

CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY  
FOR

# MILITARY ENGLISH

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a workbook for users

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by Richard Bowyer



VOCABULARY FOR MILITARY ENGLISH

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# Introduction

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The worksheets in this workbook contain a variety of exercises appropriate for students requiring a working knowledge of English military terminology. The worksheets can be used either for self-study or in the classroom and can be completed in any order. Several have 'extensions': short classroom exercises based on the language in the main exercise. All the questions within this workbook are based on the *Dictionary of Military Terms* (published by Peter Collin Publishing, ISBN 1-901659-24-0).

This workbook is aimed at students with at least an intermediate level of English. However, many people involved in the military have to use English on a regular basis so students with a more basic level of English may therefore already have the passive vocabulary to handle many of the exercises.

## Specialist vocabulary

It is important to appreciate that 'knowing' specialist vocabulary involves more than simply recognising it.

- You can understand the meaning of a word when reading or listening and yet be unable to remember that same word when speaking or writing.
- You may remember the word, but use it incorrectly. This can be a grammatical problem, like knowing that 'import' can be used both as a noun and as a verb. Or it may be a question of collocation: we use mail-order, not post-order.
- Then there is the question of the sound of the word. Can you pronounce it? And do you recognise it when you hear it pronounced?

For these reasons - memory, use and sound - it is important that students practise specialist vocabulary so that they can learn to use it more confidently and effectively. The exercises in this workbook will help students to expand their knowledge and use of marketing vocabulary.

## Photocopiable material

All the worksheets can be legally photocopied to use in class. If, as a teacher, you intend to use most of the book with a class you may find it more convenient for the students to buy a copy each. You are not allowed to photocopy or reproduce the front or back cover.

## Using the Dictionary of Military Terms

All of the vocabulary taught or practised in this workbook is in the *Dictionary of Military Terms*. The Dictionary gives definitions in simple English which students can read and understand. Many of the examples and definitions in the workbook are taken directly from the dictionary. Students should have a copy of the *Dictionary of Military Terms* to refer to when completing the exercises; using the dictionary is an essential part of successful language learning.

## Structure of a dictionary entry

Each entry within the dictionary includes key elements that help a student understand the definition of the term and how to use it in context. Each term has a clear example, and part of speech. This is followed by example sentences and quotations from newspapers and magazines that show how the term is used in real life. These elements of the dictionary are used to create the questions within this workbook.

## Vocabulary Record Sheet

At the back of the book is a *Vocabulary Record Sheet* (p54). Recording useful vocabulary in a methodical way plays a key role in language learning and could be done, for example, at the end of each lesson. The dictionary is a useful tool for ensuring that the personal vocabulary record is accurate and is a good source for example sentences to show how words are used, as well as for notes about meaning and pronunciation, etc.

# Contents

Page	Title	Content	Mode
<b>WORD-BUILDING</b>			
1.	Word association 1: missing links	Linking each set of four words with one other word	Self-study
2.	Two-word expressions	Combining words from two lists to make two-word expressions that fit the definitions	Self-study
3.	Word formation: nouns	Rewriting sentences using noun forms instead of verbs	Self-study
4.	Word marriages: nouns	Completing sentences by combining words from two lists to make single words	Self-study
5.	Word association 2: partnerships	Completing sentences by combining adjectives with nouns	Self-study
6.	Three-word expressions	Combining words from three lists to make three-word expressions that fit the definitions	Self-study
7.	Word association 3: mind maps	Finding words in a mind map that fit definitions; designing mind maps	Self-study Pair work
<b>PARTS OF SPEECH</b>			
8.	Nouns 1	Sentence completion	Self-study
9.	Nouns 2	Identifying natural and man-made features in a picture of landscape	Self-study
10.	Adjectives	Sentence completion	Self-study
11.	Verbs: present continuous	Matching verbs with pictures of activity in progress	Self-study
12.	Verbs: present perfect	Linking a past action to a present effect	Self-study
13.	Verbs: mixed tenses	Sentence completion	Self-study
14.	Verbs: active/passive	Changing sentences from active to passive using different verbs	Self-study
15.	Phrasal verbs 1	Matching phrasal verbs with their definitions	Self-study
16.	Phrasal verbs 2	Sentence completion	Self-study
17.	Prepositions	Correcting sentences with deliberate mistakes in the prepositions	Self-study
<b>PRONUNCIATION</b>			
18.	Word stress	Classifying three-syllable words by their pronunciation	Self-study
19.	Present simple	Classifying third person singular forms by their pronunciation	Self-study
20.	Past simple/past participle	Classifying past forms of regular verbs by their pronunciation	Self-study
21.	Timings	Writing timings as one would say them Extension: Practising saying timings with a partner	Self-study Pair work
<b>VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT</b>			
22.	Odd one out	Identifying a word that is different to others in the set	Self-study
23.	Multiple meanings	Identifying words with multiple meanings	Self-study
24.	Opposites	Identifying pairs of opposite adjectives; matching each pair with a frequently associated noun. Extension: working with a partner to test one another	Self-study Pair work
25.	What do I do?	Matching officer appointments with their descriptions. Extension: working with a partner to write descriptions of other appointments	Self-study Pair work

# Contents

Page	Title	Content	Mode
26.	Orders 1	Matching sentences with the correct heading Extension: writing a set of orders	Self-study Self-study
27.	Offensive and defensive operations	Classifying verbs as offensive or defensive; completing sentences	Self-study
28.	Combined operations	Text completion	Self-study
29.	Radio conversations	Placing sentences in the correct order Extension: practising the conversations	Self-study Pair work
30.	Commands and warnings	Matching commands and warnings with their meanings	Self-study
31.	Orders 2	Completing a set of orders by working with a partner and asking questions	Pair work
33.	Abbreviations	Stating what abbreviations stand for Extension: working with a partner to test one another	Self-study Pair work
34.	British and American English 1	Identifying British and American words by their spelling. Extension: working with a partner to test one another using the phonetic alphabet	Self-study Pair work
35.	British and American English 2	Identifying the American equivalents of British terms. Extension: working with a partner to test one another	Self-study Pair work
36.	Slang	Matching slang words with their definitions	Self-study
37.	Armoured fighting vehicles	Matching names with pictures	Self-study
38.	Positions and locations	Matching terms with pictures	Self-study
39.	Categories 1: armoured fighting vehicles	Classifying vehicles by type: Extension: working with a partner to produce further examples of each type	Self-study Pair work
40.	Categories 2: aircraft	Classifying aircraft by type: Extension: working with a partner to produce further examples of each type	Self-study Pair work
41.	Categories 3: missiles	Classifying missiles by type: Extension: working with a partner to produce further examples of each type	Self-study Pair work
<b>PUZZLES &amp; QUIZZES</b>			
42.	Communicative crossword 1	Completing a crossword by working with a partner and defining words	Pair work
44.	Word search	Finding words hidden in letters and using clues listed	Self-study
45.	Anagrams 1	Solving anagrams by reading clues and putting letters in order	Self-study
46.	Military trivia 1	Answering questions	Self-study
47.	Communicative crossword 2	Completing a crossword by working with a partner and defining words	Pair work
49.	Anagrams 2	Solving anagrams by reading clues and putting letters in order	Self-study
50.	Communicative crossword 3	Completing a crossword by working with a partner and defining words	Pair work
52.	Military trivia 2	Answering questions	Self-study
53.	Military crossword	Solving a crossword	Self-study
54.	Vocabulary Record Sheet	Recording new vocabulary, definitions and terms	
<b>ANSWER KEY</b>			
55.	Answer key	Answers to all worksheets	

# Using the workbook

Most students find it easier to assimilate new vocabulary if the words are learned in related groups, rather than in isolation. For example, words frequently occur in the same context as their opposites and, as such, it makes sense to learn the pairs of opposites together (see *worksheets on page 24.*) Similarly, mind maps encourage students to look for connections between words (see *worksheet on page 7.*) The exercises and activities in this workbook have all been grouped into sections. These sections practise different elements of military vocabulary, enabling the student to gain a fuller understanding of the words learnt.

The first section, **Word-building** (pages 1-7), encourages the student to identify links between words and to learn words that are morphologically related (for example, verbs and nouns which have the same stems). Within the **Parts of Speech** (pages 8-17) section, the emphasis is on understanding meanings and how to use terms in their correct grammatical forms. The worksheets in the third section practise the **Pronunciation** of military vocabulary (pages 18-21). The section **Vocabulary in Context** (pages 22-41) includes topic-specific exercises such as those on 'Radio conversations' and 'Offensive and defensive operations'. The activities in the last section, **Puzzles & Quizzes** (pages 42-54), expand students' knowledge and use of vocabulary in a fun way.

## Communicative crosswords

Included in the last section are three communicative crosswords. These are speaking exercises where students complete a half-finished crossword by exchanging clues with a partner. There are two versions of the crossword: A & B. The words which are missing from A are in B, and vice versa. No clues are provided: the students' task is to invent them. This is an excellent exercise for developing linguistic resourcefulness; in having to define words themselves, students practise both their military vocabulary and the important skill of paraphrasing something when they do not know the word for it.

## Using communicative crosswords

**Stage 1 - Set-up.** Divide the class into two groups - A and B - with up to four students in each group. Give out the crossword: sheet A to group A, sheet B to group B together with a copy of the *Dictionary of Military Terms*. Go through the rules with them. Some answers may consist of more than one word.

**Stage 2 - Preparation.** The students discuss the words in their groups, exchanging information about the words they know and checking words they do not know in the *Dictionary of Military Terms*. Circulate, helping with any problems. This is an important stage: some of the vocabulary in the crosswords is quite difficult.

**Stage 3 - Activity.** Put the students in pairs - one from group A and one from group B. The students help each other to complete the crosswords by giving each other clues.

*Make sure students are aware that the idea is to help each other complete the crossword, rather than to produce obscure and difficult clues.*

- What's one across?
- *It's fired when attacking the opposition.*
- A type of gun?
- *No, it's what is loaded into a gun.*
- Ammunition?
- *Yes, that's right.*

A A	B B
A A	B B

*Students work in groups, checking vocabulary*

Alternatively, students can work in small groups, each group consisting of two As and two Bs and using the following strategies:

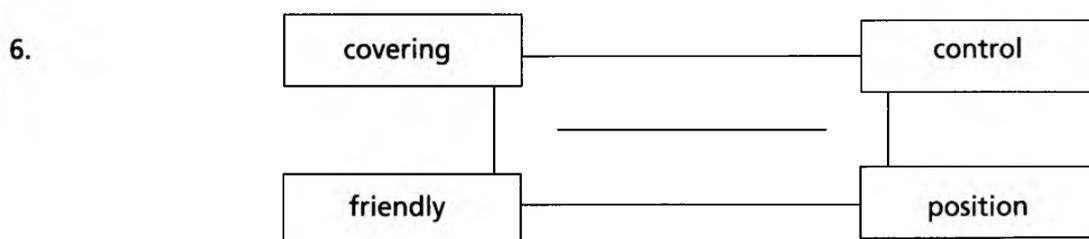
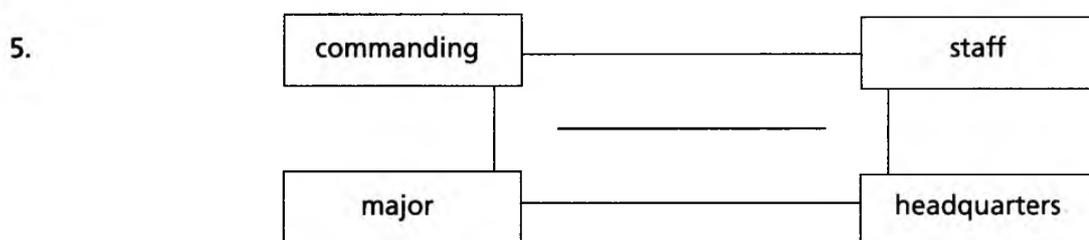
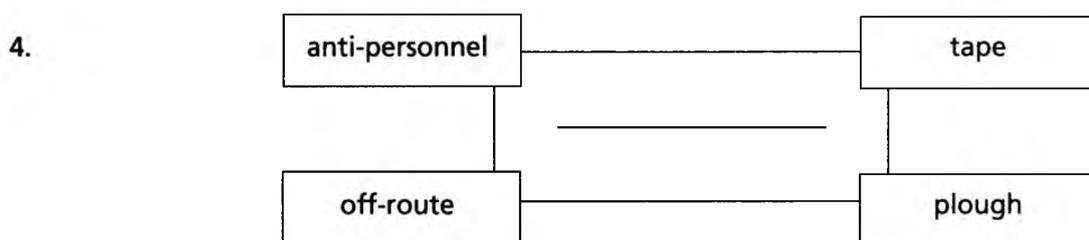
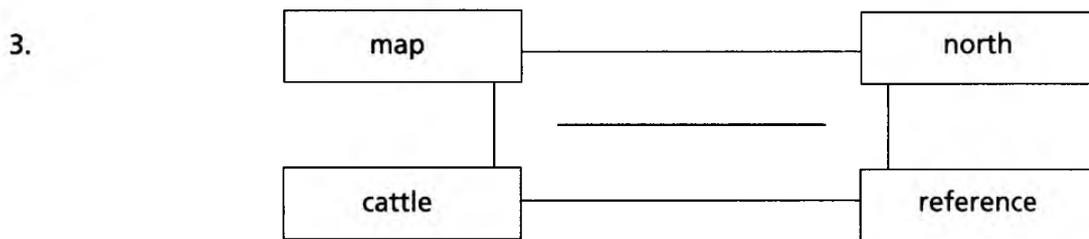
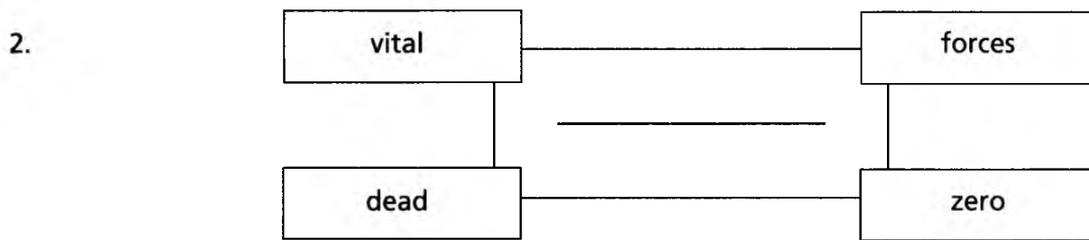
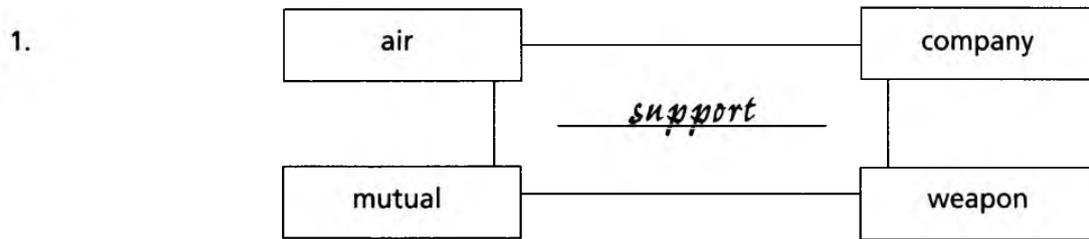
- i) defining the word
- ii) describing what the item looks like
- iii) stating what the item is used for
- iv) describing the person's role
- v) stating what the opposite of the word is
- vi) giving examples
- vii) leaving a gap in a sentence for the word
- viii) stating what the word sounds like.

