 2, or 3 dots respectively. Refer to Panel 1-1. Complete the appropriate size identifications on the troop units shown below by putting the right number of dots over the squad and platoon/detachment symbols.

SQUAD




SECTION



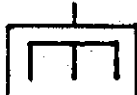
PLATOON/DETACHMENT



(B  97/12)  
( ) (11)


### FRAME 12

When a unit of one branch is assigned to a larger unit of another branch, the branch of the larger unit is shown when writing symbols. Example: A Company, 16th Engineer Battalion, 21st Armored Division would be shown as:

A  <sup>XX</sup> 16/21  
6

Write the meaning of the following symbols:

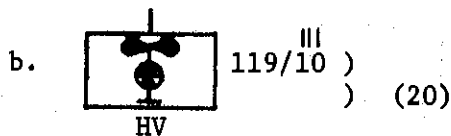
a. Air  16/101 <sup>XX</sup>  
MBL

b.  555/10 <sup>11</sup>  
CONST

*air mobile company  
16th br.*

*101st airborne division*

*engineer company  
555th airborne battalion  
10th Battalion*



# FRAME 21

In the previous frame you constructed the symbol for the 119th Transportation Helicopter Company (HV), 10th Transportation Aviation Group. Why did you place 119 on the right side of the symbol?

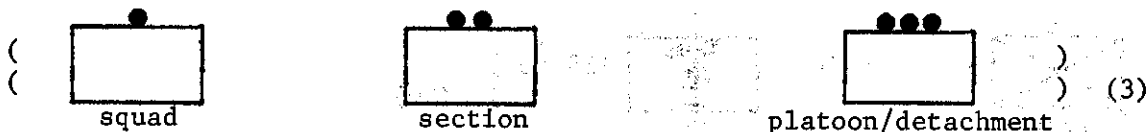
- a. Because the 119th is not a parent unit.
- b. Because the 10th Avn Gp is the parent unit.
- ☒ c. Because the 119th is a parent unit.

---

(a. Friendly) (Enemy unit symbols have double black lines, friendly have single lines.) (29)

# FRAME 30

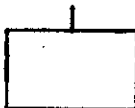
When using colors on a map overlay to designate friendly or enemy units and/or locations, red denotes the enemy and blue or black the friendly. If you were to use colors on the map overlay you have been issued, you would eliminate the double black lines and use single red lines.



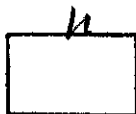
#### FRAME 4

One, two, or three short vertical lines indicate units of company (or battery or troop), battalion (or squadron), and group (or regiment) size. Refer to Panel 1-1. Place the correct number of vertical lines over the battalion and group symbols.

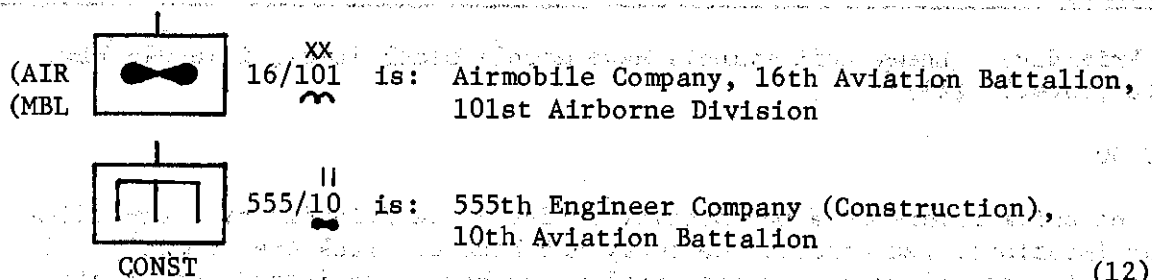
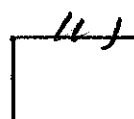
COMPANY/BATTERY  
OR TROOP



BATTALION/SQUADRON



GROUP/REGIMENT




#### FRAME 13

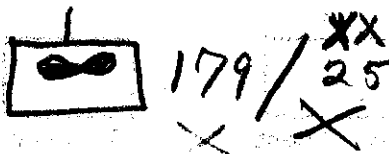
Armor, Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry units are identified by the Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS) (Refer to Panel 1-2, page 21). Under this system, the parent units are designated by both battalion and traditional regimental numbers. Under CARS, both battalion and ~~traditional~~ *regimental* numbers are shown.

