

ANSWER SHEET

PART 1

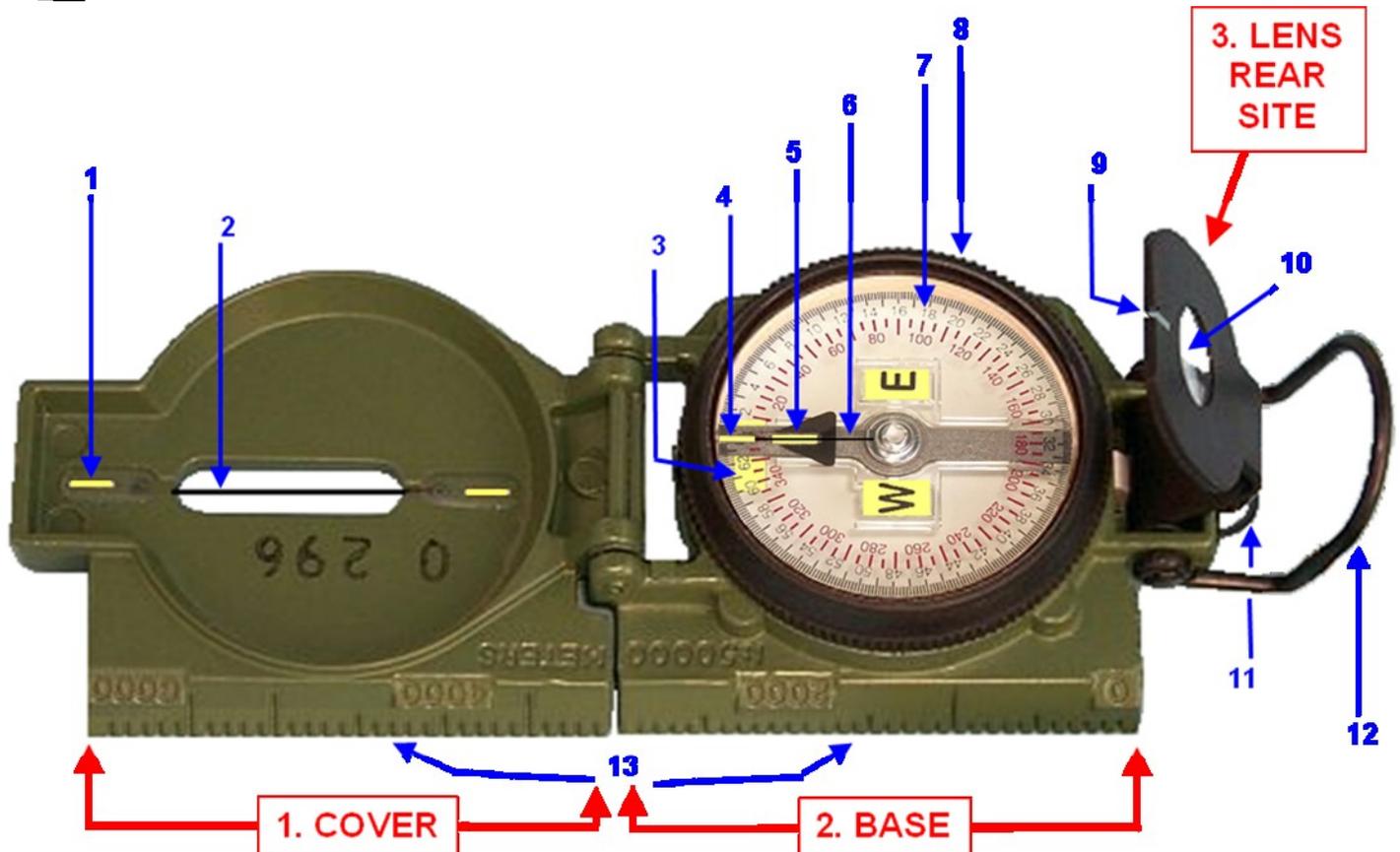
BASIC LAND NAVIGATION

1. Knowing these four basic skills, it is impossible to be totally lost; what are they?
 - a. Track Present Location / Determine Distance / Sense of Direction / How to Read a Topographic Map
 - b. Track Present Location / Determine Distance / Night Navigation / How to Read a Topographic Map
 - c. Track Present Location / Staying on Course / Sense of Direction / Terrain and Map Association
 - d. Track Present Location / Plan to Navigate / Sense of Direction / How to Read a Topographic Map

2. TRUE False (circle one)
 A 'deep-well' design is used to allow the compass to be used globally with little or no effect in accuracy caused by a tilting compass dial.

