

COMMAND

& CONTROL

**CAREER
PATHS**



John Taylor - Jeff Zeter



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COMMAND & CONTROL

BOOK

1

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Vocabulary	Function
1	Pistol	aim, charged, close combat, commander, commanding officer, handgun, pistol, semi-automatic, service pistol, sidearm, surrender	Describing capabilities
2	Rifle	accuracy, assault rifle, assault weapon, barrel, bullet, fire, firearm, multiple-round burst, range, rifle, rifling, round, sight	Discussing preparedness
3	Mortar	detonate, discharge, firing pin, indirect fire, mortar, mounted, portable, propellant, shell, tube	Getting attention
4	Gun	artillery piece, battle, muzzle, breech, cannon, crew-served weapon, direct fire, gun, Howitzer, projectile	Giving the rate of fire
5	Tank	anti-personnel, armored, biological, chemical, combat zone, firepower, front-line warfare, heavy armor, hull, machine gun, obstacle, smoothbore, tank, tracks, turret	Listing parts
6	Radio Basics	affirmative, AN/PRC-148, backpack, break up, frequency, go ahead, handheld, hop, lithium-ion battery, man-pack, negative, out, over, radio, rechargeable, roger, say again, SINCGAR, standby, stay in contact, transmission, two-way, wilco	Using procedure words
7	On Post	barracks, billets, command center, dining facility (DFAC), fort, garrison, house, operations, personnel, post exchange (PX), post, quarters, shelter, station, training	Listing services
8	Food	A-rations, calories, chow hall, cookware, dining hall, field kitchen, field, First Strike Ration, garrison rations, mess kit, MRE, on the move	Discussing options
9	First Aid	ABCs, airway, battlefield medicine, breathing, casualty, circulation, CPR, field dressing, field surgery, first aid, front line, medic, mobile medical kit, trauma, wound	Describing injuries
10	Uniforms and Tactical Gear	ammo pouch, bayonet, blend, camouflaged, field jacket, headgear, holster, Kevlar, load-bearing equipment, rucksack, trousers, webbing	Describing degree
11	Rank Structure	captain, command authority, commissioned officer, enlisted, general, NCO, officer, private, sergeant, specialist, technician, warrant officer	Discussing service
12	Military Organization	army, battalion, company, division, fireteam, platoon, regiment, squad, troop, unit	Giving orders
13	Arms and Services	arm, armored division, branch, combat arm, combat support arm, Corps of Engineers, engage the enemy, field artillery, foot soldier, infantry, Military Police, service, small arms	Listing benefits
14	Map Reading 1	arctic, concealment, cover, desert, grid coordinate, jungle, mountain, scale, terrain, topographical feature, urban	Transmitting coordinates
15	Map Reading 2	cliff, concentric circle, contour line, depression, draw, elevation, hill, man-made feature, ridge, saddle, spur, terrain feature, valley, vertical	Discussing terrain