(c. Because the 119th is a parent unit.) (There are several Heavy Transportation Helicopter Companies, but only one 119th.) (21)

FRAME 22

Both Fixed and Rotary Wing Aviation Companies are represented by the basic aviation symbol (  ).

Draw the symbol for the 179th Assault Helicopter Company, 25th Infantry Division.

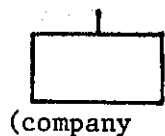


(Red) (30)

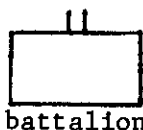
FRAME 31

Refer to Panel 1-4B and the Map Overlay. On the overlay, find the circles with an X inside. What do these military symbols mean?

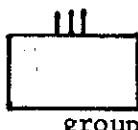
- a. Supply points
- b. Infantry headquarters
- ☒ c. Coordination points



(company)



battalion



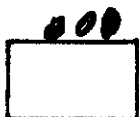
group) (4)

FRAME 5

Without referring to Panel 1-1, place the appropriate size symbol above the corresponding unit shown below.



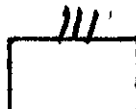
Squad



Detachment



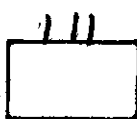
Battery



Group



Company



Regiment



Platoon



Troop



Squadron

---

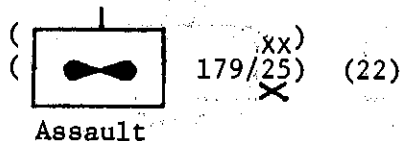
(regimental) (13)

FRAME 14

In writing the CARS symbol, battalion and regimental numbers are written together separated by a dash, for example 3-8. In the symbol below, 3 means the 3d Battalion and 8 means the 8th regiment group

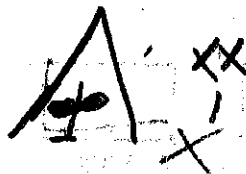


3-8



# FRAME 23

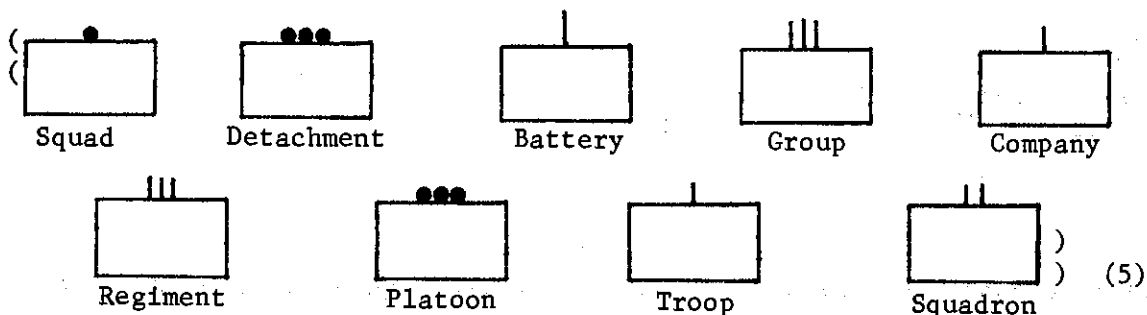
Refer to Panel 1-3 (page 23). Draw the symbol representing a helicopter landing area for the 1st Infantry Division.



(c. coordination points) (31)

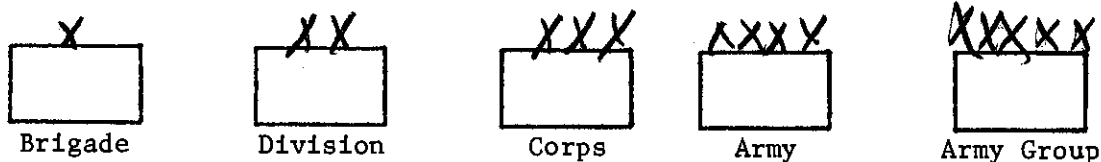
# FRAME 32

You are beginning to "see" troop units, supply points, minefields, and boundary lines in the military symbols drawn on a situation map or overlay. Since you cannot expect to memorize all the symbols before you begin using them, you can use FM 21 - 30 as a reference when necessary.



