

# **'B' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION SD BOYS**

## **Army**

### **SET-1**

**MARKS: 365**

### **PAPER – I DRILL**

Q. 1 Write True (T) or False (F) for the following: -

- (a) For 'Vishram Position' you carry the left foot 15 inches to the left. (F)
- (b) For less than 5 Cadets, the Squad will form up in a single rank. (T)
- (c) On the word of command 'Parade par' -the marker and squad comes to attention. (T)
- (d) On the word of command 'Line Torh' the squad does -Saluting. (F)
- (e) Falling out means to leave the ranks temporarily. (T)

Q.2 What points does the Guard mounting NCO keep in mind, while inspecting the Guard?

Ans2 The guard mounting NCO will be twelve paces away from the guard. He will fall in the Guard and inspect as under :-

- (a) "Guard-Parade Par" (Guard get on parade) the guard will come to attention, step off and fall in the open order, twelve paces away from the guard mounting NCO and stand at ease in succession from the right.
- (b) "Guard Savdhan". Guard will come to attention.
- (c) "Guard Dahine Saj". The Guard commander will turn to his right and march out five paces, halt, turn about, dress the front rank. He will then dress the rear rank and give command "SAMNE-DEKH" and turn to his original position.
- (d) "Guard-Bagal Shast(r)", Guard will do shoulder arms.
- (e) The Guard Mounting NCO will then report to the orderly officer (who could have taken position 6 paces behind the guard mounting NCO).
- (f) "Guard nirikshan ke lie hazir hai". The guard mounting NCO will then fall in on the right of the guard six paces away from the guard commander.

### **PAPER –II WEAPON TRAINING AND FIRING**

Q.3 What are the safety precautions for handling any weapon?

Ans.3 The following safety precautions should be ensured at the times:-

- (a) Prior to the handling of any weapon, it should be inspected for safety.
- (b) Ensure that the chamber of the weapon is empty.
- (c) Ensure that the magazine is empty.
- (d) Safety catch should always be on 's'.
- (e) Never point a rifle at any other person.

Q.4 Write down the five sequence of firing actions while firing a shot at moving target.

Ans4. Complete sequence of firing a shot at a moving target will be :-

- (a) Aim- at the centre of the target.
- (b) Follow- give speed.
- (c) Pass- gives lead.
- (d) Fire- (Following through).
- (e) Declare.

Q5. Write short notes on:-

MPI

- (a) Grouping capacity

Ans. 5 (a) **MPI**. For the purpose of training the group will imply five consecutive well-fired shots, fired with consistent aim at the same aiming mark. The central point of the area covered by the group is known as the mean point of impact (MPI) of the group.

- (b) **Grouping capacity**. The diameter of a circle containing all five shots, fired by a man to the best of his ability, is known as his grouping capacity.

### PAPER – III MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS

Q.6 Fill in the Blanks:-

- (a) The name of the DDG is **Rajindra Singh, SM**.
- (b) The two countries having YEP of NCC with India are **England** and **Sri Lanka** .
- (c) British library is located in **Sector-9-C**, Chandigarh.
- (d) Azad Hind Fauj was found by **Netaji Subhash Chand Bose**.
- (e) Mysore is famous for **gardens**.

Q 7. Define the following technical terms:-

- (a) Bearing
- (b) Vertical interval
- (c) Escarpment
- (d) Spur
- (e) Horizontal equivalent

Ans.7 (a) **Bearing**. The angle formed by a line joining two points and the North and South line. .  
Bearing are always measured clockwise.

- (a) **Vertical interval (VI)**. The rise in level between successive contour lines. The VI is generally the same for any given scale.
- (b) **Escarpment**. The steep hill side formed by a sudden drop in the general ground level usually from a plateau.
- (c) **Spur**. A piece of high ground jutting out from a range of hills into lower ground.
- (d) **Horizontal equivalent**. The distance measured on the map between adjacent contour lines. It varies according to the nature of the relief.

Q.8 Differentiate between Grid, Magnetic and True Bearings?

Ans.8 **Grid Magnetic**. Measured on the map from the Grid North by the help of a protector.

**True Bearing**. Calculated by finding out the relation of true NORTH and Grid NORTH or Magnetic NORTH.

Q.9 Differentiate between Duty and Discipline.

