



NAPLES HIGH SCHOOL JROTC



**CADET of the QUARTER/YEAR
STUDY GUIDE**

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CHAIN OF COMMAND

1. COMMANDER AND CHIEF _____
2. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE _____
3. SECRETARY OF THE ARMY _____
4. JOINT CHIEF OF STAFF _____
5. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF _____
6. TRADOC COMMANDER _____
7. CADET COMMAND COMMANDER _____
8. 6TH BRIGADE COMMANDER _____
9. SUPERINTENDENT _____

LEADERSHIP

1. What is the definition of leadership?
 - a. Leadership is influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation while operating to accomplish the mission and improving the organization.
2. What are the seven army values?
 - a. Loyalty
 - Duty
 - Respect
 - Selfless Service
 - Honor
 - Integrity
 - Personal Courage
3. What are the three styles of leadership?
 - a. Delegative, Directive, and Participative
4. Describe the "Be, Know and Do".
 - a. Army leadership begins with what the leader must BE, the values and attributes that shape a leader's character. Your skills are those things you KNOW how to do, your competence in everything from the technical side of your job to the people skills a leader requires. But character and knowledge while absolutely necessary are not enough. You cannot be effective, you cannot be a leader, until you apply what you know, until you act and DO what you must.
5. What are the three principal ways that leaders can develop others through which they provide knowledge and feedback?
 - a. Counseling, Coaching, Mentoring
6. A leader's effectiveness is dramatically enhanced by understanding and developing what areas?
 - a. Military Bearing, Physical Fitness, Confidence, Resilience
7. What is military bearing?
 - a. Projecting a commanding presence, a professional image of authority
8. What are the 7 steps to problem solving?
 - a.
 1. ID the problem
 2. Gather information
 3. Develop criteria
 4. Generate possible solutions
 5. Analyze possible solutions
 6. Compare possible solutions
 7. Make and implement the decision
9. What is reverse planning?
 - a. Reverse planning is a specific technique used to ensure that a concept leads to the intended end state
10. What is the definition of Chain of Command?
 - a. guarantees that all members working on the same team are working to accomplish their individual tasks
11. The number of immediate subordinates one commander or leader can effectively control is known as?
 - a. The Span of Control
12. One commander who is responsible for everything that unit does or fails to do is a definition of...
 - a. Unity of Command

DRILL AND CEREMONY

1. What FM covers drill and ceremony?
 - a. TC 3-21-5
2. What are the three marching steps used in drill?
 - a. 15in step, 30in step (120 steps per minute), 30in step DOUBLE TIME (180 steps per minute)
3. What are two prescribed formations for platoons?
 - a. Line and Column
4. What is the primary purpose of drill (drill and ceremony)?
 - a. The purpose of drill is to enable a commander or non-commissioned officer to move his unit from one place to another in an orderly manner; to aid in disciplinary training by instilling habits of precision and response to the leader's orders; and to provide for the development of all soldiers in the practice of commanding troops.
5. What are the 4 rest positions that can be given at the halt?
 - a. Parade rest, Stand at ease, At ease, Rest
6. What command is given to reverse the direction of a march?
 - a. Rear March
7. From what position are all stationary movements given?
 - a. Position of attention
8. What is cover?
 - a. Aligning yourself directly behind the person to your immediate front, while maintaining correct distance
9. How do you measure a "step"?
 - a. Heel to heel
10. What are the two parts of most drill command?
 - a. Preparatory command and Command of execution
11. How many steps does each rank take when a platoon is given the command of Open Ranks?
 - a. On the command "March", the first rank takes two steps forward, the second rank takes one step forward, the third rank stands fast and the fourth rank take two 15 inch steps to the rear.
12. What command is given to revoke a preparatory command?
 - a. As You Were