3. Label items by number, using the following list.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>11</u> LANYARD RING | <u>6</u> FIXED INDEX LINE |
| <u>10</u> LENS | <u>13</u> GRADUATED STRAIGHT EDGE |
| <u>7</u> FLOATING DIAL | <u>12</u> THUMB LOOP |
| <u>8</u> BEZEL | <u>2</u> SIGHTING WIRE |
| <u>1</u> LUMINOUS SIGHT DOTS | <u>3</u> LUMINOUS HEADING |
| <u>5</u> LUMINOUS MAGNETIC ARROW | <u>4</u> LUMINOUS BEZEL LINE |
| <u>9</u> SIGHTING SLOT | |



4. Sighting Wire is?
 - a. Used with Sighting Slot, for sighting landmarks for an azimuth heading.
 - b. Used with Lens, for sighting landmarks for an azimuth heading.
 - c. Used with Luminous Sighting Dots, for sighting landmarks for an azimuth heading.
 - d. Used with Fixed Index Line, for sighting landmarks for an azimuth heading.

5. The Bezel Ring has the following features. (circle all that apply)
- a. Device clicks when turned
 - b. Turns only clockwise (right)
 - c. Each click equals 3°
 - d. Turns clockwise (right) and counterclockwise (left)
 - e. Rotates a full 360°
 - f. Luminous Bezel Line rotates with it
6. TRUE False (circle one)
Luminous Bezel Line (when aligned with the Luminous Magnetic Arrow) is used to mark a course (azimuth) direction during day or night navigation.
7. Current azimuth heading is read from?
- a. Luminous Bezel Line
 - b. Luminous Magnetic Arrow
 - c. Fixed Index Line
 - d. Luminous Heading
8. Floating Dial black scale is?
- a. In degrees and each degree mark equals 5°
 - b. In degrees and each degree mark equals 20°
 - c. In mils and each mil mark equals 5mils
 - d. In mils and each mil mark equals 20mils
9. Floating Dial red scale is?
- a. In degrees and each degree mark equals 5°
 - b. In degrees and each degree mark equals 20°
 - c. In mils and each mil mark equals 5mils
 - d. In mils and each mil mark equals 20mils
10. True FALSE (circle one)
The fake cheap lensatic compass has the same features as the GENUINE LENSATIC COMPASS, and is as durable that it will never malfunction, unless you deliberately mistreat, or break the lensatic compass.
11. TRUE False (circle one)
The GENUINE LENSATIC COMPASS is so durable that it should never malfunction, unless you deliberately mistreat, or break the lensatic compass.
12. The Graduated Straight Edge is?
- a. Used to take distance measurements from point "A" to point "B" on maps.
 - b. Used to take distance measurements from point "A" to point "B" on maps; in conjunction with the distance bar scales on the map.
 - c. Used to take scale measurements from point "A" to point "B" on maps.
 - d. Used to take scale measurements from point "A" to point "B" on maps; in conjunction with the time bar scales on the map.
13. True FALSE (circle one)
The LENS can be used to start a fire in an emergency, when the sun is out and bright. The lens is designed to strongly focus the sun rays. The strongly focused sun rays get hot enough to start a fire. Remember this is a compass and a fire starter."
14. TRUE False (circle one)
The LENS is used to read the dial only and is not a fire starter.

15. TRUE False (circle one)
When traveling, make sure that the rear sight is totally folded down as this will lock the floating dial and prevent vibration, as well as protect the crystal and rear sight from being damaged.
16. This is what you see in the lens, looking at the dial face. What are the Degrees and the Mils?