Ans9. **Duty.** (a) Duty may be defined as a moral / legal obligation and a binding force of what is right and behaviour towards superior colleagues and subordinates.

(b) Each citizen of India has certain rights and duties to perform. He should not only worry about his rights but should also devote equal if not more attention towards obligation of his duties.

**Discipline.** Discipline welds together the other qualities of courage, endurance, alertness and comradeship. Discipline teaches self control and correct behaviour at all times. Courage, endurance and even loyalty will not suffice in the real crisis; only discipline will pull subordinates through.

Q.10 Write any five duties of a Good Citizen?

Ans10. A good citizen is one who knows his rights and duties. However, these days, we tend to know our rights and fight for them. We either do not know our duties or tend to forget and ignore them. Some of the important duties of a good citizen are given below :-

(a) Primary duty to be loyal and owe allegiance to the State.

(b) **Patriotism, preservation of Independence of the country.** A good citizen is a patriot. He lives and dies for the sake of his country.

(c) **Service before self.** A good citizen is selfless. He keeps service before self. Service first is the motto of his life.

(d) **Sense of duty.** A good citizen has sense of duty. He does his duties honestly. He obeys the rules and regulations of the country and pays tax to the Government.

(e) Care and protection of the government property.

(f) A good citizen considers right of other citizens also as important as his own rights.

Q.11 Write short notes on the following :-

(a) Justice

(b) Initiative

(c) Dependability

Ans11. (a) **Justice.** Quality of being impartial ; consistent in exercising command, involves rendering of reward; meting out punishment in accordance with the merits of the case; avoid anger and other emotions in a tense situation; avoid prejudice of race or creed; good professional knowledge and an understanding of subordinate; a broad knowledge of national and international event's gives a more rounded personality.

(b) **Initiative.** To do what is to be done even in the absence of orders. Avoid inactivity or passive acceptance of an unsatisfactory situation. Men unite quickly behind a commander who meets new unexpected situations with prompt action.

(c) **Dependability.** Proper performance of duty. Reliance in carrying out actively, intelligently and willingly the orders of superiors. Your Commander's decision despite your suggestions, once made, must be given complete and energetic support.

Q.12 Define Man Management, What is its aim in NCC? List any ten factors affecting Man Management?

Ans.12 Man Management may be defined as "The creation and maintenance of an efficient and contented unit".

**Aim of Man Management.** The aim of man management in the NCC is to make all personal mentally and physically fit for imparting better train and administration to the cadets for fulfillment of NCC objectives.

**Factors Affecting Man Management.**

(a) Command control set up.

(b) Complexity and structure of organization.

- (c) Size and spread of the organization.
- (d) Welfare state concept.
- (e) System of financing.
- (f) The nature of jobs.
- (g) Working conditions and atmosphere.
- (h) Working Organisations / Unions.
- (i) Paucity of resources.
- (j) Goals to be achieved with time frame.

Q.13 State True (T) or False (F).

- (a) Discipline is God's order as delivered by conscience. (F)
- (b) Drill is not the basic foundation of corporate discipline. (F)
- (c) Acquisition of citizenship is only by birth, descent and Nationalism. (F)
- (d) Care and protection of Government property is part of a good citizens duty. (T)
- (e) It is customary to greet lady wives of even junior officers by saluting. (T)
- (f) On Ceremonial parades, NCC Cadets are required to stand at attention and salute while National Anthem is being played. (F)
- (g) The uprightness of character is the only trait which is part of integrity. (F)
- (h) Being friendly but never familiar is part of man management. (T)
- (i) Tact is avoiding discouragement while dealing with subordinates only. (F)
- (j) During halts, while marching with troops, you can smoke after due permission of the Senior Commander. (T)

Q.14 Why is it necessary to take CD measures? What do you understand by CD?

Ans 14. The aim of war is to force the 'national will' on the enemy. This is achieved by crippling his capacity to withstand war, by demoralizing the population, destruction of production potential and rupturing of communication. To minimize the suffering caused by the war, it is necessary to take civil defence measures.

#### **Civil Defence**

1. It is a measure adopted by the civilian population, Government, local self bodies and voluntary organisation etc., during the war to minimize the effects of enemy action on men and material. In short, it is the defence of the citizen by the citizen.