# FRAME 6

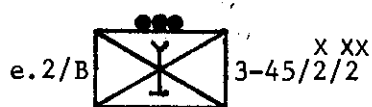
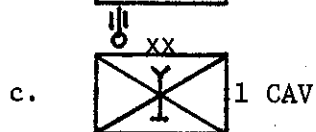
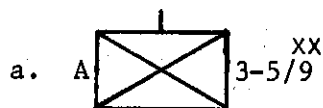
Larger units are identified by one or more letter X. Refer to Panel 1-1. Place the appropriate size identification on the units indicated below as required.



(Regiment) (14)

# FRAME 15

Match the symbols with the units they represent.



e 1. 2d Platoon, Company B, 3d Battalion, 45th Infantry, 2d Brigade, 2d Air-mobile Division

b 2. Battery B, 3d Battalion, (105-mm towed), 7th Artillery, 8th Infantry Division

c 3. 1st Cavalry Division

d 4. Battery C, 1st Battalion, 18th Artillery, 2d Brigade, 24th Infantry Division

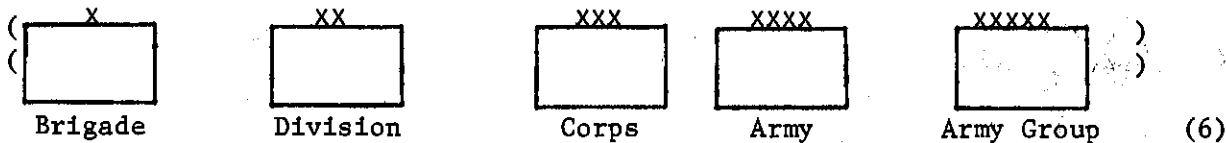
a 5. Company A, 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division





1. What is the purpose of the document?  
 The purpose of this document is to provide a detailed description of the project's objectives, scope, and timeline. It serves as a guide for the project team and stakeholders, ensuring everyone is aligned on the project's goals and expectations.

TURN TO PAGE 30 FOR THE SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE



FRAME 7

In addition to size, the arm or branch of service of the unit is indicated by a symbol inside the rectangle. Refer to Panel 1-1. Which of the following symbols represents an artillery battalion?





---

(1. e; 2. b; 3. c; 4. d; 5. a) (15)

FRAME 16


Draw the symbol for Company A, 8th Battalion, 33d Armor, 21st Armored Division, using the CARS system.

A  8-33/21 XX

(  XX )  
( 101 ) (24)

FRAME 25

Refer to the overlay furnished with this text. When this overlay is correctly placed over the Leavenworth map, it shows a tactical situation on the northwest (upper left) portion of the map. The military situation is shown on the overlay by military symbols.

( The round black dot means artillery and the two lines indicate a battalion.) (7)

FRAME 8

Match the following unit designations with the appropriate symbol.

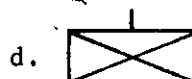
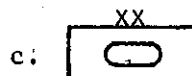
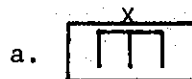
Infantry Company d

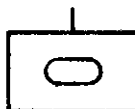
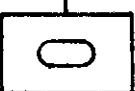
Aviation Battalion E

Signal Detachment c

Armor Division a


Engineer Brigade a




( (A  8-33/21<sup>XX</sup>) (16)

FRAME 17

Each division normally has 3 brigades to which its maneuver battalions are attached for control and deployment purposes. When drawing a symbol for a unit showing the Brigade, the parent unit is separated from the Brigade by a slash (/). If a change in branch exists between the basic unit or parent unit and the Division, it is shown at the Brigade level because the Brigade is normally the same branch as the Division. Example: Company B, 3d Battalion, 16th Infantry, 2d Brigade, 4th Armored Division would be shown as:

B  3-16/2/4<sup>X XX</sup>

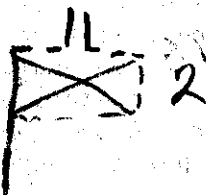
Draw the symbol for the following: Battery C, 2d Battalion, 12th Artillery, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division.

c  12-1/1<sup>X XX</sup>

(military symbols) (25)

FRAME 26

Panels 1-4 (pages 24-27) and 1-5 (pages 28-29) describe the main military symbols used on situation maps and overlays. From Panel 1-4 and other panels, draw the symbol which would show the future location of the 2d Infantry Battalion Headquarters.