A B	A B
A B	A B

*Students work in pairs, co-operating to solve their crosswords*

# Word association 1: missing links

Each of the sets of four words below can be linked by another word. All the words are related to military matters. What are the missing words? Write them in the centre of the charts. The first one has been done for you as an example.



# Two-word expressions

Make 14 two-word expressions connected with military matters by combining words from the two boxes: A and B. Then match each expression with the appropriate phrase. Use each word once. The first one has been done for you as an example.

## Box A.

compassionate • voice • exclusion • supply • harrassing • ~~home~~ • shock  
manoeuvre • field • pincer • distress • observation • static • flight

## Box B.

zone • gun • ~~defence~~ • signal • leave • post • action • dump  
path • procedure • line • fire • warfare • movement

1. Defence of a State's own territory in the event of war.

*home defence*

8. Method used to open a parachute as the parachutist jumps out the aircraft.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Area or region, which the armed forces or shipping of another State are not allowed to enter.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Tactical manoeuvre, in which two groupings attack an enemy force at the same time, but from different directions.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Holiday granted to a service man who has problems at home.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Random bombardment of a likely enemy location, in order to disrupt his activities.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Standard words and expressions which are used when talking on the radio.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Course taken by an aircraft or missile.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sign or message signifying that a person, ship or aircraft is in danger.

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Military doctrine which recommends the use of mobility and constant aggression.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Covert position from which an area of ground may be watched.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Artillery piece designed to be moved easily over all types of ground.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Temporary store of ammunition, food, fuel, etc., in the field.

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Sudden or aggressive attack or counter-attack, especially by tanks.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Word formation: nouns

A fast way to expand your vocabulary is to make sure that you know the different forms of the words you learn. Rewrite the sentences below, changing the verbs (which are in *bold*) to nouns. Do not change the meaning of the sentences, but be prepared to use some different words if necessary. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. The enemy have **advanced** as far as Reichenbach.

*The enemy advance has reached Reichenbach*

2. We should expect to **lose** at least ten percent of our aircraft.

3. The enemy started to **withdraw** at last light.

4. I will arrange for the vehicle to be **recovered**.

5. They **attacked** under cover of smoke.

6. You must **register** all the targets by 1600 hours.

7. We will **land** the troops at night.

8. The reinforcements were delayed when the bridge was **destroyed**.

9. It took seven hours to **fly** to Cyprus.

10. We were not informed that they were **retreating**.

11. They are still **clearing** the route.

12. 6 Platoon will **reconnoitre** the enemy position.

# Word marriages: nouns

Some nouns are formed by joining two words together to form a single word. Fill the gaps in the sentences below by combining a word from column A with a word from column B. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Column A	Column B
cease	bridge
search	through
life	room
foot	horn
counter	<del>beat</del>
way	measure
road	head
guard	light
mine	point
fog	fire
war	field
break	block

1. He was drowned when the lifboat capsized.
2. There has been an enemy \_\_\_\_\_ to the north of Brno.
3. A series of explosions informed us that a patrol had walked into the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ will come into effect at 1100 hours tomorrow.
5. The missile had been fitted with a nuclear \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Our next \_\_\_\_\_ is the track junction at grid 491370.
7. The tank used its \_\_\_\_\_ to illuminate the target.
8. The ammunition will be kept in the \_\_\_\_\_ for the night.
9. We found a small \_\_\_\_\_ three hundred metres downstream.
10. We couldn't see the ship, but we heard its \_\_\_\_\_.
11. We have set up a \_\_\_\_\_ on every route into the town.
12. As a \_\_\_\_\_ against ambush, all convoys will be escorted by troops.

# Word association 2: partnerships

Fill the gaps in the sentences below by linking an adjective from the column on the left with a noun from the column on the right. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Adjectives	Nouns
chemical	information
high-velocity	bomber
<del>first</del>	discharge
air	damage
collateral	agent
negligent	image
interior	iron
multinational	bullet
classified	photograph
corrugated	lines
thermal	force
stealth	aid

1. All the men are being given training in first aid .
2. These shells contain some sort of \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is being deployed to the area.
4. The airstrike caused some \_\_\_\_\_ to the adjoining residential area.
5. This night-viewing device produces a high quality \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. He was court-martialled for passing \_\_\_\_\_ to the media.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ has been shot down over enemy territory.
8. He was killed when one of his comrades had a \_\_\_\_\_ inside the APC.
9. He was hit in the chest by a \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. We can use our \_\_\_\_\_ to redeploy the division.
11. You mustrevet the trenches with \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. The Ops Officer has asked for an \_\_\_\_\_ of the area.

# Three-word expressions

Make 10 three-word expressions connected with military matters by combining words from the three lists: A, B and C. Then match each expression with the appropriate phrase. Use each word once. The first one has been done for you as an example.

A	B	C
foreign	protective	missile
immediate	aircraft	position
<del>forward</del>	target	device
general	piloted	disorder
final	object	drill
post-traumatic	action	authorized
remotely	<del>air</del>	force
laser	ballistic	damage
improvised	deployment	designator
primary	task	vehicle
joint	stress	fire
inter-continental	explosive	<del>controller</del>

1. Air-force officer or NCO who is attached to ground troops to direct close air support.

*forward air controller*

2. Standard procedure to be carried out in the event of something going wrong.

3. Missile which flies from one continent to another and then ends its flight by simply falling onto the target.

4. Home-made bomb.

5. Pre-selected position that a unit or sub-unit will occupy in the event of war.

6. Mental collapse as a result of a horrific experience.

7. Small unmanned radio-controlled aircraft designed to carry surveillance equipment.

8. Pre-determined artillery target, registered on or just in front of your own position.

9. Device which projects a laser beam onto a target in order to illuminate it for a laser-guided bomb or missile.

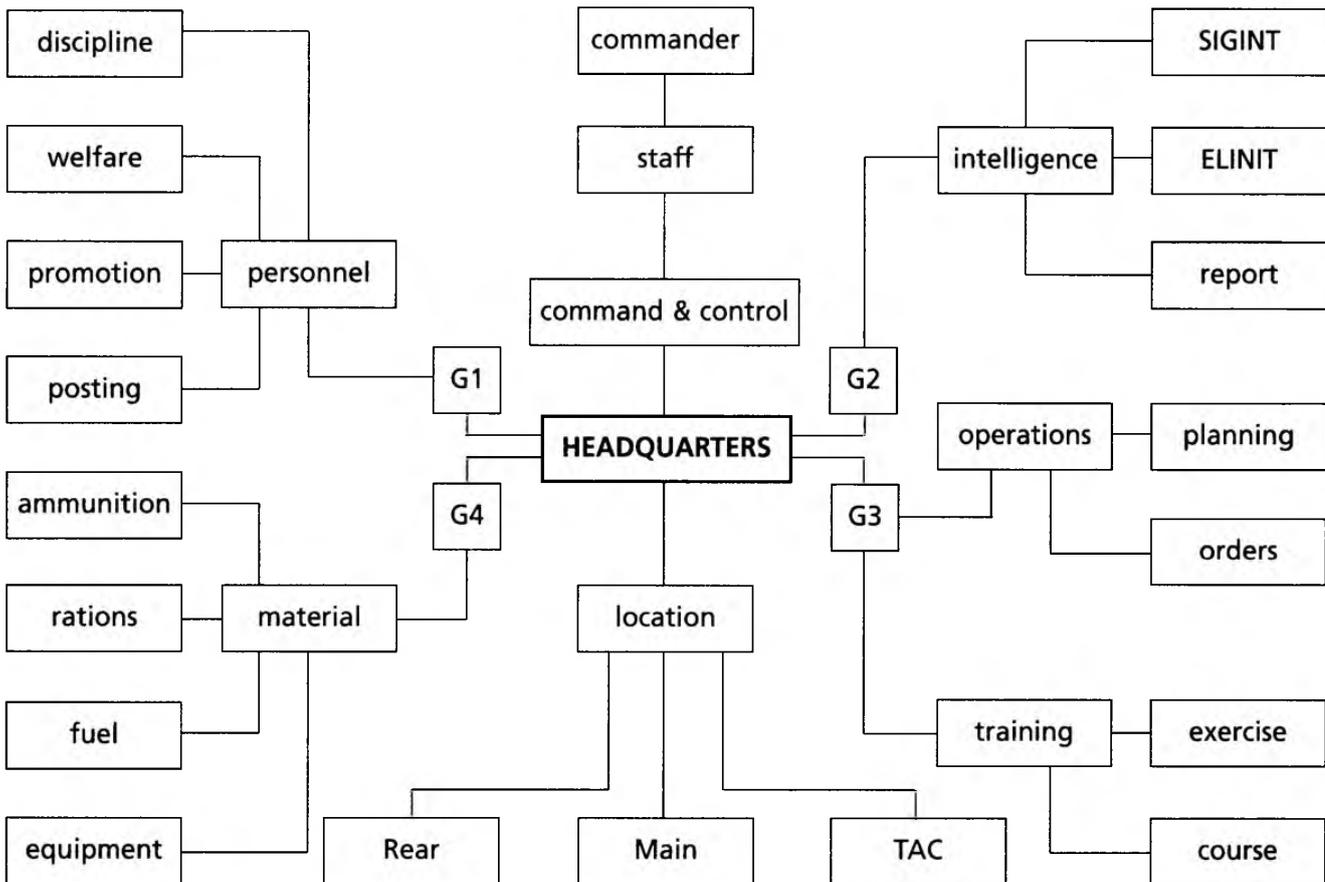
10. Number of aircraft allocated to a unit for the performance of its operational role.

11. Large combined arms grouping involving different branches of the armed forces, which is formed for a specific operation or campaign.

12. Damage to an aircraft, caused by a loose object being sucked into its air intakes.

# Word association 3: mind maps

A mind map is a way of organizing vocabulary to show the connections between words. This mind map is based on the word 'headquarters'.