FIRST AID

1. What is First Aid?
 - b. It is the first care given to casualties before treatment by medical personnel can be made available.
2. What are the seven lifesaving steps?
 - a. Check for responsiveness, Check for Breathing, Check for Bleeding, Check for Shock, Check for Fractures, Check for Burns, and Check for Head Injuries.
3. What are the ABCDs of CPR?
 - a. Airway, Breathing, Circulation, and Defibrillator
4. What is CPR?
 - a. Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
5. What is CPR used for?
 - a. To restore breathing
6. What is the Heimlich maneuver used for?
 - a. To clear an airway/help a choking victim.
7. Name 3 categories of heat injuries and which is the most serious?
 - a. Heat cramps, Heat exhaustion, Heat stroke
8. What are two basic types of fractures?
 - a. Open (compound) and Closed (simple)
9. With an open fracture, what should you do first?
 - a. Stop the bleeding
10. What are the three types of bleeding?
 - a. 1. Arterial- Blood is bright red and will spurt with each heart beat
2. Venous- Blood is dark red and flows in a steady stream
3. Capillary- Blood oozes from the wound
11. How do you stop bleeding?
 - a. 1. Apply a bandage
2. Manual pressure
3. Elevate the limb
4. Apply a pressure dressing
5. Direct Pressure
6. Apply a tourniquet
12. When can measures taken to restore breathing in an individual be discontinued?
 - a. 1. When a doctor tells you to stop
2. When others relieve you
3. When you cannot physically continue
4. When the casualty starts to breathe on his own

13. Name three types of burns
 - a. Thermal, Electrical, Chemical, Laser
14. What is the acronym used for treating a fracture?
 - a. RICE, Rest, Ice, Compression, and Elevation

FLAGS

1. Name the 3 types of flags normally flown and their sizes
 - a. 1. Storm - 5ft x 9 and 1/2 ft.
 2. Post - 8ft x 11 3/8 inches x 17 ft.
 3. Garrison - 20ft x 38 ft.
2. How is the American flag raised to the half-staff position?
 - a. It is first raised all the way to the top of the staff for an instant, then lowered to half staff
3. If a flag is in the half-staff position, how is it lowered?
 - a. It is first raised to the top of the staff for a brief moment, and then it is lowered
4. When the national flag is worn out, how is it disposed of?
 - a. The section of the flag with the stars is cut from the flag and then both pieces are burned together
5. What do the colors on the flag represent?
 - a. 1. Red - Hardiness and Valor
 2. White - Purity and Innocence
 3. Blue - Vigilance, Preservation and Justice
6. How many stripes does the American flag have?
 - a. 13 stripes (7 red and 6 white)
7. When the flag is flown at night, what must be done?
 - a. It must be illuminated

MAP READING

1. What is a map?
 - a. A map is a graphic representation of a portion of the earth's surface drawn to scale, as seen from above
2. What is an azimuth?
 - a. A horizontal angle, measured in a clockwise manner from a north base line, expressing direction
3. What are the basic colors of a map, and what does each color represent?
 - a.
 1. Black - Indicates cultural (man-made) features such as buildings and roads, surveyed spot elevations, and all labels.
 2. Red-Brown – The colors red and brown are combined to identify cultural features, all relief features, non-surveyed spot elevations, and elevation, such as contour lines on red-light readable maps.
 3. Blue – Identifies hydrography or water features such as lakes, swamps, rivers, and drainage.
 4. Green – Identifies vegetation with military significance, such as woods, orchards, and vineyards.
 5. Brown – Identifies all relief features and elevation, such as contours on older edition maps, and cultivated land on red-light readable maps.
 6. Red – Classifies cultural features, such as populated areas, main roads, and boundaries, on older maps.
4. Where is the Legend of the map found?
 - a. Lower left margin
5. What are contour lines?
 - a. Imaginary lines on the ground connecting equal elevation, they represent high and low ground elevation
6. What are 3 types of contour lines?
 - a. Index, Intermediate, Supplementary
7. How many Norths are there on a military map?
 - a. Three: True north, Magnetic north, Grid north
8. What are 5 major terrain features found on a map?
 - a. Hill, Ridge, Valley, Saddle, Depression
9. How do you figure out a back azimuth?
 - a. To obtain a back azimuth from an azimuth, add 180 degrees if the azimuth is 180 degrees or less; subtract 180 degrees if the azimuth is 180 degrees or more
10. What is the general rule for reading military grid coordinates?
 - a. Right and UP
11. What does the term intersection mean?
 - a. Finding the location of an unknown point by sighting two or more known points

12. What does the term resection mean?
 - a. Resection is the method of locating one's position on a map by determining the grid azimuth to at least two well-defined locations that can be pinpointed on the map.