2. Civil defence is the much misunderstood subject because it is often confused with the air raid precautions taken during the war. There are many other measures necessary to deal with effects of direct and indirect raids and such measures can not be disassociated form the civil defence measures. Civil Defence measures consist of the following :-

- (a) **Protective and preventive Measures.** Measures which may be taken before an air raid, such as dispersal of population and industries, camouflage, preparation of shelter, warning and training etc.
- (b) **Control Measures.** The measures taken immediately after the raid, such as recce, reporting of damage and unexploded bombs, rescue of casualties, control of services, clearance of debris and extinguishments of fires.
- (c) **Restorative Measures.** The measures which become necessary after an air raid include feeding, provide shelter and clothing, salvage of property, disposal of dead, disposal of unexploded bombs, control of infection and contamination, repair of damages caused to utility services etc.

Q.15 What is Civil Defence Organisation at District Land?

Ans.15. In a district the District Magistrate is the ultimate authority on C.D. He is designated as the controller of Civil Defence. He is responsible for implementation of all C.D measures by the district departmental heads such as Civil Surgeon, superintendent of police, P.W.D Engineer, Publicity officers etc. They are appointed by him as Incharge of various civil defence services. He also constitutes an Advisory Committee out of the people possessing qualities of leadership and discipline who can arouse and sustain public interest in the Civil Defence Services.

Q.16 List out any ten CD services?

Ans.16 At local level the various existing agencies will be responsible for organizing suitable C.D services on the subject entrusted to the agency in normal times e.g. civil surgeon in charge of casualty services, Civil Defence officer Incharge of Supply Services and so on. The various civil defence services are as under :-

- (a) **Headquarters Services.** This service works under controller of C.D.
- (b) **Warden's Service.** It is a link between the public and the authorities. This service is responsible for organizing self help parties, fire parties and check light restrictions, report damages and guide homeless to the Rest Centers.
- (c) **Fire Fighting Services.** They selected small fires and put out the small.
- (d) **Casualty Services.** The functions of this service are :-
  - (i) Rendering first aid on the spot.
  - (ii) Providing transport to casualties for short distances.
  - (iii) To send various casualties for further treatment.
- (e) **Communication Services.** This services is responsible for :-
  - (i) Receipt and dissemination of air raid warning.
  - (ii) Provision of co-ordination and control facilities.
  - (iii) Provision of communication between warden posts, control centers through messengers or telephone etc.
- (f) **Training Services.** This service is responsible to train the necessary staff in the Civil Defence duties.
- (g) **Rescue Services.** Their duty is to rescue the injured and personnel trapped under the debris.
- (h) **Welfare Services.** It is responsible to supply information about missing and dead etc., to provide shelter, food and clothing and to arrange evacuation from vulnerable areas.
- (i) **Depot and Transport-Service.** It is this service which is responsible to send various services to the scene of incident and provide necessary transport required from time to time.
- (j) **Salvage Service.** It is responsible to salvage the damaged property and keep it in safe custody.
- (k) **Corps Disposal Service.** This service is responsible for collection, identification and disposal of dead bodies.
- (l) **Supply Service.** This service is responsible for planning, organizing and procuring necessary equipment for C.D services and proper storage and quick distribution of equipment at the time of need.
- (m) Besides the above noted services the C.D. organisation will be required to set up Repair and Demolition parties and make arrangements for the care of animals through appropriate existing agencies operating in the town.

Q.17 Write down in detail modes of spreading of fire.

Ans.17 The fire spreads by the transmission of heat in one or any combination of the following four ways :-

- (a) **Conduction.** Transfer of heat by the intermediary material. Many materials which will not burn easily particularly metals are good conductors for transmitting heat. These materials

when heated by the fire may ignite other combustible material with which these may be in contact.

- (b) **Convection.** Transfer of heat through gases or smoke and gases tend to rise until ceiling or roof is reached after which they spread sideways in a mushroom manner and ignite combustible materials located at higher levels than the original fire e.g. fire spreading onto top floor. The best method to check this is to remove or cool the combustible material.
- (c) **Radiation.** Radiation means transfer of heat from the source of fire, without heating the midway media e.g. air. The effect of radiation can be countered by forming a 'water curtain' between the fire and the object to be protected or the object may be removed or cooled.
- (d) **Direct Burning.** This phenomenon is self-explanatory. Direct burning is often due to a combination of the above two or three factors viz, conduction, convection, convection and radiation.