## Exercise 1. Find words in the mind map to fit the following definitions.

1. Department which is responsible for the resupply of ammunition. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Small mobile headquarters used by the commander on the battlefield. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Act of raising a service man to a higher rank. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Group of officers and other ranks who assist the commander. \_\_\_\_\_
5. People who are employed by an organization. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Information about the enemy. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Moving troops and equipment as part of a planned military task. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Detailed instructions given by a commander to his subordinates. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Information obtained by listening to the enemy's radio transmissions. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Act of practising the skills which units have to carry out on operations. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 2. Design a mind map for one or more of the following:

- the army or navy or air force
- operations or logistics
- casualty

# Nouns 1

All the nouns in the box relate to military matters. Use them to complete the sentences below. The first one has been done for you as an example.

fireplan • northing • ~~password~~ • resistance • frontage  
 flagship • intsum • demolition • pillbox • O Group  
 wreckage • trace • riot • interdiction • fallout

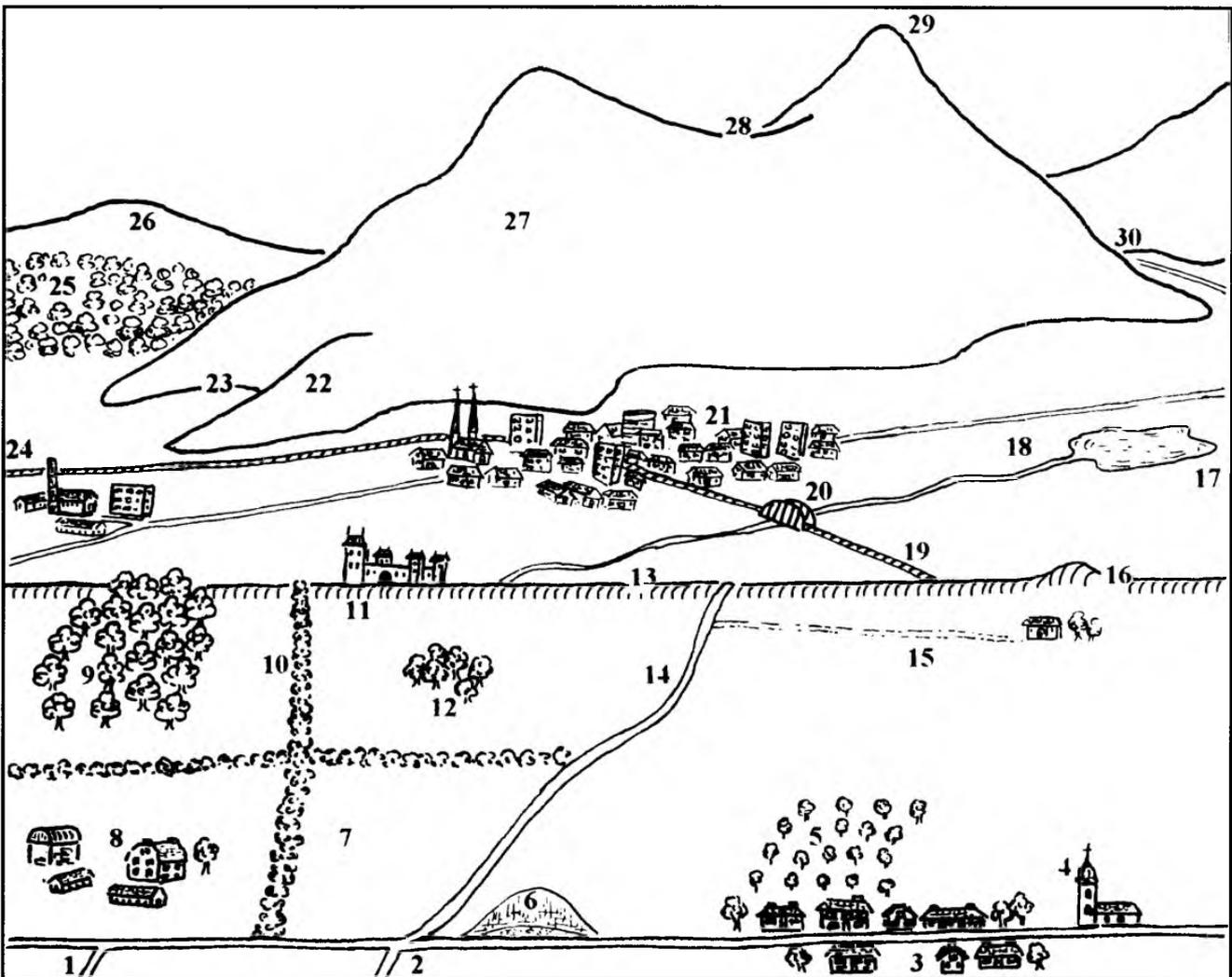
1. The sentry shot him because he didn't give the correct password.
2. This squadron's primary role is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the enemy's supply routes.
3. The approach to the bridge is guarded by a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Your limit of exploitation is the five - seven \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The CO's \_\_\_\_\_ is at 1400 hours.
6. The whole area has been contaminated by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The battle group's position has a \_\_\_\_\_ of five kilometres.
8. All our routes and report lines are marked on the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Tell the battery commander to send us a copy of the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. We found \_\_\_\_\_ of the aircraft scattered across the hillside.
11. The Admiral's \_\_\_\_\_ was hit by an Exocet missile.
12. The enemy losses were included in the last \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The bridge has been prepared for \_\_\_\_\_.
14. It started as a peaceful demonstration, but it quickly turned into a \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The forward units are encountering stiff \_\_\_\_\_ from the enemy rearguard.

# Nouns 2

All the verbs in the box relate to natural and man-made features in the landscape. Use your dictionary to find the meanings of any which you do not know.

field • church • re-entrant • wood • quarry • road • railway line  
 mountain • factory • hedge • T-junction • village • bridge • summit  
 river • forest • copse • hill • spur • town • castle • crossroads  
 orchard • track • pass • saddle • knoll • ridge • lake • farm

Now look at the picture below, and match the nouns to the numbers.



- |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____  | 11. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 2. _____  | 12. _____ | 22. _____ |
| 3. _____  | 13. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 4. _____  | 14. _____ | 24. _____ |
| 5. _____  | 15. _____ | 25. _____ |
| 6. _____  | 16. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 7. _____  | 17. _____ | 27. _____ |
| 8. _____  | 18. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 9. _____  | 19. _____ | 29. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ | 30. _____ |

# Adjectives

All the adjectives in the box relate to military matters. Use them to complete the sentences below. Each adjective should be used once only. The first one has been done for you as an example.

non-persistent • wire-guided • diversionary • untenable • self-propelled  
 incendiary • ~~secure~~ • subordinate • hostile • optical • civilian  
 unserviceable • preparatory • multirole • combat-effective

1. All units are equipped with secure radios.
2. Our battalion carried out a \_\_\_\_\_ attack on the left.
3. The enemy shelled the position with a \_\_\_\_\_ blood agent.
4. Any movement in that area should be considered \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The tank's \_\_\_\_\_ instruments were damaged by shrapnel.
6. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ gun in the farmyard.
7. The village was destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_ bombs.
8. Less than sixty percent of our units are still \_\_\_\_\_.
9. All \_\_\_\_\_ commanders are to attend the briefing.
10. Our position became \_\_\_\_\_ when the enemy captured the hill.
11. This aircraft is a \_\_\_\_\_ fighter.
12. The attack was preceded by a \_\_\_\_\_ bombardment.
13. The radio was \_\_\_\_\_ after he dropped it in the river.
14. The enemy have been bombing \_\_\_\_\_ targets.
15. The tank was destroyed by a \_\_\_\_\_ missile.

# Verbs: present continuous

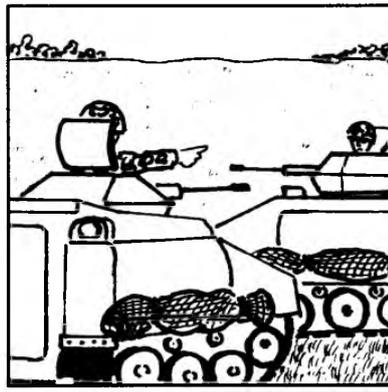
The present continuous tense is used to describe an action which is happening at the moment. First, look at the verbs below, and use your dictionary to find the meanings of any which you do not understand.

- retreat • advance • counter-attack • form up  
 brief • withdraw • reorganize • assault • debus

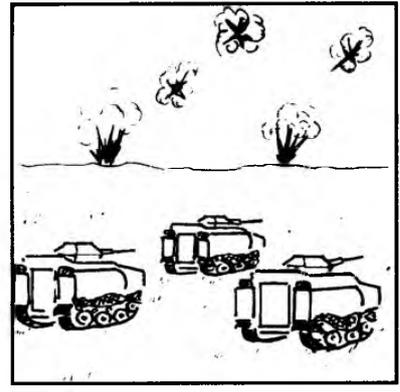
Now look at the pictures below. They illustrate the sequence of an attack. Complete each sentence, using one of these verbs in the present continuous tense. The first one has been done for you as an example.



1. He is briefing



2. They \_\_\_\_\_



3. They \_\_\_\_\_



4. They \_\_\_\_\_



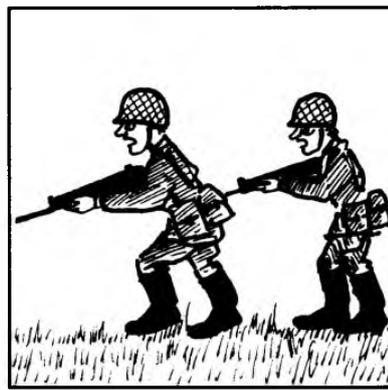
5. They \_\_\_\_\_



6. The enemy \_\_\_\_\_



7. They \_\_\_\_\_



8. The enemy \_\_\_\_\_



9. The enemy \_\_\_\_\_

# Verbs: present perfect

The present perfect tense is often used to show how a past action can have an effect on what is happening now. The present effect is usually so obvious that it is not necessary to mention it. Look at the two columns below and match the present effect to the past action. The first question has been done for you as an example.

Past Action		Present Effect
1. The commanding officer has been killed.	●	● a. The area is contaminated.
2. We have captured a brigadier.	●	● b. We cannot talk to them.
3. Our tank has lost a track.	●	● c. He is dead.
4. Heavy fog has grounded our fighters.	●	● d. It is at sea.
5. B Company have withdrawn.	●	● e. It is no longer an obstacle.
6. The enemy have captured a copy of the plan.	●	● f. It is disabled.
7. There has been a chemical attack at Bingen	●	● g. He is a prisoner.
8. All the bridges have been blown.	●	● h. They are cut off.
9. We have exhausted our ammunition.	●	● i. I do not know what the plan is.
10. We have lost communications with C Company.	●	● j. They are no longer holding their position.
11. The Guards have crossed their line of departure.	●	● k. They cannot take off.
12. The enemy have surrounded D Squadron.	●	● l. We cannot cross the river..
13. Our engineers have breached the minefield.	●	● m. The operation is compromised.
14. The fleet has left the harbour.	●	● n. We cannot fire our weapons.
15. I have not read the orders yet.	●	● o. They are advancing.

# Verbs: mixed tenses

All the verbs in the box relate to military matters. Use them to complete the sentences below. You may have to change the forms of the verbs to fit the grammar of the sentences. (Remember the five forms of English verbs - for example: *take; takes; took; taken; taking.*) The first question has been done for you as an example.

arm	•	relieve	•	interrogate	•	intercept	•	suppress
replenish	•	commandeer	•	jam	•	bridge	•	insert
deploy	•	shell	•	strafe	•	camouflage	•	mask

- The prisoners were interrogated by an officer from the Intelligence Corps.
- We have \_\_\_\_\_ an enemy radio transmission.
- Enemy fighters \_\_\_\_\_ the refugee column, in order to clear the road.
- The patrol will \_\_\_\_\_ by helicopter at 1930 hours.
- We managed to \_\_\_\_\_ a civilian bus.
- His weapon \_\_\_\_\_ because it was rusty.
- The position was \_\_\_\_\_ by small-arms fire.
- The battle group is \_\_\_\_\_ into attack formation.
- They are \_\_\_\_\_ the vehicles with hessian and pieces of foliage.
- The enemy have \_\_\_\_\_ the river between Mistelbach and Bocksdorf.
- That line of hills will \_\_\_\_\_ our line of retreat.
- Rations and water will be \_\_\_\_\_ at 2130 hours.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ the rocket by pulling out this pin.
- The enemy has been \_\_\_\_\_ C Company's position for over an hour.
- I will \_\_\_\_\_ you in two hours.

# Verbs: active/passive

Without changing the meaning, rewrite each sentence using a verb from the box in the passive form. Remember that it is not always necessary to mention the subject of the active sentence. The first one has been done for you as an example.

conceal • assassinate • breach • sink • shel • blow • ~~shoot down~~  
ambush • intercept • compromise • capture • outrange

1. We destroyed three enemy fighters during the battle.

Passive: *Three enemy fighters were shot down during the battle.*

2. Last night, someone shot the Chief of Police.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

3. They hid the weapons in an old oil drum.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

4. An enemy submarine has torpedoed HMS Brilliant.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

5. The engineers have demolished the bridge at Zemun.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

6. The enemy have taken the airfield.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Enemy artillery is firing at B Company.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Partisans opened fire on the convoy as it was moving through the gorge.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

9. We have cleared a lane through the minefield.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

10. The enemy is listening to our radio transmissions.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

11. The enemy tanks can shoot further than ours.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Some local people have seen our OP.

Passive: \_\_\_\_\_

# Phrasal verbs 1

Phrasal verbs are quite common in military English. They consist of two words: a verb and a preposition. Match each phrasal verb below with its correct definition. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. pick up ●	● a. to resupply a fighting vehicle or aircraft with ammunition
2. dig in ●	● b. to abandon a position or location in a hurry
3. stand to ●	● c. to be ready to do something.
4. mop up ●	● d. to collect people or things with an aircraft, boat or vehicle, in order to transport them to another location
5. take off ●	● e. to move forwards as fast as possible
6. bomb up ●	● f. to be awake and at battle stations, in order to receive an enemy attack
7. push on ●	● g. to admit that you cannot do something
8. roll up ●	● h. to be guided towards something
9. stand by ●	● i. to dig trenches or prepare other field fortifications
10. give up ●	● j. to leave the ground
11. fall in ●	● k. to clear an area of any enemy who remain after their main force has withdrawn or been defeated
12. bug out ●	● l. to assault through an enemy position sideways, destroying or capturing it trench by trench
13. home in ●	● m. to rest or wait in a concealed position before continuing a patrol or other covert operation
14. lie up ●	● n. to continue to defend or resist
15. hold out ●	● o. to take your place on a formal parade

# Phrasal verbs 2

Use the phrasal verbs from the previous page to complete the sentences below. You may have to change the forms of the verbs to fit the grammar of the sentence. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. The squadron took off while the airfield was being shelled.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ in a small wood and observed the road.
3. B Company are \_\_\_\_\_ around the bridge.
4. If the enemy capture that hill, they will be able to \_\_\_\_\_ the entire position.
5. The installation was destroyed when a missile \_\_\_\_\_ on its radar system.
6. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ when C Company's position was overrun.
7. After several abortive assaults, the enemy \_\_\_\_\_ and withdrew.
8. The patrol was \_\_\_\_\_ by submarine.
9. The men collected their weapons and \_\_\_\_\_ outside company headquarters.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ until last light. Then we were forced to withdraw.
11. Sunray says that we must \_\_\_\_\_ and capture the position.
12. D Squadron are still \_\_\_\_\_ their vehicles.
13. The company \_\_\_\_\_ for most of the night, after one of the trip-flares went off.
14. Two platoons are \_\_\_\_\_ to provide back-up.
15. The battalion has been \_\_\_\_\_ isolated groups of guerrillas in the hills.

***Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learnt, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.***

# Prepositions

The sentences in this exercise contain mistakes. The mistakes are all in the prepositions and there are three types:

- |                         |  |    |
|-------------------------|--|----|
| 1. missing preposition: | I spoke <sup>^</sup> him about this last week          | to |
| 2. wrong preposition:   | We're meeting again <del>in</del> <sup>^</sup> Tuesday | on |
| 3. no preposition:      | I'll telephone <del>to</del> you tomorrow              |    |

Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. He is currently based at Germany.
2. Load by sabot!
3. We debussed in front the enemy position.
4. They only have enough rounds to one more fire mission.
5. A Company captured of their objective thirty minutes ago.
6. The second command is Major Bunbury.
7. H-Hour is on 0545 hours.
8. We were unable recover the damaged vehicle.
9. We moved to the exercise area with bus.
10. He was charged of cowardice.
11. The enemy attacked to B Company's position last night.
12. We came in fire as we were crossing the town square.
13. We've just received a message by Brigade Headquarters.
14. USS Nimitz is already on sea.
15. Captain MacDonald is at leave.

***Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learnt, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.***

# Word stress

One of the keys to English pronunciation is *stress* - one syllable is emphasized more than the others. There are three possible pronunciations for three-syllable words:

A: Stress on the first syllable    ① ② ③    For example: *che - mi - cal*

B: Stress on the second syllable    ① ② ③    For example: *log - ist - ics*

C: Stress on the third syllable    ① ② ③    For example: *ref - u - gee*

First look at the sentences below and find all the three syllable-words. Underline them and then classify them by putting them in the correct columns in the table on the right. There are twenty-four words in total. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. The whole area is out of bounds to troops.
2. That information is classified.
3. The company commander has been wounded.
4. We must intercept the convoy before it crosses the river.
5. He was posted overseas.
6. The saboteurs were shot as they tried to escape.
7. We have established an OP on that hill.
8. We still don't know the enemy's intentions.
9. The engineers are preparing to demolish the bridge.
10. Our position is untenable.
11. My signaller was unable to repair the radio.
12. We will try to resupply you tonight.
13. We are going on exercise next week.
14. There has been an accident on the range.
15. The division will start to disembark at first light.
16. The brigadier had to countermand the order.

Group A	①	②	③
<i>area</i>			

Group B	①	②	③

Group C	①	②	③



# Past simple / past participle

Regular verbs have three different pronunciations in the past tense (or the past participle). The difference is in the sound which you use for the ending. Look at these examples:

A: /t/, for example *attacked*

B: /d/, for example *ordered*

C: /id/, for example *retreated*

Find the past forms of all the *regular* verbs in these sentences and classify them by their pronunciation. Put them in the correct columns in the table on the right. Be careful: some sentences have more than one verb. There are 25 examples in total. The first one has been done for you.

1. We assaulted the enemy position on foot.
2. He was based in Germany for five years.
3. The battle group advanced towards its objectives.
4. The shell exploded in the middle of the company RV.
5. He was killed when the lorry crashed.
6. The enemy mined the entrance to the harbour.
7. A local shepherd guided us over the mountain.
8. The crowd dispersed when we used CS gas.
9. The enemy launched a Scud two minutes ago
10. We engaged the tank, but missed it with both of our rockets.
11. They were resupplied with ammunition and fuel.
12. Last night, they bombed the Brigade Administration Area.
13. H-Hour has been delayed.
14. We reorganized in a wadi and then moved back.
15. They towed the vehicle into the wood and dumped it in a clearing.
16. At H+13, the mortars checked firing.
17. We covered A Company as they withdrew.
18. I sited the SF on our right flank.
19. He aimed at the leading vehicle.
20. They captured the bridge last night.

Group A: /t/

Group B: /d/

Group C: /id/
<i>assaulted</i>

# Timings

The twenty-four hour clock is always used in military timings and to avoid confusion, the word 'hours' is normally added to the end. This is usually written as 'hrs'.

For example: *The briefing is at 1430 hrs.*

Now write the timings below *as you would actually say them*. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. 1625 hrs

*sixteen twenty-five hours*

2. 0400 hrs

3. 1545 hrs

4. 0910 hrs

5. 2009 hrs

6. 1059 hrs

7. 1330 hrs

8. 1800 hrs

9. 0043 hrs

10. 2000 hrs

11. 0306 hrs

12. 2110 hrs

13. 2218 hrs

14. 1717 hrs

15. 0005 hrs

**Extension:** Work with a partner to practise saying timings. One person writes a timing as numbers (for example: *1625 hrs*) and the other then says it (for example: *sixteen twenty-five hours*)

# Odd one out

In each set of words, one is the *odd one out*: different from the others. Find the word that is different and circle it. For example:

captain

sergeant

lieutenant

major

'sergeant' is the odd one out. All the others are officers.

- |                |                  |                    |            |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. frigate     | destroyer        | submarine          | corvette   |
| 2. machine-gun | mortar           | howitzer           | field gun  |
| 3. guerilla    | mercenary        | soldier            | partisan   |
| 4. minelayer   | minesweeper      | mine plough        | flail      |
| 5. rations     | fuel             | reinforcements     | ammunition |
| 6. tank        | APC              | self-propelled gun | lorry      |
| 7. hill        | bridge           | embankment         | church     |
| 8. Phantom     | Apache           | Tornado            | Harrier    |
| 9. midshipman  | admiral          | sub-lieutenant     | colonel    |
| 10. HE         | HEAT             | HESH               | APDS       |
| 11. Sarin      | hydrogen cyanide | anthrax            | mustard    |
| 12. B-1        | B-2              | F-117A             | F-22       |
| 13. Forger     | Foxbat           | Fantan             | Fishbed    |
| 14. engineers  | cavalry          | artillery          | infantry   |
| 15. pistol     | assault weapon   | light machine-gun  | cannon     |

*Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learnt, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.*

# Multiple meanings

Some words have more than one meaning. For example an *operation* is a planned military task ('this will be a covert *operation*') but it is also an act of surgery ('he needed an *operation* to remove the bullet'). Can you identify the following eight words? Two or more meanings are given for each word.

1. This word means:

- a rapid and aggressive movement towards the enemy. *He was killed leading a bayonet \_\_\_\_\_.*
- an official accusation of a crime or offence. *You are on a \_\_\_\_\_ for insubordination.*
- an explosive device. *One \_\_\_\_\_ failed to detonate.*
- electrical energy. *None of these batteries have any \_\_\_\_\_ left.*

2. This word means:

- a tactical formation where men or vehicles move side by side. *The squad advanced in \_\_\_\_\_.*
- electrical cable used to connect field telephones. *"We must lay more \_\_\_\_\_ back to HQ".*
- a length of rope. *He threw a \_\_\_\_\_ to the men in the lifeboat.*

3. This word means:

- a moving ridge of water. *A huge \_\_\_\_\_ broke over the bows of the ship.*
- one of several groupings attacking one behind the other. *The first \_\_\_\_\_ was decimated.*

4. This word means:

- to complete an exam or test successfully. *You must \_\_\_\_\_ the Battle Fitness Test.*
- a document allowing someone to do something. *Show me your leave \_\_\_\_\_ please.*
- a narrow route through the mountains. *The \_\_\_\_\_ was blocked with snow.*
- an aircraft's approach flight towards its target. *We hit the plane on its second \_\_\_\_\_.*

5. This word means:

- a natural or man-made place where ships can shelter. *The entrance to the \_\_\_\_\_ was mined.*
- a secure area in the field where troops can rest. *We set up a \_\_\_\_\_ in the wood.*

6. This word means:

- a sign made by gestures, light or any other means. *The \_\_\_\_\_ to withdraw is a red flare.*
- a radio message. *We've just received a \_\_\_\_\_ from Brigade HQ.*
- electromagnetic waves transmitted by a radio. *I'm getting a very weak \_\_\_\_\_.*

7. This word means:

- to block the enemy's radio transmissions. *The enemy is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ us.*
- to stop firing because of mechanical failure. *Your weapon will \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't clean it.*

8. This word means:

- detailed instructions for an operation. *The OC is giving his \_\_\_\_\_ in thirty minutes.*
- formal parade where disciplinary matters are dealt with. *You will be on CO's \_\_\_\_\_ today.*
- document showing the day's programme and other information. *Have you read squadron. \_\_\_\_\_ ?*



# What do I do?

When you work with other units and formations, you may well have to deal with one or more of these officers. Match the appointment in column A with the job description in column B. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Column A	Column B
1. Staff Officer (SO) ●	● a. I act as personal assistant to the general.
2. Quartermaster (QM) ●	● b. I direct close air support.
3. Public Relations Officer (PRO) ●	● c. I assist the battalion commander with his administrative work.
4. Aide-de-camp (ADC) ●	● d. I work in a brigade headquarters.
5. Forward Air Controller (FAC) ●	● e. I command a company-sized grouping of artillery.
6. Commanding Officer (CO) ●	● f. I am responsible for coordinating staff duties within the battalion headquarters.
7. Intelligence Officer (IO) ●	● g. I command a company.
8. Liaison Officer (LO) ●	● h. I deal with the media.
9. Forward Observation Officer (FOO) ●	● i. I direct artillery fire.
10. Battery Commander (BC) ●	● j. I am responsible for the logistics of the battalion.
11. Ammunition Technical Officer (ATO) ●	● k. I collect and analyse information about the enemy.
12. Executive Officer (XO) ●	● l. I command a battalion.
13. Officer Commanding (OC) ●	● m. I act as a link between the brigade and the battle groups.
14. Adjutant ●	● n. I dispose of unexploded bombs.

**Extension:** Work with a partner to write descriptions of appointments within your unit.

# Orders 1

British and American ground forces use the the same set of headings for preparing their operational orders.

This format can be applied to any type of operation.

- A. Ground.
- B. Situation.
  - i. Enemy Forces.
  - ii. Friendly Forces.
  - ii. Attachments and Detachments.
- C. Mission.
- D. Execution.
  - i. Concept of Operations.
  - ii. Detailed Tasks.
  - iii. Coordinating Instructions.
- E. Administration and Logistics.
- F. Command and Signal.

C Company is about to take part in a battalion attack. The sentences below have been extracted from the company commander's orders. Match each sentence to the correct heading (and sub-heading if necessary). The first one has been done for you as an example.

- 
- 1. The objective is occupied by elements of the 3rd Airborne Division. Bi
  - 2. If I am hit, Capt Thomas will take over until the 2IC arrives. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3. 9 Platoon's objective is the church at grid 424719. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4. C Company will capture the village of Pratzen. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5. The company will assault with two platoons forward and one in reserve. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6. H-Hour is at 0415 hours. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7. The surrounding area is open farmland. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 8. B Company will be on our left. Their objective is the wood at grid 440720. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 9. Each man will carry four anti-personnel grenades and one smoke grenade. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 10. Our frequency is 0475 MHz. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 11. G40D is attached to company headquarters for the attack. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 12. Requests for indirect fire support will be made through G40D. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 13. The RAP is at grid 435715. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 14. Hunt Ball means that the objective is secure. \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Extension. Write your own set of orders for an imaginary operation.**

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# Offensive and defensive operations

## Exercise 1

Some verbs are associated primarily with offensive operations, while others are more usually associated with defence. Look at the verbs below and put them in the relevant columns. The first one has been done for you as an example.

advance	•	attack	•	capture	•	counter-attack	•	delay
deny	•	envelop	•	fortify	•	hold	•	outflank

Offence
<i>advance</i>

Defence

## Exercise 2

Now complete each sentence, using one of the verbs above. You may have to change the form of the verb to fit the grammar of the sentence.

1. We were still reorganizing on the objective when the enemy \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The enemy are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ us on the left.
3. 7 Corps is \_\_\_\_\_ towards Minden.
4. Our mission is to \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy until the other battle groups have crossed the river.
5. The brigade \_\_\_\_\_ its positions until 1030 hours. Then it was forced to withdraw.
6. The enemy has \_\_\_\_\_ B Company. They are now completely cut off.
7. We must \_\_\_\_\_ these routes to the enemy for as long as possible.
8. We were unable to support the Fusiliers as they \_\_\_\_\_ the village of Landshut.
9. Enemy paratroopers have \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge at Arnheim.
10. We had just finished \_\_\_\_\_ our positions when we came under fire.

# Combined operations

Most large-scale military operations involve a high level of cooperation between the different arms and services. It is therefore essential for all servicemen to have a wide vocabulary of military terms and expressions.