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COMMAND & CONTROL

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2

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Vocabulary	Function
1	Mines	ambush, anti-infiltration weapon, anti-personnel land mines, area-denial weapon, arsenal, chain flail, Claymore, command detonation, improvised explosive devices, land mine, mine-clearing machine, mine plow, minefield, self-destruct, shrapnel, time-delay, trigger, victim-initiated	Making a recommendation
2	Anti-Tank Weapons	anti-tank guided missile, explosive-reactive armor, fire-and-forget, infrared homing guidance system, Javelin, line of sight, man-portable, optically, penetrating weapon, shoulder-launched weapon, tandem warhead, thermal, TOW	Requesting instruction
3	Machine Guns	ammunition belt, ammunition, bipod, bullet, caliber, drum, fully automatic firearm, machine gun, magazine, rate of fire, recoil cartridge, rounds per minute, suppressive fire, trigger, tripod	Describing use
4	Future Weapons	airburst munitions, body armor, cartridge, CornerShot, low-velocity cannon, MP7, submachine gun, prototype, sandbags, special-purpose weapon, XM29 OICW	Describing ability
5	Armored Fighting Vehicles	amphibious, armament, armored personnel carrier, autocannon, battle-taxi, direct-fire, fire support, infantry fighting vehicle, motor pool, surface-to-air missile	Correcting a mistake
6	Multi-purpose Vehicles	bullet-resistant glass, cargo, combat identification panel, explosively formed penetrator, fording kit, four-wheel drive, friendly fire, ground clearance, lateral attacks, multi-purpose wheeled vehicle	Stating the order of events
7	Strykers	all-wheel drive, armor-piercing, periscope, remote weapon station, run-flat tires, slat armor, stryker, thermal imaging camera, vehicle commander	Reporting enemy activity
8	Air Defense Systems	arsenal, Avenger, console display, fixed-wing aircraft, forward air defense, gyro-stabilized turret, mobile support unit, remote control unit, slew-to-cue, unmanned aerial vehicle	Delivering bad news
9	Helicopters [utility]	avionics, Black Hawk, External Stores Support System, fuselage, Gatling-style, GPS, laser guided missile, minefield dispersal system, sling, stub wing, twin engine utility helicopter	Describing condition
10	Helicopters [attack]	advanced attack helicopter, air-to-air missile, copilot-gunner, helmet mounted display, Longbow, night vision, nose-mounted, TADS, tandem cockpit	Asking for direction
11	Peacekeeping Missions	buffer zone, ceasefire, civil war, demilitarized zone, demobilize, disarm, humanitarian, mandate, peace accord, peacekeeping, reconstruction	Stating mission goals
12	Convoys	choke point, convoy commander, convoy, driver fatigue, halt, headquarters, march column, pacesetter, rear vehicle, release point, risk management assessment	Discussing risks
13	Patrols	aid and litter team, compass man, element, objective, patrol leader, patrol, scouting, tactical group	Giving orders
14	Search and Rescue	combat search and rescue, distressed personnel, evasion plan of action, evasion, objective area, on scene commander, recovery, Rescue Combat Air Patrol, rescue escort, SAR Task Forces, search and rescue	Describing temporary changes
15	Checkpoints	checkpoint, closed checkpoint, deliberate checkpoint, escape route, hasty checkpoint, holding area, hostile element, insurgent, interpreter, interrogator, obstacle, roadblock, threat awareness, tire spike	Summarizing a situation

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3

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Vocabulary	Function
1	Infantry	attack operation, attack team, base defense operation, defense operation, enemy-held objective, grenade launcher, infantrymen, M249 5.56mm SAW, pursuit operation, rifleman, sharpshooter, shoulder-launched missile weapon, sniper rifle, weapons team	Making a plan
2	Armor	air defense, armored calvary troops, armored unit, cover fire, deliberate attack, hasty attack, rehearsal, scout platoon, screen mission, self-propelled artillery, shock effect, trench warfare	Describing limited opportunities
3	Artillery	anti-aircraft battery, battery, binoculars, counter-battery fire, FDC, field battery, forward observer, gun crew, gunpowder, headquarters battery, heavy battery, laser range-finder, medium battery, serving the gun, shoot and scoot, target acquisition	Checking for correctness
4	Engineers	armored engineering vehicle, breach, bunker, combat engineer, counter-mobility, DMZ, fortification, general engineering, heavy equipment, military engineer, mobility, obstacle breaching operation, pontoon bridge, sapper, survivability, tank trap, theater, trench, war structure	Requesting details
5	Military Intelligence	behind enemy lines, debriefing, detainee, human intelligence, imagery intelligence (IMINT), integrated logistics support, interrogation, liaison, long-range surveillance, military intelligence, open source intelligence, radar, signals intelligence	Assessing enemy plans
6	Public Affairs	civilian media, classified, command information, escort, press conference, public affairs specialist, public affairs, public opinion, unclassified, war correspondent	Expressing condolences
7	Airborne Forces	airborne forces, airborne infantry, airdrop, combat jump, drop site, freefall airdrop, low opening (HALO), high-velocity airdrop, insertion, jump, low-velocity airdrop, MFF, parachute, paratrooper	Describing duties
8	Special Forces	counterterrorism, direct action, drug trafficking, high-value target, prisoner of war, raid, SAS, sensitive information, special forces, stealth, terrorist cell, unconventional warfare	Describing a plan
9	Crowd Control	communication channel, confrontation management, control force team, crowd control, fuel, last resort, looting, mob mentality, mob, non-lethal force, passive observation, riot, spark	Discussing options
10	Limited Visibility Techniques	battlefield illumination, cover of darkness, element of surprise, flare, indirect-fire illumination, limited visibility, night sight, night vision goggle, optic system, searchlight, thermal goggle, thermal weapon sight	Disagreeing with a suggestion
11	Urban Operations	anti-tank gunner, campaign, close-quarters combat, collateral damage, ordnance, precision fire, rules of engagement, structural damage, urban operations, urban warfare	Emphasizing a point
12	Reconnaissance	aerial reconnaissance, area reconnaissance, fall back, ORP, reconnaissance by fire, reconnaissance patrol, reconnaissance, return fire, RIF, scouting, spatial reconnaissance, vantage point	Discussing pros and cons
13	Movement to Contact	advance guard, element, flank attack, main body, movement to contact, moving flank screen, penetration, protective mission, reconnaissance force, reserve	Discussing possible events
14	Attack	actions on the objective, aid, assault range, attack in zone, attack position, breach site, command and control location, counterattack, defensive obstacle, feint, PLD, search and attack, support by fire positions	Making a recommendation
15	Observation Post	chain of command, hide, installation, observation post, reinforcement, relief, situation report (SITREPs), vantage point, visual contact, wire	Describing enemy activity