Degrees 65

Mils 1150



17. This technique is used almost exclusively for sighting landmarks, and is the best for taking an accurate azimuth bearing.
- Center-Hold method
 - Hand-to-Chest method
 - Compass-to-Cheek method
 - Rear-to-Front Sight method
18. This technique is less precise, but is faster to use and can be used under all conditions of visibility.
- Center-Hold method
 - Hand-to-Chest method
 - Compass-to-Cheek method
 - Rear-to-Front-Sight method
19. What methods are these?

a. Center-Hold method

b. Compass-to-Cheek



20. Five basic colors are used for Topographic Maps. Match colors with features.
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| <u>2</u> Brown | 1. Vegetation |
| <u>4</u> Black | 2. Contour lines |
| <u>3</u> Blue | 3. Water |
| <u>1</u> Green | 4. Man made, roads, trails |
| <u>6</u> Red | 6. Highways |

21. Maps are read for four basic kinds of information.
- Colors / Map Scale / Direction / Identification
 - Direction / Symbols / Position / Identification
 - Altitude / Distance / Vegetation / Coordinates
 - Direction / Distance / Position / Identification

22. TRUE False (circle one)
 You must know the map scale to determine ground distances between objects or locations on the map, the size of the area covered, and how the scale may affect the amount of detail being shown.

23. TRUE False (circle one)
 The LARGE scale map shows less land area, but more detail. And the SMALL scale map shows more land area, but less detail.

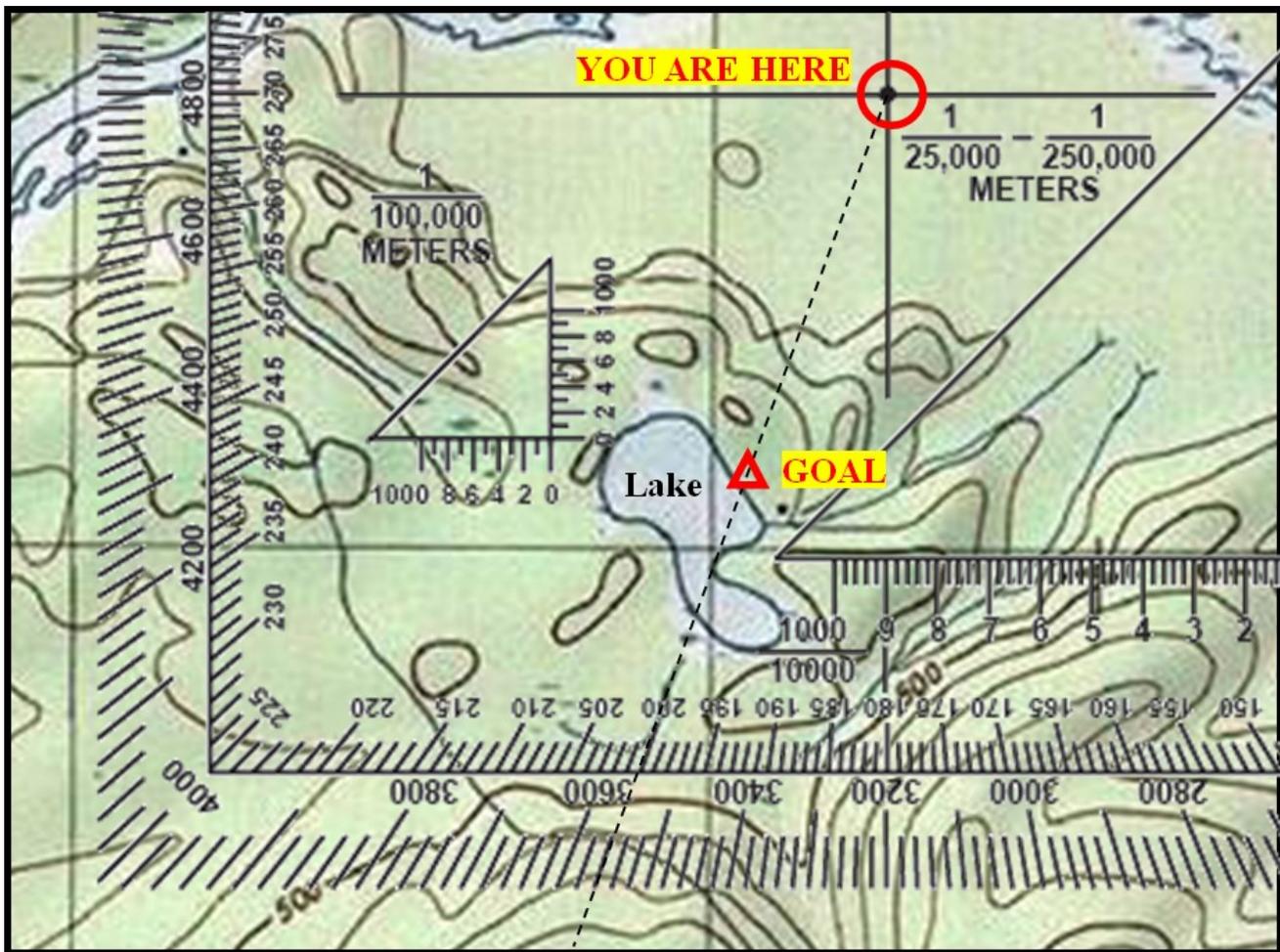
24. True FALSE (circle one)
 Map scale is the relationship between distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the lensatic compass Graduated Straight Edge measurement, not on the ground.