Below is a report written about an imaginary combined arms operation. Use the words and expressions from the box to fill in the gaps in the text.

air defence • naval gunfire support • line of defence • beachhead  
 naval bombardment • Engineer • sorties • airborne • deliberate attack  
 forward observation officer • close air support • landing craft

## REPORT

### Combined arms operation

On D-1, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ units were dropped by parachute to seize strategic crossings over the River Dingwezi. All of these objectives were achieved, with minimal loss. The beach landings on D-Day were preceded by an intensive (2) \_\_\_\_\_, which failed to silence all of the enemy coastal batteries. Consequently, ten percent of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the first wave were either destroyed or disabled. Despite this, all primary objectives were achieved by 1100 hours, although ground forces continued to rely upon (4) \_\_\_\_\_ until the artillery had been fully offloaded. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ units suffered particularly high casualties in the breaching of a secondary line of obstacles in the sand dunes. The (6) \_\_\_\_\_ was fully established by 1900 hours on D-Day. The main enemy force has withdrawn to the River Muzenga and is now constructing a strong (7) \_\_\_\_\_ between Tangji and Leopoldsville. To date, carrier-based strike aircraft have flown a total of 82 (8) \_\_\_\_\_. The enemy (9) \_\_\_\_\_ has been better than anticipated, and 8 allied aircraft have been shot down. Owing to a shortage of forward air controllers, most (10) \_\_\_\_\_ has been directed by (11) \_\_\_\_\_ from the artillery. The 4th and 7th Armoured Brigades started crossing the River Dingwezi at 1030 hours on D+1 and are now preparing to mount a (12) \_\_\_\_\_ on the Muzenga position at first light on D+2.

***Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learnt, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.***

# Radio conversations

The lines in these radio conversations are in the wrong order. Work out the correct order and write the sequence in the boxes. The first line of each conversation has been done for you as an example.

## Conversation 1

- 1, confirm grid 820049. Over.
- 11, correct. We have three casualties. Two walking wounded and one stretcher case. Roger so far? Over.
- 1** Hello 1, this is 11. Request casevac at grid 820049. Over.
- 1, roger. Out.
- 1, roger. Over.
- 11, LZ will be marked with blue smoke. Over.

## Conversation 2

- 2, roger. Move now to grid 479431. Over.
- 22, send. Over.
- 22, say again grid. Over.
- 2, when you get there, go firm and wait for 44C to join you. Then continue with your task. Over.
- 22, grid 481428. Over.
- 2, grid 479431. Over.
- 2, what is your location? Over.
- 22, roger. Over.
- 1** Hello 22, this is 2. Over.
- 22, wilco. Out.

**Extension. Practise the conversations with a partner.**

# Commands and warnings

When you are operating with English-speaking troops, it is essential that you understand the various commands and warnings which are used. Your life may depend upon it!

Match the terms and phrases in column A to their correct definitions in column B. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Column A	Column B
1. Make ready! ●	● a. Get into a lifeboat; the vessel is about to sink .
2. Take cover! ●	● b. A chemical agent has just been used.
3. Unload! ●	● c. Shoot as quickly as possible (infantry).
4. Halt! ●	● d. Cock your weapon.
5. Tank action! ●	● e. The enemy has been sighted.
6. Open fire! ●	● f. Shoot as quickly as possible (artillery or mortars).
7. Gas! Gas! Gas! ●	● g. Find yourself some protection from enemy fire.
8. Fire for effect! ●	● h. Stop moving and adopt a position of defence.
9. Go firm! ●	● i. Get out of your vehicle.
10. Cease fire! ●	● j. Remove the magazine from the weapon and check that the breech is clear of ammunition. Pull the trigger and apply the safety catch, then replace the magazine on the weapon.
11. Abandon ship! ●	● k. Start shooting.
12. Debus! ●	● l. Fire one round, so that the fall of shot can be observed (artillery or mortars).
13. Rapid fire! ●	● m. Go to your battle position immediately.
14. Make safe! ●	● n. Remove all ammunition from the weapon and ensure that it is clear.
15. Incoming! ●	● o. Prepare to engage armoured vehicles.
16. Action stations! ●	● p. Stop shooting.
17. Adjust fire! ●	● q. Stop moving immediately.
18. Contact! ●	● r. Shells are about to land on our position.

## Sheet A

Work with a partner who has sheet B. You are a platoon commander and your call-sign is 31L.

When the point platoon (call-sign 32) came under fire, the company commander went forward on foot to receive the enemy position. He also came under heavy fire and cannot move back, but he has just sent orders on the radio for a quick attack. Because of the noise, you did not hear all the details. Talk to the other platoon commander (call-sign 33L) and try to fill in the gaps by asking questions.

Follow these two rules: 1. Speak only English.  
2. Don't show your sheet to your partner until you have finished.

### GROUND:

- The objective is a farm on the ridge, at grid 481245.  
There are buildings on both sides of the road.  
At grid 480241 there is a crossroads, which is in dead ground to the farm.  
This will be \_\_\_\_\_.

### SITUATION:

- Enemy Forces: The enemy is in the farm.  
Their strength is \_\_\_\_\_, but they have two ATGW firing posts and at least two medium machine guns.
- Friendly Forces: 32 are at grid \_\_\_\_\_. They have lost one vehicle.  
Sunray is at grid \_\_\_\_\_.

### MISSION:

- To clear the enemy from the farm at grid 481245.

### EXECUTION:

- Concept of Operations: This attack will be made on foot.  
31 and 33 will \_\_\_\_\_,  
using the road as their axis.  
The move to the FUP will be covered by smoke.  
32 will \_\_\_\_\_.  
The vehicles will stay where they are until called forward.
- Detailed Tasks:
  - 31 - clear the buildings on the right of the road.
  - 32 - \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 33 - clear the buildings on the left of the road.
- Coordinating Instructions:
  - Indirect Fire Support:* 10 minutes of smoke on the objective, starting at 1425 hours.
  - Timings:* 1425 - Smoke on the objective. Assault group move to the FUP.  
H-Hour - \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Route to FUP:* Move to grid \_\_\_\_\_, then follow the road up to the crossroads.

### ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- No change.

### COMMAND AND SIGNAL:

- Command: \_\_\_\_\_ will command the assault group. 31M will now command 31.

# Orders 2

## Sheet B

Work with a partner who has sheet A. You are a platoon commander and your call-sign is 33L.

When the point platoon (call-sign 32) came under fire, the company commander went forward on foot to recce the enemy position. He also came under heavy fire and cannot move back, but he has just sent orders on the radio for a quick attack. Because of the noise, you did not hear all the details. Talk to the other platoon commander (call-sign 31L) and try to fill in the gaps by asking questions.

Follow these two rules: 1. Speak only English.  
2. Don't show your sheet to your partner until you have finished.

### GROUND:

- The objective is a farm on the ridge, at grid 481245. There are buildings on both sides of the road.  
At grid 480241 there is \_\_\_\_\_, which is in dead ground to the farm. This will be the FUP.

### SITUATION:

- Enemy Forces: The enemy is in the farm.  
Their strength is not known, but they have \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- Friendly Forces: 32 are at grid 478240. They have lost \_\_\_\_\_ Sunray is at grid 480239.

### MISSION:

- \_\_\_\_\_

### EXECUTION:

- Concept of Operations: This attack will be \_\_\_\_\_ 31 and 33 will make a frontal assault on the farm, using the road as their axis. The move to the FUP will be \_\_\_\_\_ 32 will provide fire support from their present position. The vehicles will \_\_\_\_\_.
- Detailed Tasks:
  - 31 - clear the buildings on the right of the road.
  - 32 - provide fire support until the assault reaches the farm, then move up to the objective.
  - 33 - \_\_\_\_\_.
- Coordinating Instructions:
  - Indirect Fire Support:* \_\_\_\_\_
  - Timings:* 1425 - Smoke on the objective. Assault group move to the FUP.  
H-Hour - as soon as the assault group is formed up.
  - Route to FUP:* Move to grid 482241, then \_\_\_\_\_.

### ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS:

- No change.

### COMMAND AND SIGNAL:

- Command: 31L will command the assault group. 31M will now command 31.

# Abbreviations

Test your abbreviations. What do the following stand for? The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. FUP forming-up point
2. NCO \_\_\_\_\_
3. QRF \_\_\_\_\_
4. NGS \_\_\_\_\_
5. HF \_\_\_\_\_
6. UN \_\_\_\_\_
7. LMG \_\_\_\_\_
8. MAW \_\_\_\_\_
9. ETA \_\_\_\_\_
10. VCP \_\_\_\_\_
11. MFC \_\_\_\_\_
12. KIA \_\_\_\_\_
13. AWLS \_\_\_\_\_
14. NBC \_\_\_\_\_
15. CAP \_\_\_\_\_
16. GMT \_\_\_\_\_
17. OOB \_\_\_\_\_
18. PT \_\_\_\_\_
19. SOP \_\_\_\_\_
20. FGA \_\_\_\_\_
21. STOVL \_\_\_\_\_
22. IR \_\_\_\_\_
23. ERA \_\_\_\_\_
24. TEWT \_\_\_\_\_
25. FTX \_\_\_\_\_

**Extension:** work with a partner to test one another. One person closes the book, while the other asks questions such as "What does FUP stand for?"



# British and American English 2

British and American servicemen sometimes use different words and expressions to talk about the same thing.

Look at the words and expressions below. Half of them are British and half are the American equivalents. Identify the pairs and then write the British word or expression in column A, and its American equivalent on the opposite side in column B. One pair has been done for you as an example.

NAAFI • ~~furlough~~ • gasoline • lock and load • int • petrol • foxhole  
 bearing • PX • ~~leave~~ • recon • squad • fire-trench • section  
 Staballoy • make ready • azimuth • depleted uranium • intel • recce

Column A (British)	Column B (American)
<i>leave</i>	<i>furlough</i>

**Extension:**

Work with a partner to test one another by asking questions such as:

*"What is the British equivalent of furlough?"*

# Slang

Most professions develop their own peculiar vocabulary of slang words and the services are no exception. The sentences below each contain one example of military slang. Underline the slang words and then match them to the definitions in the column on the right. The first one has been done for you as an example.

## Sentences containing military slang:

## Definitions:

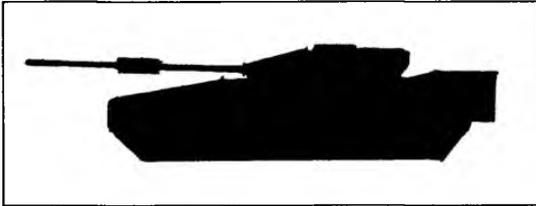
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. What is that <i>civvy</i> doing here?  | 1. Infantryman<br>_____  |
| b. We've liberated three bottles of slivovitz from that deserted farmhouse.               | 2. To deliberately wound a comrade, giving the appearance that he was hit by enemy fire<br>_____ |
| c. The shell exploded as the men were lining up for chow.                                 | 3. To steal<br>_____   |
| d. I met him while I was still a rookie.  | 4. To destroy<br>_____   |
| e. He got zapped by a sniper this morning.  | 5. To shoot someone dead<br>_____  |
| f. Watch out! There's a bandit on your tail!  | 6. Disorderly behaviour leading to violence<br>_____   |
| g. I requested a transfer from the Guards, because I couldn't take all the bull.          | 7. Someone who is not a member of the armed forces<br>_____                                      |
| h. There is a rumour going around that Sergeant Ellis was fragged during the bombardment. | 8. Food<br>_____   |
| i. We took out the lead tank as it was crossing the railway line.                         | 9. Cleaning and polishing kit<br>_____   |
| j. He is going to be an instructor at boot camp.  | 10. Recruit<br>_____   |
| k. The grunts always get the dirty jobs.  | 11. Training establishment for new recruits<br>_____   |
| l. We're expecting aggro tonight, so bring plenty of baton rounds.                        | 12. Enemy fighter aircraft<br>_____  |

*civvy*

# Armoured fighting vehicles

Test your AFV recognition. Match the vehicle types in the box with the silhouettes below.

- armoured personnel carrier
- main battle tank
- self-propelled gun
- infantry fighting vehicle
- light tank
- armoured car
- multiple rocket launcher
- self-propelled anti-aircraft gun



1. \_\_\_\_\_



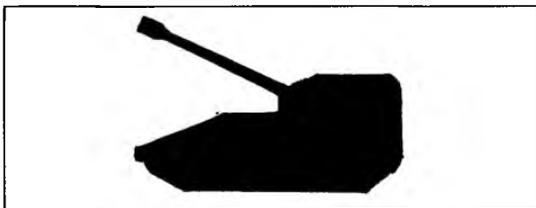
2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



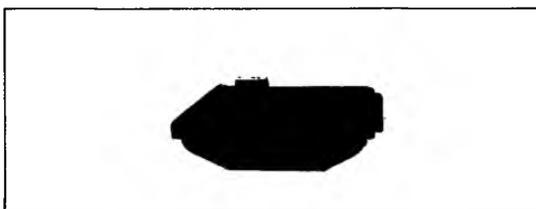
4. \_\_\_\_\_



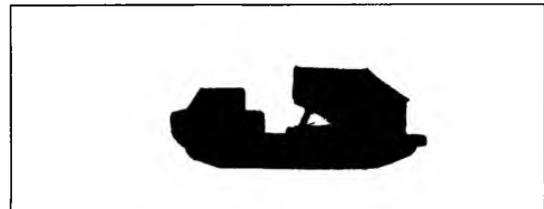
5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_

# Positions and locations

Match the terms in the box with the pictures below.