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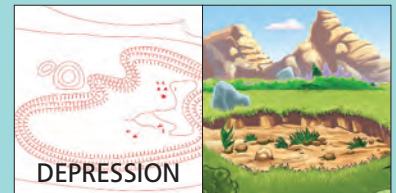
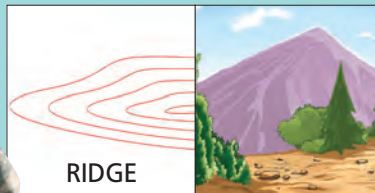
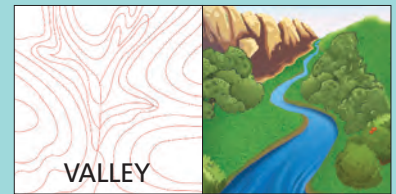
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15 Land Navigation: Map Reading 2

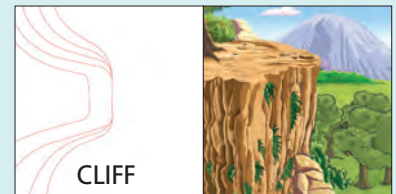
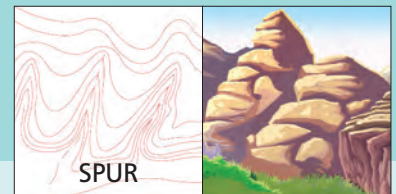
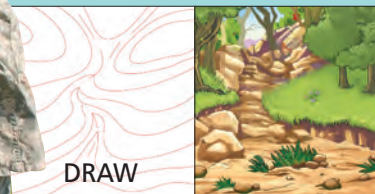
Topographical maps depict different types of terrain. Maps use **contour lines** to show **terrain features**, their **elevation**, and their form. Major features include **hills**, **saddles**, **valleys**, **ridges**, and **depressions**. Hills are illustrated with **concentric circles**. Saddles are **vertical dips** between two hills. These are denoted with hourglass-shaped contour lines. **Valleys** are grooves in

the land formed by rivers or streams. A ridge is a long, narrow hilltop or a line of two or more hills next to each other. A depression is a low point or sinkhole in the ground. **Draws**, **spurs**, and **cliffs** are minor terrain features. Maps may also contain **man-made features** like cuts or fills.