# FRAME 9

A parent unit has (a title) or (numerical designation) assigned to no other similarly organized and equipped unit. All military units are either directly related through command echelons to a parent unit or are, in themselves, parent units. Size, however, is never an indication since parent units vary in composition from a section to an overall headquarters. The 174th Assault Helicopter Company is a parent unit because there isn't another Helicopter Company in the Army with this same number. Although this company is attached to an Aviation Battalion it remains as a parent unit itself.

EXAMPLE:  174/10  
Assault


Is the following statement true or false?

A parent unit can be recognized only by its separate and distinctive title or number.

☒ True

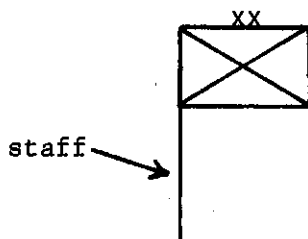
☐ False

RETURN TO BOTTOM OF PAGE 2 FOR FRAME 10

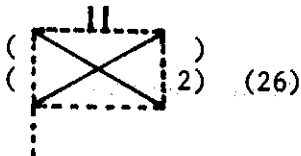
(  2-12/<sup>X XX</sup>1/1 ) (17)

# FRAME 18

Field headquarters of units (Panels 1-1 and 1-4a) are shown by the unit symbol with a staff attached as shown below. The end of the staff indicates the exact location. The unit symbol with staff indicates a field headquarters.



RETURN TO TOP OF PAGE 3 FOR FRAME 19



FRAME 27

Refer to Panel 1-4D (page 27). On a situation map, which of the following would show the boundary between two battalions?

a.



b.



c.



RETURN TO BOTTOM OF PAGE 3 FOR FRAME 28

## Panel I-I

### UNITS AND INSTALLATIONS

Geometric figures form the basic symbols used to represent units and installations. Examples of the more common figures are as follows:

A unit (a rectangle)



A field headquarters or headquarters echelon of a unit (Staff is always to the left)



An observation or listening post



Combat service support elements of U. S. combat units (brigade trains and below)



A logistical installation or activity



A combat service support unit that performs duties as a part of a field army support command



A headquarters or headquarters echelon of a field army support command combat service support unit. (Staff is always to the left)



A combat service support unit that performs duties within the communications zone



A headquarters or headquarters echelon of a combat service support unit within the communications zone



### SIZE INDICATION

To show the size of a specific unit or activity, the appropriate size indication is placed on top of the basic symbol.

Squad



Section or unit larger than a squad but smaller than a platoon.



Platoon or Detachment



Company, Battery, or Troop



Battalion or Squadron



Group or Regiment



Brigade or Equivalent Command



Division



Corps



Army



Army Group



Examples:



(A platoon)



(A company observation post)



(A corps headquarters)

### ARM OR BRANCH OF SERVICE

#### Arm or Branch

#### Symbol

Armor



Army Security Agency



Artillery



Chemical (CBR)



Coast Artillery (Foreign Armies only)



Cavalry (Reconnaissance)



Engineer



Finance (Pay)