POL point • dressing station • vehicle check-point • ammunition dump  
 fire-trench • firing post • bunker • command post • LZ



1. \_\_\_\_\_



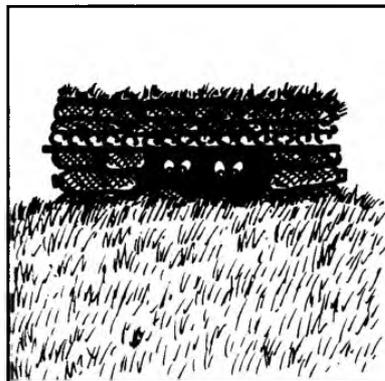
2. \_\_\_\_\_



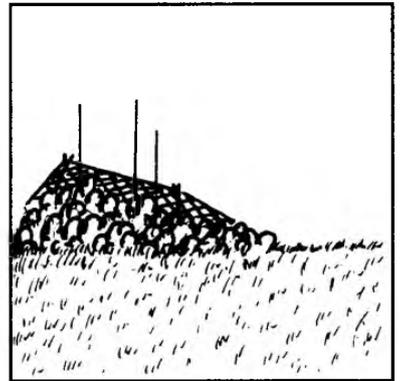
3. \_\_\_\_\_



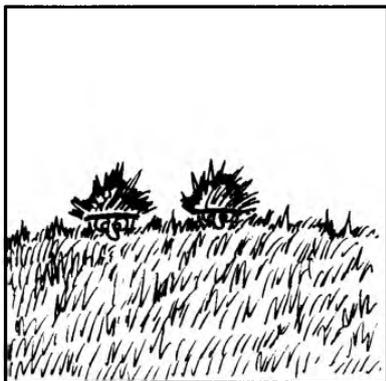
4. \_\_\_\_\_



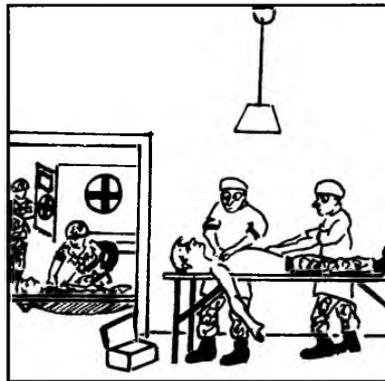
5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_

# Categories 1: armoured fighting vehicles

In this table there are 18 armoured fighting vehicles and five categories of vehicle. Decide which category each vehicle belongs to. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	MBT	IFV	APC	SPG	CVR
Abbot				X	
Abrams					
AFV-432					
AMX-30					
BMP					
Bradley					
BRDM					
BTR-80					
Challenger					
Leopard					
M-113					
M-109					
M-1974					
Marder					
MT-LB					
Scimitar					
T-72					
Warrior					

Extension: Work with a partner to produce further examples of each category.

# Categories 2: aircraft

In this table there are 18 aircraft and four categories of aircraft. Decide which category each aircraft belongs to. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	Fighter	Bomber	Attack Helicopter	Utility/Transport Helicopter
Apache			X	
Backfire				
Blackhawk				
Chinook				
Cobra				
Eagle				
Flanker				
Flogger				
Hind				
Hip				
Hook				
Huey				
Lancer				
Mirage				
Phantom				
Puma				
Spirit				
Tomcat				

Extension: Work with a partner to produce further examples of each category.

# Categories 3: missiles

In this table there are 18 missiles and four categories of missile. Decide which category each missile belongs to. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	ATGW	SAM	AAM	Anti-ship
AMRAAM			X	
Aphid				
Blowpipe				
Exocet				
Gaskin				
Grail				
Harpoon				
Kormoran				
Milan				
Rapier				
Sagger				
Sea Eagle				
Sea Wolf				
Sidewinder				
Sky Flash				
Spandrel				
Stinger				
TOW				

Extension: Work with a partner to produce further examples of each category.

# Communicative crossword 1

## Sheet A

This crossword is not complete: you only have half the words. The other half are on sheet B. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet B to complete the two crosswords.

Follow these three rules:

1. Speak only in English.
2. Don't say the word in the crossword.
3. Don't show your crossword to your partner.

"What's 1 across?"  
 → across      ↓ down

1			2	U			3			4			5	W	I	R	6	E	
			M															T	
			P							7			8	E				H	
			9	I										X				N	
10	S	P	U	R						11			12	F	O	G		I	
			13	E	14										C			C	
			15							16					E				
														17	T	A	S	18	K
19										20	R	A	21	F					H
														I		22	D		A
23	G	R	24	E	N	A	D	E					G			E			K
			J										H			C			I
			E		25	I	N	26	S	P	E	C	T	I	O	N			
			C										E			D			
27			T										28	O	R	D	E	R	S

YOUR NOTES

# Communicative crossword 1

## Sheet B

This crossword is not complete: you only have half the words. The other half are on sheet A. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet A to complete the two crosswords.

Follow these three rules:

1. Speak only in English.
2. Don't say the word in the crossword.
3. Don't show your crossword to your partner.

" What's 1 across ? "  
 → across     ↓ down

1	A	M	M	2	U	N	I	3	T	I	O	4	N		5			6	
	M								R				E						
	B								A			7	T	R	8	E	N	C	H
	U			9	I	N	D	I	A										
10	S								N			11	I		12				
	H			13	E	14	N	S	I	G	N								
			15	A								16	T	I	D	E			
				R												17			18
19	R	E	M	O	T	E						20	R		21				
	E																	22	
23	G		24						A										
	U																		
	L					25	I		26	S									
	A						Z			E									
27	R	E	T	R	E	A	T					28							

YOUR NOTES

# Word search

Find the 23 military terms hidden in the letters below; 10 read across and 13 read down. The first word has been found for you as an example. The clues listed beneath will help you to find all the words.

~~D E T A C H M E N T~~ L H  
 A X R N A I R L I F T E  
 M F O R M A T I O N Q A  
 P I O D P I I N Z D S T  
 A L P I D E N T I T Y P  
 R T X A R P K E N G I R  
 A R M O U R I S S U E E  
 D A C R M U B X I W L S  
 E T Q B O B R I G A D E  
 Z E V A D E O W N F T R  
 F D E T A I L W I L D V  
 S U R V E I L L A N C E

1. Small administrative or tactical grouping.
2. Official list of personnel in a unit or sub-unit.
3. Metal container used to store food over long periods.
4. Defensive covering designed to protect a vehicle from bullets or shrapnel.
5. Arrangement of aircraft, ships, troops or vehicles for tactical purposes.
6. Action of assembling at a specific time and place.
7. Units or sub-units which are held back from an engagement so that they can be used as reinforcements.
8. Who a person is.
9. Small group of soldiers assigned to carry out a specific task.
10. To withdraw in small groups and by different routes through enemy-controlled territory.
11. To supply a person or unit with equipment.
12. Cylindrical container.
13. Decorative symbol.
14. Amount of explosive power produced by a nuclear weapon.
15. Place where people are accomodated in temporary shelter.
16. Tactical grouping of two or more battalions or regiments.
17. Any method which can be used to locate or observe the enemy or listen to their radio transmissions.
18. Platoon-sized armoured grouping.
19. Movement of men or equipment or supplies using aircraft.
20. Order of Battle (abbreviation).
21. Type of anti-tank warhead.
22. To take avoiding action.
23. Information obtained by monitoring the enemy's electronic transmissions.



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# Military trivia 1

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See how many of these questions you can answer.

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1. Who is more senior? A lieutenant-general or a major-general? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the nickname of the American F-4 fighter aircraft? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is a Kalashnikov? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is Fuller's earth used for? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is Semtex? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which service of the British armed forces is senior? The army or the navy? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What does ASAP mean? \_\_\_\_\_
8. How do you convert a grid bearing into a magnetic bearing? \_\_\_\_\_
9. There are 360 degrees in a circle. How many mils are there? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is Kevlar? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What is scrim? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Which is bigger? A division or a brigade? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What is the equivalent of the Red Cross in Islamic countries? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What does starboard mean? \_\_\_\_\_
15. What is the main weapon on a British Scimitar light tank? \_\_\_\_\_
16. What does MASH mean? \_\_\_\_\_
17. What is a padre? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What is the American equivalent of a British air vice marshal? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What is a kukri? \_\_\_\_\_
20. How fast is one knot? \_\_\_\_\_

# Communicative crossword 2

## Sheet A

This crossword is not complete: you only have half the words. The other half are on sheet B. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet B to complete the two crosswords.

Follow these three rules:

1. Speak only in English.
2. Don't say the word in the crossword.
3. Don't show your crossword to your partner.

" What's 1 across ? "  
 → across    ↓ down

1						2	G			3	R	A	4	T	I	O	5	N	
							U							O				E	
6	I	L	7	L	8	U	M	I	N	A	T	9	E	10	W	11		G	
				A				N				S						L	
12			S					E				T				G		I	
				E				R			13	I						G	
				R								M						E	
						14						15	C	A	P	T	A	I	N
				16	A								T					C	
17				R				18	G			19	R	E	L	I	E	V	E
				E				L											
20	F	R	A	21	T	R	I	C	I	D	E		22					23	W
						R		D				24							A
						A		E											R
25						P		R					26	C	O	R	D	O	N

**YOUR NOTES**

# Communicative crossword 2

## Sheet B

This crossword is not complete: you only have half the words. The other half are on sheet A. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet A to complete the two crosswords.

Follow these three rules:

1. Speak only in English.
2. Don't say the word in the crossword.
3. Don't show your crossword to your partner.

"What's 1 across?"  
 → across    ↓ down

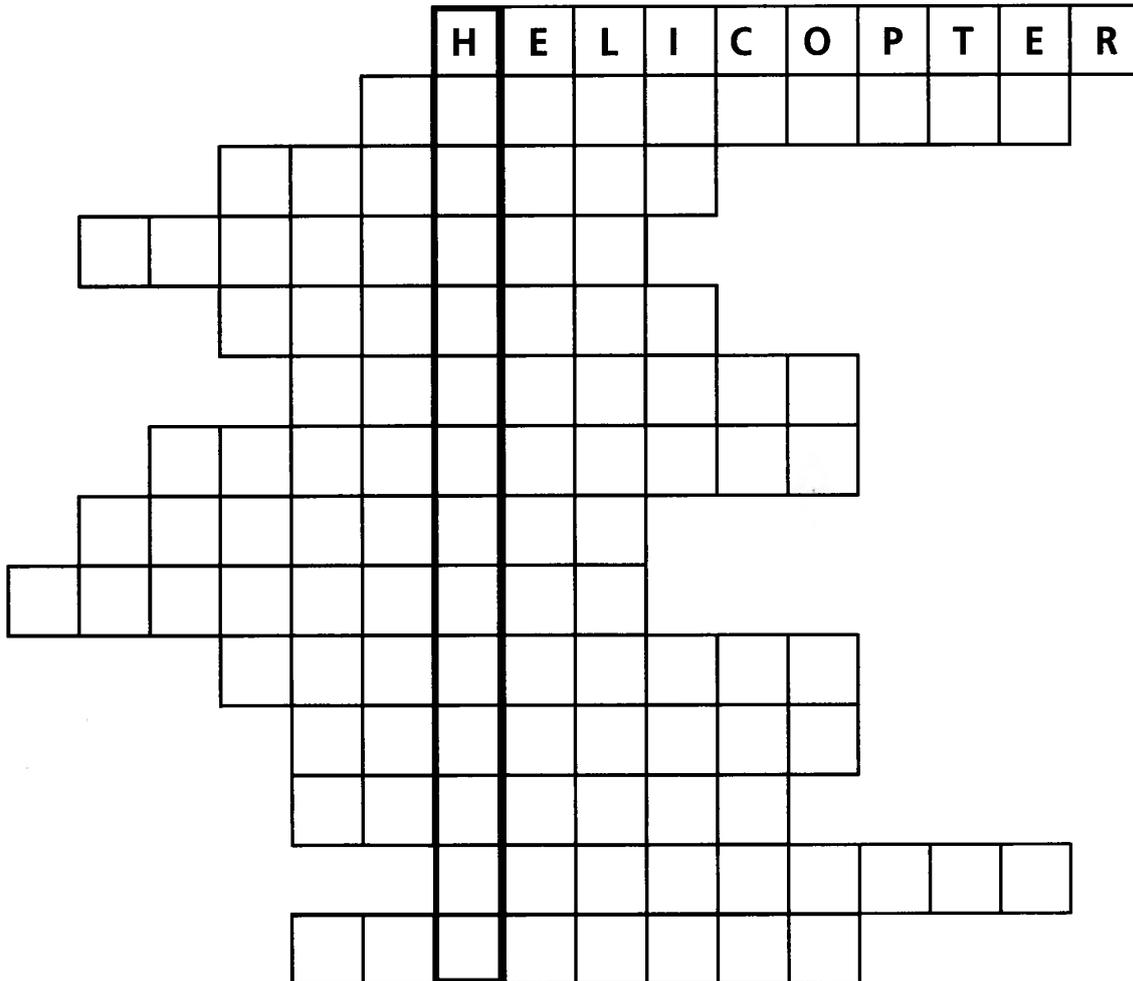
1	S	A	B	O	T	A	2	G	E		3		4				5	
	K																	
6	I		7		8	M				9			10	W	I	N	G	
	R				A										N			
12	M	I	S	S	I	L	E								D			
	I				N					13	M	I	S	S	I	N	G	
	S				T										C			
	H			14	M	A	P			15					A			
			16			I									T			
17	D	A	R	I	N	18	G			19					E			
	E																	
20	F			21										22	R		23	
	E												24	M	E	D	I	A
	N														A			
25	D	I	S	P	E	R	S	E		26				R				

YOUR NOTES

# Anagrams 2

Solve the anagrams by reading the clues and putting the letters in to form words. Enter the solutions in the table to find the mystery term. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Rotary-wing aircraft \_\_\_\_\_ CTIPOLHERE
2. Act of destroying a structure \_\_\_\_\_ NTOLMIODEI
3. To move towards the enemy \_\_\_\_\_ CAVDNA
4. Opposite of 3 (above) \_\_\_\_\_ RIHTWWAD
5. Power source for portable electrical equipment \_\_\_\_\_ TYBARET
6. Type of fuel \_\_\_\_\_ INSAGOEL
7. Relating to infantry equipped with APCs \_\_\_\_\_ DIZHCEEMAN
8. To be able to shoot further than another weapon \_\_\_\_\_ GETUOANR
9. Most senior person in a grouping \_\_\_\_\_ MADNOMECR
10. Warship designed to move and operate under water \_\_\_\_\_ MUSARNIBE
11. Orders or instructions \_\_\_\_\_ GREBIFIN
12. Power to direct the actions of people or things \_\_\_\_\_ LONRTOC
13. Type of warship \_\_\_\_\_ RYOSDERTE
14. Danger \_\_\_\_\_ SISSDRET



**Mystery term clue: philosophy of winning the support of the civilian population**

# Communicative crossword 3

## Sheet A

This crossword is not complete: you only have half the words. The other half are on sheet B. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet B to complete the two crosswords.