MAJOR TERRAIN FEATURES



MINOR TERRAIN FEATURES



Comprehension

1 Read, listen and choose the correct answers.

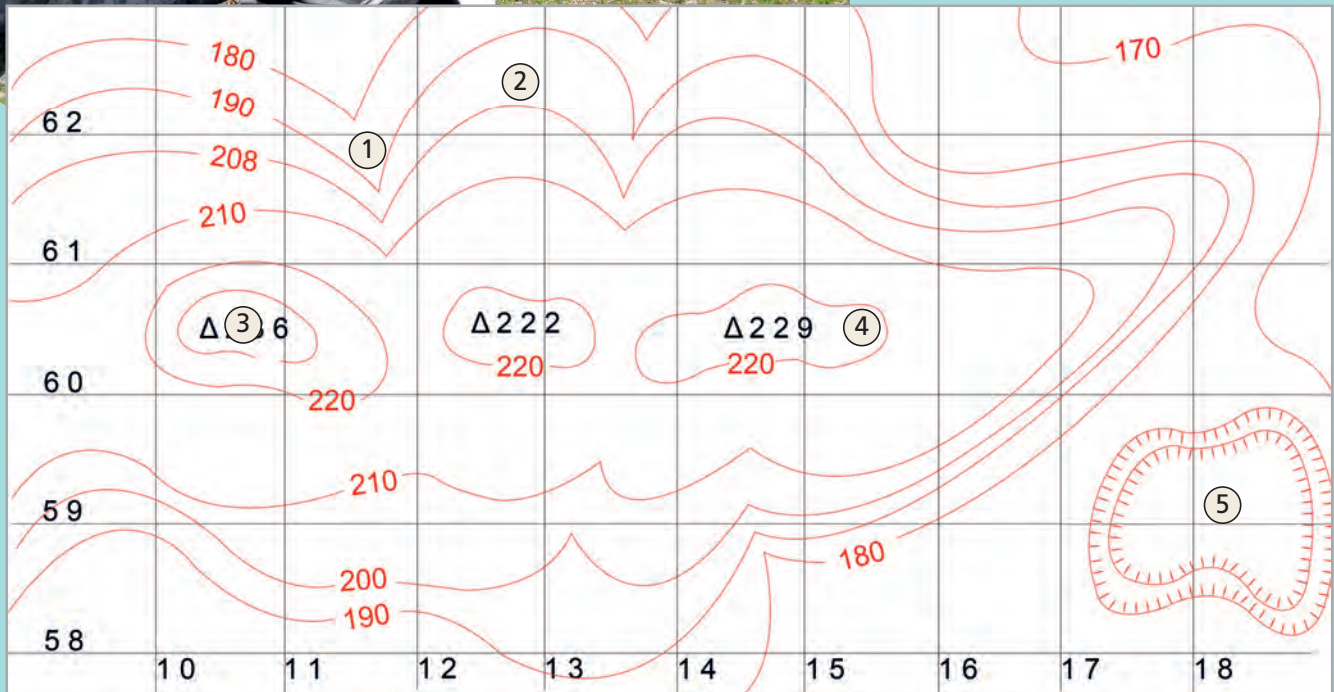
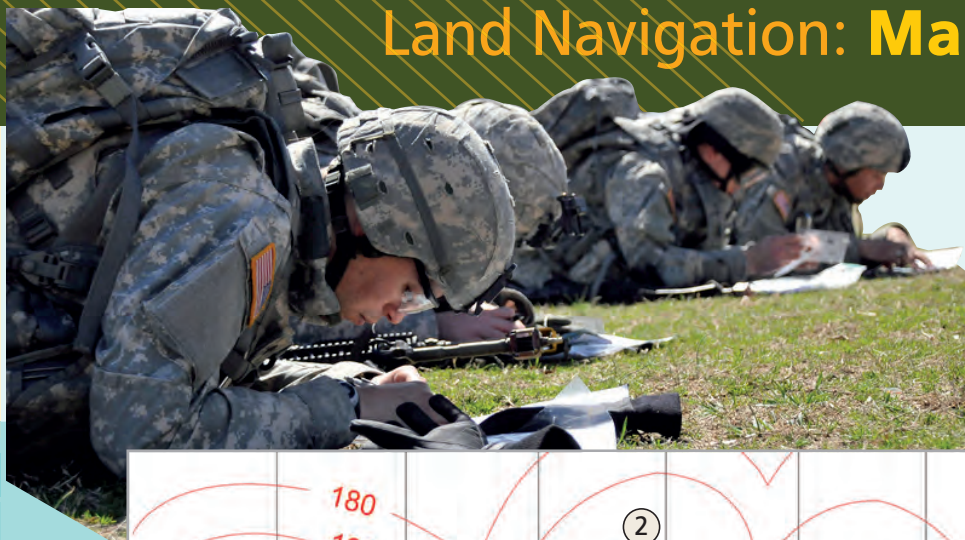
- 1 What is the main purpose of contour lines on a topographic map?
 - A to show elevation of terrain features
 - B to explain the location of true north
 - C to warn soldiers of danger
- 2 Which of the following is NOT a man-made feature?
 - A depression
 - B fill
 - C cut

Vocabulary

2 Write the topographical feature described by each definition.

- 1 a long, narrow line of hills
.....
- 2 an area that is higher than the surrounding terrain
.....
- 3 an area of land that has sunk below the surrounding land
.....