13. How many scales are there on a compass, what are they?
 - a. There are two: Degrees and Mils

14. What are two methods of measuring an azimuth?
 - a. Compass and a protractor

15. How close will an eight-digit grid get you to your point?
 - a. 10 meters

16. How close will a six-digit grid coordinate get you to your point?
 - a. 100 meters

17. What would you use on a map to measure actual ground distance?
 - a. The bar scale

UNIFORM APPEARANCE

1. How is the NAMEPLATE worn?
 - a. Male-Center the Nameplate on the right pocket flap between the top pocket seam and the top of the pocket button.
 - b. Female-Center the Nameplate horizontal on the right side on an imaginary line from the bottom of the second or third button (depending on style) from the top.
2. Where is the Honor Unit Insignia placed?
 - a. Male-Center the Honor Unit Star one-quarter of an inch above the top seam of the right pocket.
 - b. Female-The Honor Unit star should be one-quarter of an inch above the nameplate and centered.
 - c. The Honor Unit Star can be worn by itself or with the Academic Achievement Wreath. The Academic Achievement Wreath is centered a quarter of an inch above the right breast pocket or nameplate with the star centered in the wreath.
3. How do you place the Unit Crest?
 - a. One quarter of an inch and centered above the HUD
4. How do you place individual awards and decorations?
 - a. Center the ribbons one-eighth of an inch above the left pocket (females will wear in the same manner as males along the same imaginary line as the NAMEPLATE). Subsequent rows are worn either one-eighth of an inch above or flush with the lower row. In order of precedence from highest on the top right to lowest on the bottom left.
5. How is the ROTC insignia worn?
 - a. It is worn by cadet officers five-eighths of an inch above the notch on both collars, with the centerline of the insignia bisecting the notch and parallel to the inside of the lapel.
6. How is the Torch of Knowledge worn?
 - a. Officers-Centered on both lapels one and a quarter inch below the ROTC insignia with the centerline of the insignia bisecting the ROTC insignia and parallel to the inside edge of the lapel.
 - b. Enlisted-centered on both lapels of the coat, parallel to the inside edge of the lapel, five-eighths of an inch above the notch for females; one inch above the notch for males.
7. What is a Gig line?
 - a. A line formed by the seam of the shirt aligned with the zipper flap and the edge of the belt buckle.

UNIT HISTORY

1. What is the act that was enacted in 1916, this act officially created the Reserve Officers' Training Corp of which JROTC is part of?
 - a. The National Defense Act
2. Where was the first class that combined military classes with regular classes?
 - a. Norwich University, Vermont
3. When were females authorized to participate in JROTC?
 - a. 1973
4. What does the torch represent on the JROTC patch?
 - a. It perpetuates the history of the ROTC program in developing young students in body and mind; and reflects enlightenment through knowledge and indicates the program's academic instruction. It further symbolizes the passing of military history from one generation of soldiers to another.
5. What does the Laurel wreath symbolize?
 - a. Signifies achievement and leadership
6. Describe the symbolism of the Unit Crest.
 - a. Blue and Gold for the school colors/ The Laurel Wreath shows success, the Torch shows knowledge, the Sword shows leadership, and the Eagle represents the school's mascot.
7. When was NHS JROTC designated an Honor Unit with Distinction for the first time?
 - a. 1995
8. Describe the symbolism of the NHS JROTC unit patch.
 - a. Gold and Blue are the schools colors. Gold for sunshine state and Blue for Naples on the Gulf. The two circles show that we were twice activated. The Eagle is the school mascot and it shows the cadets patriotic duty to school, community and nation. The circular design shows that the program has come "full circle".
9. When was JROTC initially established at NHS?
 - a. 1967
10. What school was NHS JROTC cross enrolled with in 1974?
 - a. Lely High School
11. When was JROTC reactivated at NHS?
 - a. 1993



JROTC Creed

- I am an Army Junior ROTC Cadet.
- I will always conduct myself to bring credit to my family, country, school and the Corps of Cadets.
- I am loyal and patriotic.
- I am the future of the United States of America.
- I do not lie, cheat or steal and will always be accountable for my actions and deeds.
- I will always practice good citizenship and patriotism.
- I will work hard to improve my mind and strengthen my body.
- I will seek the mantle of leadership and stand prepared to uphold the Constitution and the American way of life.
- May God grant me the strength to always live by this creed.



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For those that wish to excel.

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