Follow these three rules:

1. Speak only in English.
2. Don't say the word in the crossword.
3. Don't show your crossword to your partner.

" What's 1 across ? "  
 → across    ↓ down

1	P	Y	2	R	O	T	E	3	C	H	N	I	4	C		5		6	G
	A		U																E
	R		B		7														N
8	A	M	B	U	L	A	N	C	E										E
	P		L							9	M	U	S	T	E	R			
10	E		E	11						12	C								A
	T					13	A				O								L
		14					L			15	R	E	C	O	I	L			
16							E				R								
							R				E					17			18
			19	R	E	20	S	T	21	R	I	C	T	E	D				
				O						A		T							
				U						D			22						
				N						A									
23	R	A	D	I	O				24	R	E	S	E	R	V	O	I	R	

YOUR NOTES

# Communicative crossword 3

## Sheet B

This crossword is not complete: you only have half the words. The other half are on sheet A. Check that you know the words in your crossword. Then work with a partner who has sheet A to complete the two crosswords.

Follow these three rules:

1. Speak only in English.
2. Don't say the word in the crossword.
3. Don't show your crossword to your partner.

"What's 1 across?"  
 → across    ↓ down

1		2				3	C				4	C		5	L	O	6	G	
							R					O			O				
				7	A		A					M			C				
8				L			N					M			A				
				L			E			9		U			T				
10	E	N	E	11	M	Y				12		N			E				
				A			13					I							
		14	M	O	R	A	L	E		15		C							
16	T				I							A							
	R				N							T			17	M	I	18	L
	A			19	E	20	S		21					E					O
	I					A													O
	L					L						22	I	N	D	E	N	T	
	E					V						C							E
23	R					O			24				E						R

YOUR NOTES

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# Military trivia 2

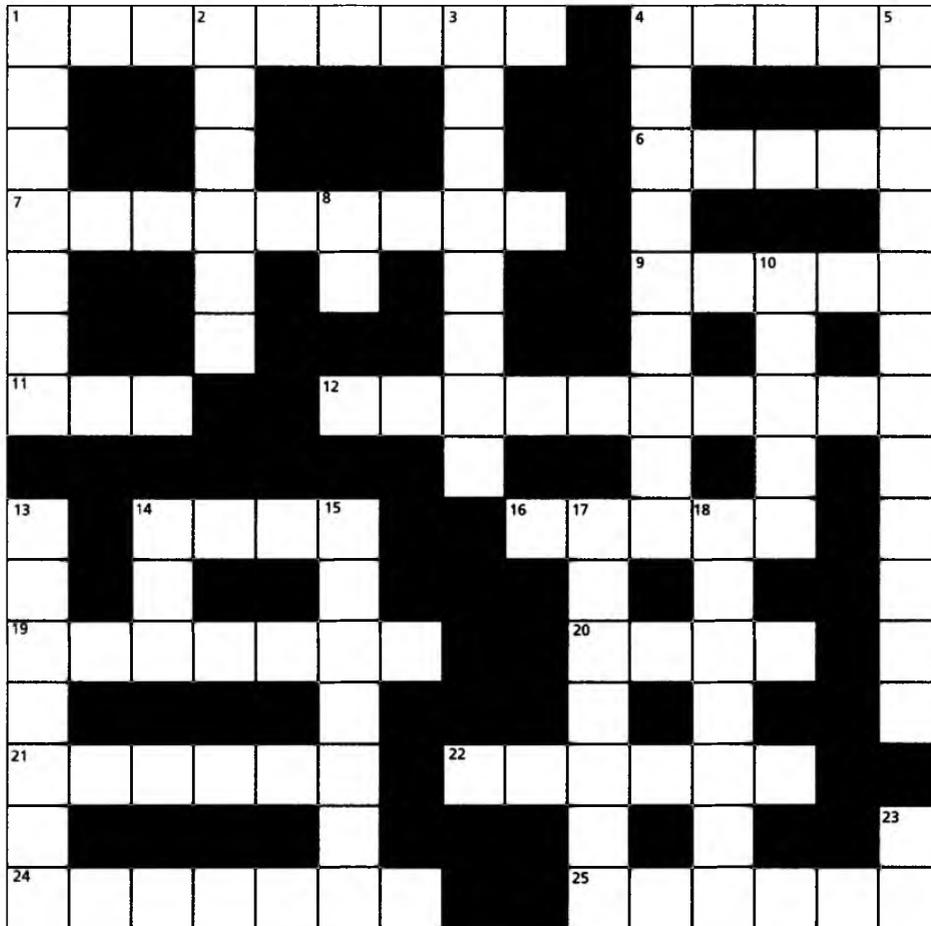
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See how many of these questions you can answer.

1. What does reveille mean? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is a bowser? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the twelfth letter of the phonetic alphabet? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What are dragon's teeth? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What does C-in-C mean? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What are caltrops? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the nickname of the American UH-1 utility helicopter? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the main role of a hunter-killer submarine? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the name of the officers' mess on a warship? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is a Jolly Green Giant? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What is no-man's-land? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is an iron bomb? \_\_\_\_\_
13. What is flak? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What is the mechanism which prevents a weapon from being fired? \_\_\_\_\_
15. What does neutral mean? \_\_\_\_\_
16. What is a pontoon bridge? \_\_\_\_\_
17. What does FLOT mean? \_\_\_\_\_
18. What is a Molotov cocktail? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What is the chief of staff in a British brigade usually called? \_\_\_\_\_
20. What is the name of the national headquarters of the United States Department of Defence?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Military crossword

All the answers in this crossword are connected with military matters.



## Across

1. Place where food is prepared.
4. System for detecting underwater objects through the transmission of sound waves
6. Company-sized grouping in an American armored cavalry regiment.
7. Act of moving people or things by aircraft, ships or vehicles.
9. First letter of the phonetic alphabet.
11. Battalion casualty clearing-station.
12. One of a series of two-digit numbers shown on a map grid.
14. Exercise involving only the command elements of a tactical grouping.
16. Area of ground used for shooting practice.
19. Defeat of an enemy in battle or war.
20. Armoured fighting vehicle.
21. Specified period of time before something happens.
22. Device which is designed to detect something.
24. Act of taking avoiding action.
25. To act offensively against an enemy.

## Down

1. Line on a map connecting points of equal altitude.
2. Accomodation for dogs.
3. British-designed light tank.
4. What is happening at a particular time.
5. People or things which take the place of other people or things.
8. Shopping centre on an American base.
10. State of not being involved in a war.
13. Early.
14. Small mobile battlefield headquarters.
15. Underwater missile designed to explode when it hits a ship.
17. Metal rod, mast or structure used in the transmission of radio signals.
18. Small vessel with heavy guns designed to operate in shallow waters.
23. Adverb meaning 'all right'.

# Vocabulary record sheet

Word	Class	Notes, translation, definition, example...

# Answer key

## WORD BUILDING

### Word association 1: missing links (p. 1)

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. support | 2. ground  |
| 3. grid    |            |
| 4. mine    | 5. general |
| 6. fire    |            |

### Two-word expressions (p. 2)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. home defence        | 2. exclusion zone     |
| 3. compassionate leave | 4. voice procedure    |
| 5. distress signal     | 6. observation post   |
| 7. supply dump         | 8. static line        |
| 9. pincer movement     | 10. harrasing fire    |
| 11. flight path        | 12. manoeuvre warfare |
| 13. field gun          | 14. shock action      |

### Word formation: nouns (p. 3)

- The enemy advance has reached Reichenbach
- We should expect a loss in aircraft of at least ten percent.
- The enemy withdrawal started at last light.
- I will arrange recovery of the vehicle.
- The attack was made under cover of smoke.
- The registration of all targets must be completed by 1600 hours.
- The landing of the troops will take place at night.
- The destruction of the bridge delayed the reinforcements.
- The flight to Cyprus took seven hours.
- We were not informed about their retreat.
- The route clearance is still going on.
- 6 Platoon will carry out a reconnaissance of the enemy position.

### Word marriages: nouns (p. 4)

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. lifeboat    | 2. breakthrough    |
| 3. minefield   | 4. ceasefire       |
| 5. warhead     | 6. waypoint        |
| 7. searchlight | 8. guardroom       |
| 9. footbridge  | 10. foghorn        |
| 11. roadblock  | 12. countermeasure |

### Word association (2): partnerships (p. 5)

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. first aid            | 2. chemical agent         |
| 3. multinational force  | 4. collateral damage      |
| 5. thermal image        | 6. classified information |
| 7. stealth bomber       | 8. negligent discharge    |
| 9. high-velocity bullet | 10. interior lines        |
| 11. corrugated iron     | 12. air photograph        |

### Three-word expressions (p. 6)

- forward air controller
- immediate action drill
- inter-continental ballistic missile
- improvised explosive device
- general deployment position
- post-traumatic stress disorder
- remotely piloted vehicle
- final protective fire
- laser target designator
- primary aircraft authorized
- joint task force
- foreign object damage

## Word association (3) mind maps (p. 7)

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. G4         | 2. TAC          |
| 3. promotion  | 4. staff        |
| 5. personnel  | 6. intelligence |
| 7. operations | 8. orders       |
| 9. SIGINT     | 10. exercise    |

## PARTS OF SPEECH

### Nouns (1) (p. 8)

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. password    | 2. interdiction |
| 3. pillbox     | 4. northing     |
| 5. O Group     | 6. fallout      |
| 7. frontage    | 8. trace        |
| 9. fireplan    | 10. wreckage    |
| 11. flagship   | 12. intsum      |
| 13. demolition | 14. riot        |
| 15. resistance |                 |

### Nouns (2) (p. 9)

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. T-junction    | 2. crossroads |
| 3. village       | 4. church     |
| 5. orchard       | 6. quarry     |
| 7. field         | 8. farm       |
| 9. wood          | 10. hedge     |
| 11. castle       | 12. copse     |
| 13. ridge        | 14. road      |
| 15. track        | 16. knoll     |
| 17. lake         | 18. river     |
| 19. railway line | 20. bridge    |
| 21. town         | 22. spur      |
| 23. re-entrant   | 24. factory   |
| 25. forest       | 26. hill      |
| 27. mountain     | 28. saddle    |
| 29. summit       | 30. pass      |

### Adjectives (p. 10)

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. secure         | 2. diversionary     |
| 3. non-persistent | 4. hostile          |
| 5. optical        | 6. self-propelled   |
| 7. incendiary     | 8. combat-effective |
| 9. subordinate    | 10. untenable       |
| 11. multirole     | 12. preparatory     |
| 13. unserviceable | 14. civilian        |
| 15. wire-guided   |                     |

### Verbs: present continuous (p. 11)

- He is briefing
- They are forming up
- They are advancing
- They are debussing
- They are assaulting
- The enemy are withdrawing
- They are reorganizing
- The enemy are counter-attacking
- The enemy are retreating

### Verbs: present perfect (p. 12)

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c  | 2. g  | 3. f  |
| 4. k  | 5. j  | 6. m  |
| 7. a  | 8. l  | 9. n  |
| 10. b | 11. o | 12. h |
| 13. e | 14. d | 15. i |

# Answer key

## Verbs: mixed tenses (p. 13)

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. interrogated | 2. intercepted  |
| 3. strafed      | 4. insert       |
| 5. commandeer   | 6. jammed       |
| 7. suppressed   | 8. deploying    |
| 9. camouflaging | 10. bridged     |
| 11. mask        | 12. replenished |
| 13. arm         | 14. shelling    |
| 15. relieve     |                 |

## Verbs: active / passive (p. 14)

- Three enemy fighters were shot down during the battle.
- Last night the Chief of Police was assassinated.
- The weapons were concealed in an old oil drum.
- HMS Brilliant has been sunk by a torpedo.
- The bridge at Zemun has been blown.
- The airfield has been captured.
- B Company is being shelled.
- The convoy was ambushed by partisans as it was moving through the gorge.
- The minefield has been breached.
- Our radio transmissions are being intercepted.
- Our tanks are outranged by the enemy.
- Our OP has been compromised.