Infantry



Medical



Military Intelligence



Military Government or Civil Affairs



Military Police



Ordnance



Postal



Quartermaster



Signal



Transportation



Veterinary

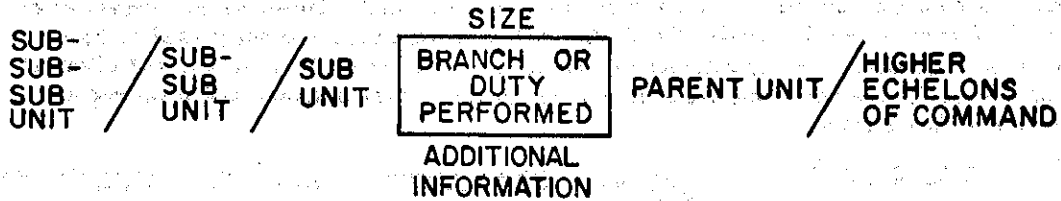




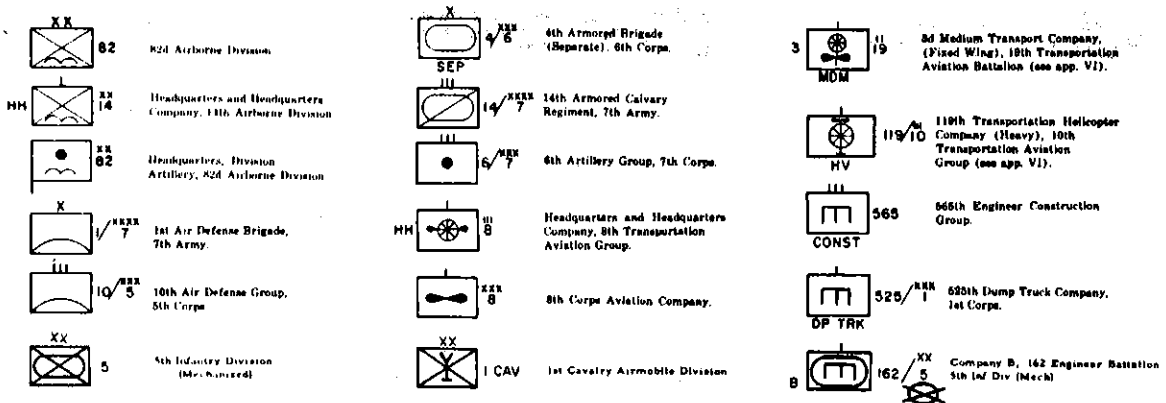
## Panel I-2

### UNIT DESIGNATION AND BASIC SYMBOL

To indicate a particular unit or installation, the parent unit designation is placed immediately to the right of the basic unit or installation symbol; additionally, the parent unit may be underlined. Higher echelons of command follow to the right of the parent unit designation. To the left of the basic symbol, subordinate units are shown. Slashes separate command echelons. Only cardinal numerals are used. The arrangement of various combinations of symbols to depict specific units or installation is shown in the following diagram:












If only one type of unit is assigned to a military organization and if the unit is adequately identified by other military symbols, its designation may be omitted.



## PANEL 1-2 (cont)

### COMBAT ARMS REGIMENTAL SYSTEM (CARS)

Sometimes, parent units are identified by a combination of unit designations. Such a procedure is employed by many units within the U. S. Army and is known as the *Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS)*. Under the CARS system, parent units are designated by both the battalion (squadron) and traditional regimental numbers. To avoid confusion with different levels of command, both numerical designations are always written together and separated by a dash rather than slashes.

	1-8	1st Reconnaissance Squadron, (Airborne) 8th Cavalry.		2-508	2d Battalion, Observation Post, 800th Airborne Infantry.		3-37	Field Train, 3d Tank Battalion, 57th Armor.
	HH BAND	Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Band, 8th Airborne Division.		1-54 3/1	1st Battalion (Mechanized), 54th Infantry, 3d Brigade, 3d Armored Division.		3-8	2d Battalion (Hammock John), 8th Artillery.
	AIR EQUIP	Air Equipment Support Company, 101st Airborne Division.		8-31 1/1	Company A, 8th Battalion, 8th Armor, 31st Armored Division.		HJ	

## Panel 1-3

### LOGISTICAL AND MEDICAL INSTALLATIONS

Designation	Symbol	Designation	Symbol
Ammunition — any type		Petroleum, oils and lubricants — Army — Aviation	
Ammunition — Air Force		Solid fuel	
Ammunition — Army Aviation		Repair parts	
Ammunition — Artillery		Topographic	
Ammunition — rocket and guided missile		Traffic	
Ammunition — special		Water	
Ammunition — small arms		Parking	
Food Supplies		Class II and IV	
Graves service		Collecting points:	
Hospital, aid station		a. Civilian	
Petroleum, oils and lubricants		b. Prisoner of war	
Petroleum, oils and lubricants — Air Force		c. Salvage	

### SELECTED AVIATION SYMBOLS

HELICOPTER		LANDING STRIP	
HELICOPTER, TRANSPORT		HELICOPTER LANDING AREA	
ARMY AVIATION UNIT		AIRFIELD, 20th ARMORED DIVISION	
AIRFIELD			

## Panel I-4A

### SITUATION MAPS AND OVERLAYS

#### COLORS

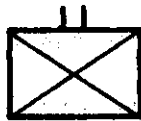
- a. Colors in conjunction with military symbols denote the following:
- (1) Blue or *Black* — Friendly units, installation, equipment, and activities.
  - (2) Red — Enemy units, installations, equipment, and activities.
  - (3) Yellow — Friendly or enemy areas of chemical, biological, or radiological contamination.
  - (4) Green — Friendly or enemy man-made obstacles.
- b. If other colors are used, a suitable explanation in the margin or legend is given.