Q.18 What is the general role of Home Guard?

Ans.18 Home Guard is generally assigned the following role :-

- (a) They serve as an auxiliary to the police and generally help in maintaining internal security.
- (b) They help the community in any kind of emergency e.g., air raid, a fire, floods, an epidemic and so on.
- (c) The home guard may also have functional units to provide essential services such as motor transport, pioneer groups, fire brigade, messing and first aid, operation of water and power supply installations.

Q.19 Write True (T) or False (F) for the following:-

- (a) Protective and Preventive measures are not part of CD. (F)
- (b) District Magistrate is the ultimate authority on CD at District level. (T)
- (c) Communication service is not responsible for provision of co-ordination and control facilities. (F)
- (d) Direct Burning is not due to combination of other factors for spread of fire. (F)
- (e) Bucket and Ghee tins are ideal for storing water / sand fighting small fires. (T)
- (f) Preliminary caution is also called 'Air Raid Message – Yellow' message. (T)
- (g) Doctors do not allow patient to go home inspite of trivial. (T)

Q.20 Write short notes of 50 to 75 words each :-

- (a) Relationship of the individual with other members of community.
- (b) Tree Plantation and role of NCC.

Ans20. (a) **Relationship of the individual with other members of community.** No person can live in isolation, he has to live in community. A society is the name for a group of people living together. They do so because human being constantly need each other's help. Society is the general name for all the relationships that exists between people. Groups which show this feature are called social institutions e.g. family, school. This is relationship of inter-dependence.

(b) **Tree Plantation and role of NCC.** The NCC can play a significant role in intensive plantation. The intensive plantation includes planting all the available land from the villages, fields to community land, road side and every available space. Social and participative forestry programme are included in that.

Q.21 What are the steps to be taken before blood is given taken to a recipient / donor ?

Ans21. The following steps are taken before blood is given to a recipient :-

- (a) In transfusing blood from one person to another, the blood donor and recipient are tested for blood group. These are generally of four types :- O, A, B and AB. The blood is generally given when donor and recipient are of the same group.
- (b) Blood is tested for RH factor. There are six common types of RH factor, Blood donor and recipient should have same RH factor otherwise reaction may take place.
- (c) Blood of a donor is tested for HIV, AIDS, VIRUS and other viral / bacterial diseases. If person is found to be infected by any diseases the blood is not taken.
- (d) Blood is taken from healthy donor in the age group of 17 to 45 years.
- (e) At one time only 250 ml blood is taken.

Q.22 State the purposes for which civil out takes aid from the Army and what is the information does the Govt. furnish while seeking such assistance?

Ans22. The civil Government may seek assistance of the army for various purposes. The assistance is generally for the following :-

- (a) Maintenance of law and order.
- (b) Maintenance of essential services.
- (c) Assistance during natural and other calamities such as earth-quakes, floods, fires and famines.
- (d) Other types of assistance including assistance in departmental projects.

#### **AID FOR MAINTENANCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES**

When there is a breakdown of public utility services due to unrest, strikes and so on, the assistance of the Army may be sought for the maintenance of essential services of the community. The sanction of the central Government is required to provide this aid and government notification under the provisions of the Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act 1947 is normally issued declaring a particular utility service for the community. In order to curtail frequent demands on the Army for running these services in the event of strikes, the Central Government has directed all State Government / Union Territories / Administration to furnish the following information when seeking such assistance :-

- (a) Whether all civil resources have been explored to run the essential service.
- (b) Whether the strike has been declared illegal.
- (c) The extent of assistance required.

Q.23 State True or False :-

- (a) Army assistance may be given to firms or individuals. (T)
- (b) Civil Govt. cannot seek army assistance for departmental projects. (F)
- (c) At one time only 300ml of blood is taken from a donor. (F)
- (d) The land has to be prepared before even collection of saplings. (T)
- (e) Lack of public awareness is one of the reasons for lack of proper sanitation. (T)

#### **PAPER – IV**

Q.24 Why is our culture described as composite culture.

Ans24. Indian Civilization is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. In the past people belonging to different races and religion came and settled down here. They brought with them their distinctive languages and life style. Different tribes with their languages intermingled in our country. That is why our culture is described as an example of composite culture. It is made up of all communities, races and religions.

Q.25 Write short notes on RDC competitions.