Land Navigation: Map Reading 2 15



- 4 a long, low area of land often found between mountains
.....
- 5 a low point between two hills
.....

3 Look at the numbered features on the map above. Label the features with words from the box.

- depression*
- draw*
- hill*
- ridge*
- spur*

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Listening

- 4** Listen to a commander making a radio transmission to one of his fireteams. Draw the route described by the commander on the map above, and then note down the approximate coordinates.
- 5** Listen again and check your answers. Then answer the following questions.

- 1 Where do you guess that the enemy position is located? Give approximate grid coordinates.
.....
- 2 What will the fireteam do once it reaches the top of the hill?
.....

15 Operations: Checkpoints

In a combat zone or area of conflict, staying alive requires caution and constant **threat awareness**.

Security **checkpoints** are used to monitor movement in such places. Vehicles and people passing through a checkpoint are carefully inspected to make sure the **insurgent**, or enemy, presence is controlled.

Checkpoints are constructed with many factors in mind. First, they need **obstacles** or barriers in place to slow down or halt traffic. They must have **escape routes** for vehicles and an attack plan for any **hostile element** that tries to pass through them.

Holding areas allow soldiers to perform comprehensive inspections of vehicles.

Interpreters and **interrogators** are sometimes utilized in these settings.



Comprehension

1 Read, listen and choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is mentioned as a function of military checkpoints?
A preventing enemies from using vehicles
B allowing soldiers to hide vehicles
C observing vehicle movement
D blocking off roads that are dangerous
- 2 According to the passage, why do checkpoints have attack plans?
A to prevent unauthorized passage through checkpoints
B to defend against attack from enemy units
C to allow them to take on other missions
D to discourage passage through checkpoints
- 3 Interpreters and interrogators are sometimes used ...
A to quickly build a new checkpoint.
C to help people move through checkpoints.
B in the event of an enemy attack.
D to assist soldiers in holding areas.

Vocabulary

2 Choose the best word or phrase to fit each given definition.

- 1 *the ability to recognize dangerous situations*
A insurgent
B threat awareness
C interpreter
D hostile element
- 2 *a part of a checkpoint used to examine vehicles or question persons*
A escape route
B obstacle
C interrogator
D holding area
- 3 *an enemy fighter or other hostile person*
A interrogator
B interpreter
C insurgent
D checkpoint

There are three basic checkpoint designs.

Deliberate checkpoints are semi-permanent installations. These are placed at medium or high traffic locations.

Hasty checkpoints are set up quickly in random areas to limit the possibility of an insurgent attack on a checkpoint. These may employ **tire spikes** to act as temporary deterrents for insurgents.

A **closed checkpoint** acts much the same as a **roadblock**. It limits or denies access to a route. Closed checkpoints often redirect traffic toward another checkpoint.



Comprehension

3 Mark each statement as true or false. Correct the underlined parts of the false statements to make them true.

- 1 Deliberate checkpoints are meant to be placed at places of medium to high volumes of traffic.
- 2 Typically, a closed checkpoint is meant to slow down traffic on a route.
- 3 According to the passage, tire spikes are used with closed checkpoints.

Vocabulary

4 Look at the statements and determine which type of checkpoint they likely describe. Write the letter of the statement in the correct box.

- A Checkpoint Delta was set up to close off a five-mile stretch of the highway indefinitely.
- B A new checkpoint will be created at 0800 hours and will monitor the area for 24 hours.
- C The checkpoint's personnel should expect to stop a very large number of vehicles daily.

Deliberate checkpoint	Hasty checkpoint	Closed checkpoint

Listening

5 Listen to the following radio news report. The reporter is announcing a situation at a military checkpoint. Next, answer the questions.