#### PRESENT AND PROPOSED LOCATIONS

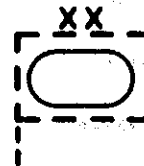
Basic unit and installation symbols are drawn with either solid or broken lines. The lower left-hand corner of the symbol indicates the location.

- a. A solid line represents a present or actual location.  
b. A broken line indicates a future or projected location.

Examples:



(The location of an infantry battalion)



(The projected location of the headquarters of an armored division)

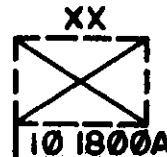
#### DATE-TIME GROUPS

Dates and times such as the opening of an installation or the expected arrival of a unit in a new location may be written under or inside the symbol. Date-time groups are used:

Examples:



(Present location of an observation post which opened at 1430 hours, Time Zone B, the 9th of the month).



(Future location of the headquarters of an infantry division which is scheduled to open at 1800 hours, Time Zone A, the 10th of the month).

#### PRECISE LOCATIONS

Basic symbols other than the headquarters symbol may be placed on a central staff which is extended or bent as required. The end of the staff indicates exact location.

Examples:



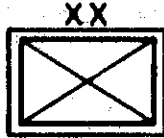
## Panel I-4B

### ENEMY FORCES

a. In general, the symbols shown in this manual are adequate for depicting both enemy and foreign units, weapons, equipment, and activities. When representing unorthodox units and equipment, the most appropriate symbol contained herein should be selected.

b. If only one color is available, enemy symbols are outlined with double lines.

Examples:



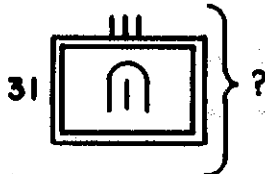
(Enemy infantry division)



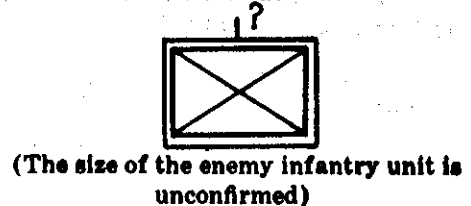
(Enemy observation post)

c. A question mark used in conjunction with an enemy symbol indicates unknown or unconfirmed information. The position of the question mark shows what information is unknown or unconfirmed.

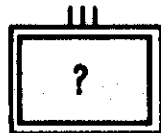
Examples:



(All information shown is unconfirmed)



(The size of the enemy infantry unit is unconfirmed)



(The type of enemy regiment is unknown)



(The unit designation of the enemy tank battalion is unknown)

### CONTROL POINTS

Control points are drawn on the selected terrain feature and identified as shown below.

#### Explanation and Remarks

#### Symbol

A *check point* consists of a circle inclosing a selected terrain feature with a number placed inside the circle



A *coordination point* is shown by drawing a circle on the selected terrain feature and placing an "X" in the center. Coordination points are used in conjunction with boundaries to designate defensive areas.



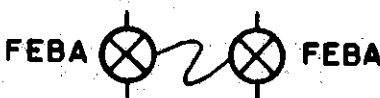
Examples:



Forward Edge of the Battle Area.



Combat Outpost



Trace of the Forward Edge of the Battle Area.



General Outpost

## Panel I-4C

### SITUATION MAPS AND OVERLAYS

#### FRONT LINES

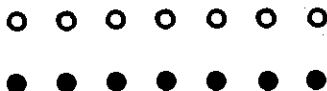
a. Front lines are marked by a series of lines which curve away from opposing forces. If only one color is used, enemy front lines are represented by double lines.

Example:



b. Thinly held or patrolled parts of the lines are marked as a series of dots. If only one color is used, thinly held enemy lines are represented by open dots. The dots do not indicate strength or location of patrols.

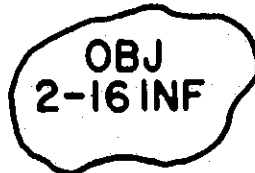
Example:



#### OBJECTIVES

Objectives and intermediate objectives are inclosed and identified by the abbreviation OBJ and a number, letter, code name, or unit designation.