25. Match contour lines with land feature.

1. <u>c</u>		A. 
2. <u>a</u>		B. 
3. <u>b</u>		C. 
4. <u>d</u>		D. 

26. You need a way of expressing direction that is accurate, is adaptable to any part of the world, and has a common unit of measure. North is the common unit of direction. Name the three types.
- True North
 - Grid North
 - Magnetic North

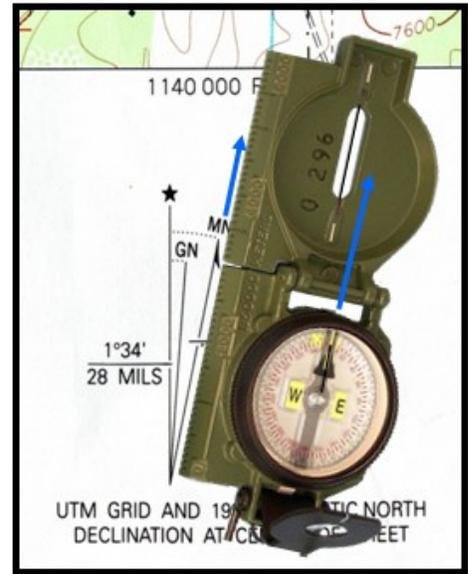
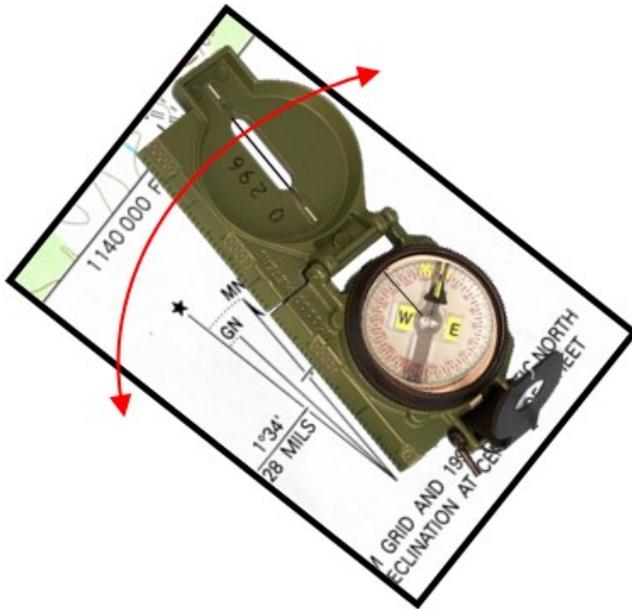
27. Select the TWO correct statements.
- When using a map - use a protractor to measure GRID azimuth bearings.
 - When using a map - use a compass to measure GRID azimuth bearings.
 - When using the ground – use a Compass to Measure MAGNETIC azimuth bearings.
 - When using the ground – use a protractor to Measure MAGNETIC azimuth bearings.
28. The Protractor features? (circle all that apply)
- Map has to be oriented
 - Map does not have to be oriented
 - Calculate direction from map to ground
 - Convert direction from ground to map
 - Plotting azimuths, position, UTM coordinates
 - Determine azimuth by sighting a ground landmark
29. With the protractor's edge aligned with the map GRID line and the center of the protractor aligned with your location; what azimuth do you travel to reach the lake?
- DEGREES 200
 - MILS 3560