- 1 What is the main announcement that the speaker makes?
.....
- 2 Why weren't the insurgents harmed in the attack?
.....
- 3 How will the road be protected until the checkpoint is operational again?
.....

Speaking

6 Use the words in bold in the reading passages to give a short talk about checkpoints.

Glossary

advanced attack helicopter (AAH) [N-C-U10]: a special ground assault aircraft with twin engines and heavy firepower.

aero-medical evacuation [N-C-U9]: the transport of sick or injured personnel by way of specialized aircraft.

aid and litter team [N-C-U13]: a patrol element responsible for removing and treating casualties during an operation.

air-to-air missile [N-C-U10]: a guided projectile fired from one aircraft with the purpose of destroying another aircraft.

airburst munitions [N-PL-U4]: small grenades fired from a weapon and pre-set to explode above or beside hidden targets.

all-wheel drive [ADJ-U7]: (vehicle) when every wheel is being used by the engine to propel the vehicle.

ambulance [N-C-U6]: a vehicle equipped to transport the sick or injured.

ambush [N-C-U1]: a sudden attack from a hidden position.

ammunition [N-UNC-U3]: the projectiles that can be fired from a weapon, such as bullets or shells.

ammunition belt [N-C-U3]: a device that stores cartridges and feeds them into a gun to be fired.

amphibious [ADJ-U5]: (vehicles) able to travel both on land and in water.

anti-infiltration device [N-C-U1]: a weapon used to keep military personnel or vehicles out of an area.

anti-personnel land mine (APL) [N-C-U1]: an explosive device used to damage enemy infantry by its blast or fragments.

anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) [N-C-U2]: a projectile designed to destroy heavily-armored vehicles.

Apache [N-C-U10]: an advanced attack helicopter.

area-denial weapon [N-C-U1]: a weapon used to limit or deny land access to military traffic.

armaments [N-C-U5]: the weapons and supplies of combat.

armor-piercing [ADJ-U7]: (projectile) able to penetrate armor.

armored personnel carrier (APC) [N-C-U5]: a vehicle used to transport infantry to the front lines quickly and safely.

arsenal [N-C-U8]: a supply of weapons.

auto-cannon [N-C-U5]: a rapid-fire weapon that fires shells instead of bullets.

Avenger [N-C-U8]: air defense system consisting of an HMMWV mounted with launch pods that can fire eight surface-to-air missiles.

avionics [N-UNC-U9]: the electronic systems and devices used in aircrafts.

battle-taxi [N-C-U5]: a nickname for an armored personnel carrier.

bipod [N-C-U3]: a two-legged structure that supports rifles, machine guns or other long-barreled weapons.

Black Hawk [N-C-U9]: a utility helicopter.

body armor [N-UNC-U4]: a protective covering designed to defend the body from weapons.

buffer zone [N-C-U11]: an area that keeps two or more regions distant from one another.

bullet [N-C-U3]: a small metal object that is fired from a gun's barrel.

bullet-resistant glass [N-UNC-U6]: a material used in various military vehicle windows, designed to withstand gunfire.

caliber [N-UNC-U3]: the measurement of the inside of a gun's barrel or the width of a bullet.

cargo [N-C-U6]: the goods being transported by a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle.

cartridge [N-C-U4]: the casing for a firearm's ammunition.

ceasefire [N-C-U11]: an order for armies to stop fighting.

chain flail [N-C-U1]: a device used by mine clearing machines to beat the ground and safely detonate mines in the vehicle's path.

checkpoint [N-C-U15]: a place where a military unit can inspect people and vehicles passing through a certain location.

choke point [N-C-U12]: a narrow passage on a route.

civil war [N-C-U11]: a war between two regions or groups of the same country

Claymore [N-C-U1]: an anti-personnel mine that discharges shrapnel in an arc toward the enemy.

COMMAND & CONTROL

Career Paths: Command & Control is a new educational resource for people who are or wish to become military professionals. Incorporating career-specific vocabulary and contexts related to the armed forces, each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses learners in the four key language components: reading, speaking, and writing.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:

- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The **Teacher's Guide** contains detailed lesson plans, a full answer key and audio scripts.

The **audio CDs** contain all recorded material.



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