Ans.25 Various competitions, organized during the course of Inter Group Competitions and RDC camps provide ample opportunity to cadets to work as a team to perform well. These competitions which aim at inculcating the competitive spirit among the cadets are :-

- (a) Drill
- (b) Line and Flag area
- (c) NIA presentation
- (d) Cultural

Q.26 What is the aim of Presentation regarding own states, customs and traditions? Write the basic four heads as a guidance for its preparation.

Ans.26 **Aim.** The aim of the presentation is to create an awareness among the cadets about their own states and other states of the country.

**Conduct.** The presentation should be conducted in the form of lecture, playlet using audio-visual means covering various aspects as given below :-

- (a) Part-I Geography
  - (i) Location
  - (ii) Topography
  - (iii) Climate
  - (iv) Agriculture
  - (v) Population
  - (vi) Flora and Fauna
- (b) History
  - (i) Origin
  - (ii) Various Rulers and their contributions.
  - (iii) Contribution in struggle for independence
  - (iv) Prominent personalities
  - (v) Special achievements.
- (c) Customs and culture
  - (i) Religious composition
  - (ii) Customs and traditions.
  - (iii) Songs and dance
  - (iv) Festivals
- (d) Economy
  - (i) Industrial development
  - (ii) Agricultural Development
  - (iii) Tourism
  - (iv) Human resources development
  - (v) Mineral wealth
  - (vi) Communication.

Q.27 Write any five points on the concept of human rights?

Ans.27 The concept of Human rights would include the following :-

- (a) Equality and justice for all; the elimination of various distinctions between man and man anywhere and on any ground whatsoever. All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of Law. The Law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political etc.
- (b) No one to be held without any charge or trial.

- (c) No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- (d) Right to be produced before Magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.
- (e) Right to fair and prompt trial.
- (f) Protection against sexual violations.
- (g) Freedom from torture or ill treatment by any agency.
- (h) No one to be compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt.
- (i) Freedom from arbitrary and unlawful coercion.
- (j) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Q.28 Why is field craft important? What size basic subjects does it include ?

Ans.28 Field Craft is an important aspect of military training as it relates to the conduct of a soldier in face of the enemy. Field Craft is an art of using the ground and the weapon available to the best of one's own advantage.

Field Craft includes the following subjects :-

- (a) Visual training
- (b) Recognition and description of targets.
- (c) Personal camouflage and concealment.
- (d) Judging distance
- (e) Movement with and without arms
- (f) Fire discipline and control.

Q.29 Explain four types of Ground?

Ans.29 Broadly speaking there are four types of grounds :-

- (a) **Broken Ground.** It is uneven and is generally interspersed with nullahs, bumps and field in the ground. It is suitable for move of infantry and hinders observation of activities.
- (b) **Flat and Open Ground.** It is even ground with little cover e.g. bushes, hedges and similar foliage. It is not suitable for move of infantry by day.
- (c) **High Ground.** Ground far above the general level of the area e.g. hill. It facilitates domination of area around it by observation or fire or both.
- (d) **Dead Ground.** Ground that is hidden from an observer's view. It can not covered by flat trajectory weapons.

Q.30 List out in detail any five factors which make the objects visible.

Ans.30. To understand the principles of concealment fully it is essential to first know what factors make objects visible. The factors are explained below :-

- (a) **Shape.** Many objects are instantly recognizable by reasons of their distinctive shape particularly if they contrast with their surroundings. The smooth round out line of the top of a steel helmet or the straight of its brim and square outline of the pack are shapes which contrast with the natural surrounding. Therefore, if an object is to remain concealed its shape must be disguised and its outline broken.
- (b) **Shadow.** The shadow cast by an object in bright sun can reveal its presence. Therefore, a soldier whenever possible should keep in the shade, not only because shade in itself affords cover but also by doing so he avoids casting a shadow which is distinctive and conspicuous.
- (c) **Silhouette.** Objects silhouette against a contrasting background such as water and worst of all the skyline, is a dangerous background. A soldier should always try to put himself against a rough and uneven background such as a hedge, a bush, a wood or broken ground.
- (d) **Surface.** If the colour and the texture of the surface of any object, human or otherwise, contrast with that of the surroundings, that object will be conspicuous. Any object with smooth

and light reflecting surface such as shiny helmet, metal parts of equipment and white skin provide a violent contrast to the normal background and must, therefore, be disguised.