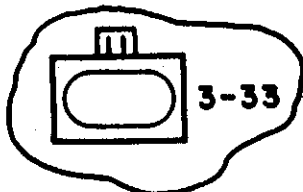
Examples:



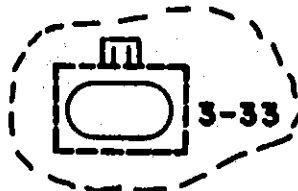
#### ASSEMBLY AREAS (UNDEFENDED AREA)

Assembly areas are inclosed and the unit symbol is placed in the center. Proposed assembly areas are shown with broken lines.

Examples:



(Assembly Area, Task Force, 3d Tank Battalion, 33 Armor)

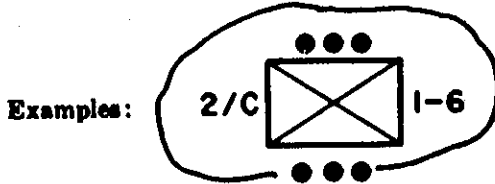


(Proposed Assembly Area, Task Force, 3d Tank Battalion, 33 Armor)

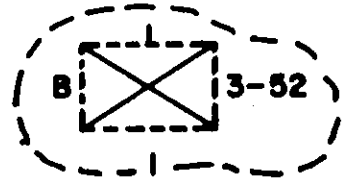
## Panel 1-4D

### DEFENDED AREAS

If an area is occupied and defense of the area is prepared, a line including the size symbol of the defending unit incloses the area; the closed side of the symbol is oriented toward the most likely enemy threat. If desired, the military symbol of the defending unit may be entered in the center of the inclosed area.



(Defensive area, 2d Platoon, C Company,  
1st Battalion, 6th Infantry)



Proposed (Defensive area, B Company,  
3d Battalion, 52d Infantry)

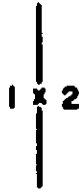
### LATERAL BOUNDARIES

Boundaries are marked by a solid line with the size indication of the unit shown at convenient intervals. The designations of units supplemented by arm or branch and national designation, if necessary, are placed on either side of the size indication. If a lateral boundary separates units of unequal size, the symbol for the larger is used.

Examples:



(Boundary separates 1st Corps  
and 3d Division)



(Boundary separates 1st and  
2d Brigades)

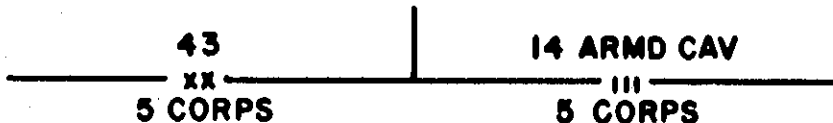


(Boundary separates 3d  
Division and 14th Armored  
Cavalry Regiment)

### REAR BOUNDARIES

If a rear boundary is shown, the size indication along the boundary corresponds to the smaller unit or, in other words, to the commanded unit and not the commanding unit. Arm or branch and nationality of units are shown when required to prevent confusion.

Examples:



(Rear boundary separates 43d Division  
and 5th Corps)

(Rear boundary separates 14th Armored  
Cavalry Regiment and 5th Corps)

# Panel I-5A

## FORTIFICATION AND OBSTACLE SYMBOLS

### FORTIFICATION SYMBOLS

Fortification	Symbol	Fortification	Symbol
Weapon slit, foxhole or emplacement		Trench with firing bays	
Two emplacements of light machine guns		Dug-out	
Emplacement for a four-barreled heavy machine gun		Surface shelter (above ground)	
Three foxholes for two men		Underground shelter	
Any trench system		Pill box or casemate	










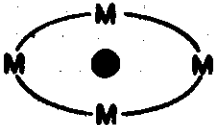

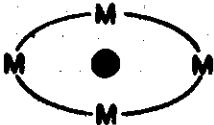

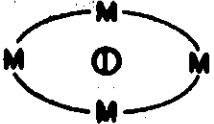



### OBSTACLES OTHER THAN MINES

Obstacle	Symbol	Obstacle	Symbol
Demolished area		Road blocks, craters, and blown bridges:	
Tank obstacle, type unspecified		Proposed	
Tank wall or bank		Prepared but passable	
Tank ditch		Completed	
Tank ditch covered		Wire	
Stakes, or rails or similar obstacles		Type unspecified	
Tetrahedron, dragons' teeth and other similar obstacles		Concertina, single	
Fixed		Concertina, multiple	
Fixed and prefabricated		Single fence	
Movable		Double fence	
Movable and prefabricated		Double apron fence	
		Low wire fence	
		High wire fence	
		Tripwire	