## Phrasal verbs (1) (p. 15)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d  | 2. i  | 3. f  | 4. k  | 5. j  |
| 6. a  | 7. e  | 8. l  | 9. c  | 10. g |
| 11. o | 12. b | 13. h | 14. m | 15. n |

## Phrasal verbs (2) (p. 16)

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. took off    | 2. lay up       |
| 3. digging in  | 4. roll up      |
| 5. homed in    | 6. bug out      |
| 7. gave up     | 8. picked up    |
| 9. fell in     | 10. held out    |
| 11. push on    | 12. bombing up  |
| 13. stood to   | 14. standing by |
| 15. mopping up |                 |

## Prepositions (p. 17)

- He is currently based ~~at~~ ^ Germany. *in*
- Load ~~by~~ ^ sabot ! *with*
- We debussed in front ^ the enemy position. *of*
- They only have enough rounds ~~to~~ ^ one more fire mission. *for*
- A Company captured ~~of~~ their objective thirty minutes ago.
- The second ^ command is Major Bunbury. *in*
- H-Hour is ~~on~~ ^ 0545 hours. *at*
- We were unable ^ recover the damaged vehicle. *to*
- We moved to the exercise area ~~with~~ ^ bus. *by*
- He was charged ~~of~~ ^ cowardice. *with*
- The enemy attacked ~~to~~ B Company's position last night.
- We came ~~in~~ ^ fire as we were crossing the town square. *under*
- We've just received a message ~~by~~ ^ Brigade Headquarters. *from*
- USS Nimitz is already ~~on~~ ^ sea. *at*
- Captain MacDonald is ~~at~~ ^ leave. *on*

## PRONOUNCIATION

### Word stress (p. 18)

- Group A: area, classified, company, enemy, signaller, radio, exercise, accident.
- Group B: commander, established, intentions, preparing, demolish, position, unable, division.
- Group C: intercept, overseas, saboteurs, engineers, resupply, disembark, brigadier, countermand.

### Present simple (p. 19)

- Group A: detects, panics, attacks, drops, halts.
- Group B: warns, commands, clears, destroys, controls, flies, issues, arms, tows, digs, scatters, covers.
- Group C: discharges, skirmishes, reorganizes, launches, practises, carries, marches, disperses.

### Extension:

- A: tanks, warrants, minutes, bomblets.
- B: obstructions, bombs, drills, roads.
- C: duties, passes, forces, trenches.

### Past simple / past participle (p. 20)

- Group A: based, advanced, crashed, dispersed, launched, missed, dumped, checked.
- Group B: killed, mined, used, engaged, resupplied, bombed, delayed, reorganized, moved, towed, covered, aimed, captured.
- Group C: assaulted, exploded, guided, sited.

### Timings (p. 21)

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. sixteen twenty-five hours   | 2. zero four hundred hours    |
| 3. fifteen forty-five hours    | 4. zero nine ten hours        |
| 5. twenty zero nine hours      | 6. ten fifty-nine hours       |
| 7. thirteen thirty hours       | 8. eighteen hundred hours     |
| 9. zero zero forty-three hours | 10. twenty hundred hours      |
| 11. zero three zero six hours  | 12. twenty-one ten hours      |
| 13. twenty-two eighteen hours  |                               |
| 14. seventeen seventeen hours  | 15. zero zero zero five hours |

## VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

### Odd one out (p. 22)

- submarine*: the others are all surface vessels
- machine-gun*: the others are all indirect-fire weapons
- soldier*: the others are all irregular troops
- minelayer*: the others all destroy mines
- reinforcements*: the others are all materiel
- lorry*: the others are all armoured vehicles
- hill*: the others are all man-made features
- Apache*: the others are all fixed-wing aircraft
- colonel*: the others are all naval ranks
- HE*: the others are all anti-tank warheads
- anthrax*: the others are all chemical agents
- B-1*: the others are all stealth aircraft
- Fantan*: the others are all Soviet-designed fighters
- engineers*: the others are all teeth arms
- cannon*: the others are all small arms

### Multiple meanings (p. 23)

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. charge  | 2. line   |
| 3. wave    | 4. pass   |
| 5. harbour | 6. signal |
| 7. jam     | 8. orders |

# Answer key

## Opposites (p. 24)

Column A	Column B
enemy - friendly	forces
passive - active	night-viewing device
frontal - flanking	attack
covert - overt	operation
blank - live	ammunition
strategic - tactical	bombing
magnetic - grid	bearing
mobile - static	defence
air-portable - mechanized	infantry
acting - substantive	rank
forward - rear	area
wheeled - tracked	vehicle

## What do I do? (p. 25)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d  | 2. j  | 3. h  | 4. a  | 5. b  |
| 6. l  | 7. k  | 8. m  | 9. i  | 10. e |
| 11. n | 12. f | 13. g | 14. c |       |

## Orders (1) (p. 26)

- |          |          |        |       |       |
|----------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. Bi    | 2. F     | 3. Dii | 4. C  | 5. Di |
| 6. Diii  | 7. A     | 8. Bii | 9. E  | 10. F |
| 11. Biii | 12. Diii | 13. E  | 14. F |       |

## Offensive and defensive operations (p. 27)

Exercise 1:

Offence: advance, attack, capture, envelop, outflank

Defence: counter-attack, delay, deny, fortify, hold

Exercise 2:

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. counter-attacked | 2. outflank    |
| 3. advancing        | 4. delay       |
| 5. held             | 6. enveloped   |
| 7. deny             | 8. attacked    |
| 9. captured         | 10. fortifying |

## Combined operations (p. 28)

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. airborne                      | 2. naval bombardment     |
| 3. landing craft                 | 4. naval gunfire support |
| 5. Engineer                      | 6. beachhead             |
| 7. line of defence               | 8. sorties               |
| 9. air defence                   | 10. close air support    |
| 11. forward observation officers |                          |
| 12. deliberate attack            |                          |

## Radio conversations (p. 29)

Conversation 1: 2, 3, 1, 6, 4, 5

Conversation 2: 5, 2, 6, 9, 4, 7, 3, 8, 1, 10

## Commands and warnings (p. 30)

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d  | 2. g  | 3. n  | 4. q  | 5. o  |
| 6. k  | 7. b  | 8. f  | 9. h  | 10. p |
| 11. a | 12. i | 13. c | 14. j | 15. r |
| 16. m | 17. l | 18. e |       |       |

## Abbreviations (p. 33)

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. forming-up point          | 2. non-commissioned officer |
| 3. quick reaction force      | 4. naval gunfire support    |
| 5. high frequency            | 6. United Nations           |
| 7. light machine-gun         | 8. medium anti-tank weapon  |
| 9. estimated time of arrival | 10. vehicle check-point     |
| 11. mortar fire controller   | 12. killed in action        |

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 13. amber warning light system          |                               |
| 14. nuclear, biological and chemical    |                               |
| 15. combat air patrol                   |                               |
| 16. Greenwich Mean Time                 | 17. out of bounds             |
| 18. physical training                   |                               |
| 19. standard operating procedure        |                               |
| 20. fighter ground-attack               |                               |
| 21. short take-off and vertical landing |                               |
| 22. infrared                            | 23. explosive reactive armour |
| 24. tactical exercise without troops    |                               |
| 25. field training exercise             |                               |

## British and American English (1) (p. 34)

British:

colour, haemorrhage, kilometre, armour, lieutenant-colonel, signaller, manoeuvre, epaulette, harbour, reconnoitre, defence, pickaxe, Alpha, Whisky, fireteam.

American:

color, hemorrhage, kilometer, armor, lieutenant colonel, signaler, maneuver, epaulet, harbor, reconnoiter, defense, pickax, Alfa, Whiskey, fire team.

## British and American English (2) (p. 35)

### British

### American

leave	furlough
NAAFI	PX
petrol	gasoline
make ready	lock and load
int	intel
fire-trench	foxhole
bearing	azimuth
recce	recon
section	squad
depleted uranium	Staballoy

## Slang (p. 36)

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. grunt      | 2. frag     |
| 3. liberate   | 4. take out |
| 5. zap        | 6. aggro    |
| 7. civvy      | 8. chow     |
| 9. bull       | 10. rookie  |
| 11. boot camp | 12. bandit  |

## Armoured fighting vehicles (p. 37)

- |                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. main battle tank                 | 2. armoured car |
| 3. infantry fighting vehicle        |                 |
| 4. self-propelled anti-aircraft gun |                 |
| 5. self-propelled gun               | 6. light tank   |
| 7. armoured personnel carrier       |                 |
| 8. multiple rocket launcher         |                 |

## Positions and locations (p. 38)

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. firing post         | 2. LZ               |
| 3. ammunition dump     | 4. POL point        |
| 5. bunker              | 6. command post     |
| 7. fire-trench         | 8. dressing station |
| 9. vehicle check-point |                     |

# Answer key

## Categories 1: armoured fighting vehicles (p. 39)

MBT: Abrams, AMX-30, Challenger, Leopard, T-72  
 IFV: BMP, Bradley, Marder, Warrior  
 APC: AFV-432, BTR-80, M-113, MT-LB  
 SPG: Abbot, M-109, M-1974  
 CVR: BRDM, Scimitar

## Categories (2): aircraft (p. 40)

Fighter: Eagle, Flanker, Flogger, Mirage, Phantom, Tomcat  
 Bomber: Backfire, Lancer, Spirit  
 Attack Helicopter: Apache, Cobra, Hind, Hip  
 Utility/Transport Helicopter: Blackhawk, Chinook, Hook, Huey, Puma

## Categories (3): missiles (p. 41)

ATGW: Milan, Sagger, Spandrel, TOW  
 SAM: Blowpipe, Gaskin, Grail, Rapier, Sea Wolf, Stinger  
 AAM: AMRAAM, Aphid, Sidewinder, Sky Flash  
 Anti-ship: Exocet, Harpoon, Kormoran, Sea Eagle

## PUZZLES AND QUIZZES

### Word search (p. 44)

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. DETACHMENT    | 2. ROLL        |
| 3. TIN           | 4. ARMOUR      |
| 5. FORMATION     | 6. PARADE      |
| 7. RESERVE       | 8. IDENTITY    |
| 9. DETAIL        | 10. EXFILTRATE |
| 11. ISSUE        | 12. DRUM       |
| 13. INSIGNIA     | 14. YIELD      |
| 15. CAMP         | 16. BRIGADE    |
| 17. SURVEILLANCE | 18. TROOP      |
| 19. AIRLIFT      | 20. ORBAT      |
| 21. HEAT         | 22. EVADE      |
| 23. ELINT        |                |

### Anagrams 1 (p. 45)

```

I N T E R C E P T
  F I G H T E R
    C O M P A N Y
      A N T H R A X
        F I R E F I G H T
          B A T T L E
            M I S S I O N
              E X E C U T I O N
                S Q U A D R O N
                  C A M O U F L A G E
                    S U P P O R T
                      S H R A P N E L
                        S I G N A L L E R
                          B O M B A R D M E N T
                            I N C E N D I A R Y
                              S T I N G E R
    
```

Mystery term: PHONETIC ALPHABET

### Military trivia 1 (p. 46)

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. lieutenant-general                    | 2. Phantom             |
| 3. Soviet-designed 7.62mm assault weapon |                        |
| 4. decontamination                       |                        |
| 5. Czech-produced plastic explosive      |                        |
| 6. the navy                              | 7. as soon as possible |
| 8. add the magnetic variation            |                        |
| 9. 6,400                                 |                        |

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 10. synthetic material used to make body armour, helmets, etc. |                                |
| 11. small pieces of fabric used as camouflage                  |                                |
| 12. division   | 13. the Red Crescent           |
| 14. the right-hand side of a ship or aircraft                  |                                |
| 15. 30mm Rarden cannon   |                                |
| 16. mobile army surgical hospital                              |                                |
| 17. army chaplain  | 18. major general              |
| 19. Gurkha fighting-knife                                      | 20. one nautical mile per hour |

### Anagrams 2 (p. 49)

```

H E L I C O P T E R
  D E M O L I T I O N
    A D V A N C E
      W I T H D R A W
        B A T T E R Y
          G A S O L I N E
            M E C H A N I Z E D
              O U T R A N G E
                C O M M A N D E R
                  S U B M A R I N E
                    B R I E F I N G
                      C O N T R O L
                        D E S T R O Y E R
                          D I S T R E S S
    
```

Mystery Term: HEARTS AND MINDS

### Military trivia 2 (p. 52)

- time at which troops are woken up
- cylindrical container mounted on a trailer
- Lima
- concrete pillars used as an obstacle for tanks
- commander in chief
- metal spikes designed to damage vehicle tyres
- Huey
- destroying enemy submarines
- wardroom
- American CH-53 heavy transport helicopter
- the ground between the forward positions of two opposing forces
- bomb which is simply dropped onto a target by an aircraft
- anti-aircraft fire 14. safety catch
- not allied to either side in a war
- bridge supported by boats
- forward line of own troops
- improvised incendiary device consisting of a bottle of petrol with a wick
- brigade major
- the Pentagon

### Military crossword (p. 53)

Across:

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. cookhouse   | 4. sonar     |
| 6. troop       | 7. transport |
| 9. Alpha       | 11. RAP      |
| 12. coordinate | 14. TEWT     |
| 16. range      | 19. victory  |
| 20. tank       | 21. notice   |
| 22. sensor     | 24. evasion  |
| 25. attack     |              |

Down:

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. contour      | 2. kennel    |
| 3. Scorpion     | 4. situation |
| 5. replacements | 8. PX        |
| 10. peace       | 13. advance  |
| 14. TAC         | 15. torpedo  |
| 17. antenna     | 18. gunboat  |
| 23. OK          |              |

CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY  
FOR

# MILITARY ENGLISH

---

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---

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