- (e) **Spacing.** In nature nothing is very regularly spaced. Regular spacing of objects such as vehicles, tents or men however, well camouflaged will draw attention to the fact that something other than a natural object is present.
- (f) **Movement.** Nothing catches the eye quicker than sudden or violent movement. The best concealed man will give away his position as soon as he makes a sudden movement.
- (g) **Shine.** A position however well concealed will be located from the air by reason of the various tracks leading to it. The surface of a road or track contrasts with surroundings and can be easily recognized from the air. Track discipline is, therefore, of vital importance.

Q.31 Write in points form any five methods of judging Distance with explanation on Appearance method.

Ans.31 **Methods of Judging Distance.** The following are the six methods of judging distance.

- (a) Unit of measure.
- (b) Appearance method.
- (c) Section average
- (d) Key ranges
- (e) Halving
- (f) Bracketing

**Appearance Method.** The distance can be judged by noting the detailed appearance of man at various ranges. This is the best method under service conditions. The following is a guide to distance :-

- (a) At 200 yds. All parts of the body are distinct.
- (b) At 250 yds. Blade of the foresight covers a kneeling man.
- (c) At 300 yds the face becomes blurred.
- (d) At 400 yds the body remains same in shape but face is difficult to distinguish. Blade of the foresight covers a standing man.
- (e) At 500 yds body appears to taper slightly from the shoulder but movement of limbs can still be seen.
- (f) At 600 yds head appears as a dot. Details are not visible and body tapers from shoulders downwards noticeable.

Q.32 Write Short notes on any two of the following :-

- (a) Fire control orders.
- (b) Arc of Fire
- (c) Crawling by Day
- (d) Stages on section battle drill
- (e) Drill for locating the enemy.

Ans.32(a) **Fire Control Orders.** These are orders given by the fire unit commander to direct and control the fire of the section. Emphasis should be on control and supervise. These orders are the final and complete instructions after all factors have been considered and before fire is actually opened.

- (b) **Arc of Fire.** This denotes the area of ground for which the fire unit is responsible and within which it will engage targets. An arc of fire, must not be confused with field of fire which is the area upon which it will be possible to fire effectively in any direction.
- (c) **Crawling by Day.**

**The Monkey Run.** This is useful for moving behind low cover upto about two feet high. Go fast for about 15 yards, drop flat, pause and then crawl further. The method of crawling is explained below :-

- (i) **Without Arms.** This is done on hands and knees. Hands are moved forward in turn and so are the knees. Every time a hand is moved forward, the knee corresponding to it is also moved forward to the spot vacated by the hand. When silence is more important than speed, the knee should be placed on the exact spot vacated by the corresponding hands. The hand should reach forward to safe place.
  - (ii) **With the Rifle.** The rifle may be held in the Right hand at the point of balance. Care must be taken to keep the muzzle up to prevent dirt from getting in.
- (d) **Stages on Section Drill.** The section battle drill is divided into 4 stages :-
- (i) Stage – I – Action on coming under effective fire
  - (ii) Stage – II – Locating and neutralizing the enemy
  - (iii) Stage – III – Attack
  - (iv) Stage – IV – Re – organisation.
- (e) **Drill for Locating the Enemy.** The location of enemy and its fire is usually not easy. The following drill will be followed for locating the enemy,.
- (i) **By observation.** Look in the area from which the ‘thump’ came. The time between the ‘crack’ and the ‘thump’ gives an indication of the range. If nothing is seen after about 30 seconds or so, it is very unlikely that enemy will be located by looking.
  - (ii) **By Fire.** The section commander will give a fire control order to a couple of rifleman to fire two shots each into likely cover. The rest of the section will observe their areas of observation carefully. If there is no answer to fire, then the section commander should try another couple of rifleman at some other target. If there is still no enemy fire, either they are well trained or they have withdrawn.
  - (iii) **By Movement.** The section commander will order one or two men to get up and double forward about 10 yards to a different cover. He might do this again if it draws no fire. If the enemy troops are there, they must be extremely well trained not to fall for these tricks and start firing at such poor targets. (A man getting up and moving fast for about 10 yards is a very difficult target to hit). If there is still not enemy reaction then the section commander must continue the advance.