# Panel I-5B

## MINES

Explanation of Symbol	Symbol	Explanation of Symbol	Symbol
Mines, type unknown		Cluster of mines	
Mines, antipersonnel		Minefield	
Mines, antitank		Minefield of 400 mixed antitank and antipersonnel mines	
Mines, antitank, boobytrapped		Minefield of 600 antitank mines	
Double antitank mines		Boundaries	
Boobytrapped double antitank mines		Unfenced antitank minefield	
Boobytrape		Unfenced with type of mines unknown	
Antipersonnel mines connected to tripwire			
Row of antitank mines			
Row of antipersonnel mines			

# SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE PART VIII

This exercise will test what you have learned from this programed text. Read each question carefully and select the correct answer or answers.

1. Draw the symbols for the following:

Squad ●

Platoon ●●●

Battery //

Regiment ///

2. In the sequence shown below, what are the following military size symbols?

●●, I, xx, III, II

- Platoon, Squad, Division, Group, Battalion.
- Detachment, Battery, Corps, Regiment, Squadron.
- ☒ Section, Platoon, Division, Battalion, Group.
- Section, Battery, Division, Regiment, Squadron.

3. Match the following symbols with the military branch they represent.



B Ordnance



A Aviation



g Medical



a Transportation



d Armor

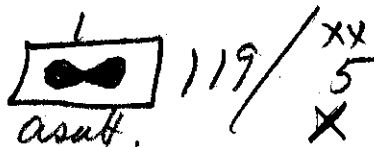


C Artillery

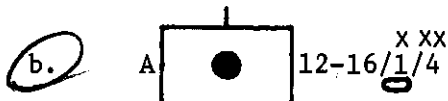
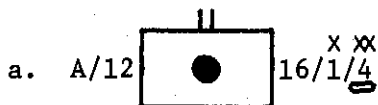


f Infantry

4. Draw a symbol representing the 119th Assault Helicopter Company, 5th Infantry Division.



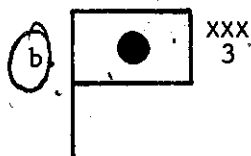
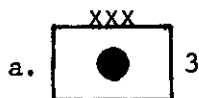
5. Which of the following symbols represents Battery A, 12th Battalion, 16th Artillery, 1st Brigade, 4th Armored Division?



6. The symbol denotes:

- a. Coordination point  
b. Boundary line between two battalions  
c. Both a. and b.

7. Select the correct symbol denoting the location of the 3d Corps Artillery Headquarters.



8. Which of the following could represent enemy units?

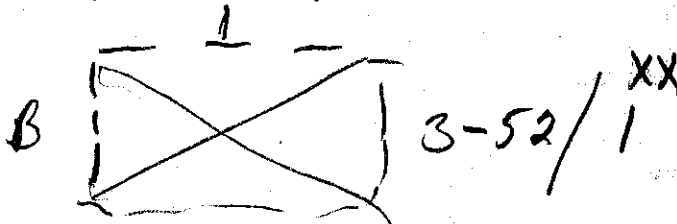
- a. A blue rectangular symbol.  
b. A black rectangular symbol with single lines.  
c. A red rectangular symbol.  
d. A black rectangular symbol with double lines.

9. What does this military symbol represent?

- a. Army landing strip
- b. Army airfield
- c. Army instrumented airfield
- d. Army heliport



10. Draw a symbol showing the proposed defensive area of B Company, 3d Battalion, 52d Infantry, 1st Infantry Division.





# ANSWERS TO SELF EVALUATION EXERCISE - PART VIII

1.  Squad  Platoon  Battery  Regiment

2. d

3. b. Ordnance  
e. Aviation  
g. Medical  
a. Transportation  
d. Armor  
c. Artillery  
f. Infantry

4.  119<sup>XX</sup>/<sub>5</sub> ~~X~~  
Assault

5.  12-16<sup>X XX</sup>/<sub>1/4</sub> ~~O~~

6. c.

7. b.

8. c., d.

9. a.

10.