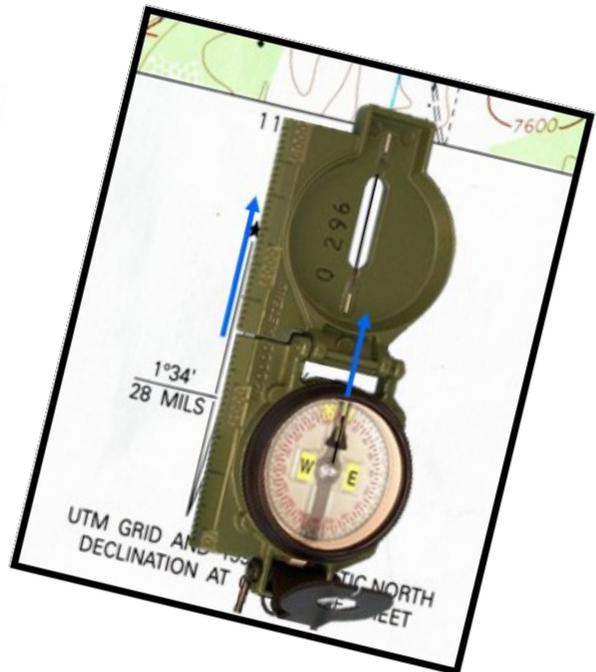
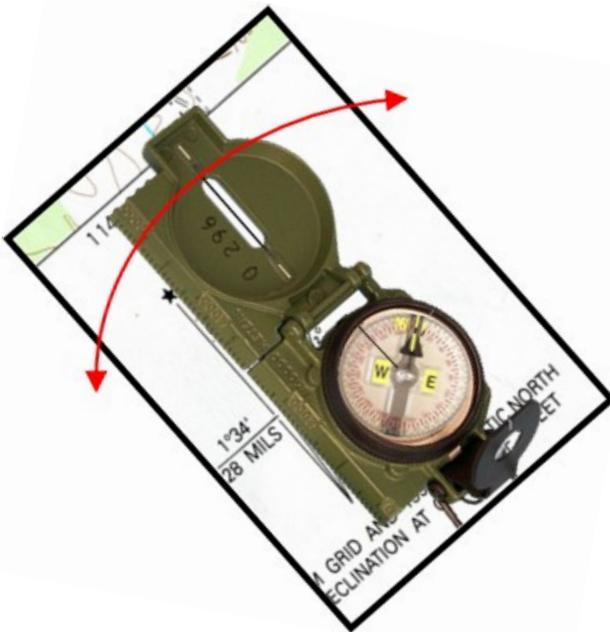
30. TRUE False (circle one)
All members of the group should know the map's location at all times.
31. TRUE False (circle one)
It is hard to navigate accurately with a dirty, grimy, wet or damaged map. Take care of your map and it will take care of you.

32. When orienting a map with the Lensatic Compass, which one below is correct? (circle one)

a. Using the MN line.



b. Using the True North line.



33. TRUE False (circle one)

The purpose of the Lensatic Compass Lanyard Ring is to tie a string or rope loop to it; so you can keep it around your neck or an attachment close to your chest, or a chest pocket for easy, quick access.

END OF TEST (each question is worth 3 points)