

Unit 14. Weapons and Military Transport

Task 3a,d.

1. Howitzer is the most common type of artillery, designed to fire high-explosive (HE) projectiles in a high trajectory.
2. Combining certain qualities allows recognizing targets on land and water equally well, making the radar a unique device.
3. The ability of helicopters to take off and land vertically, to hover and fly at very low speeds, to make radical turns is obtained at the cost of severe disadvantages.
4. As compared to guns and howitzers mortars are cheap, simple and easy to operate.

Task 6b.

1. Remove the magazine from the rifle.
2. Point the muzzle in a safe direction.
3. Turn the selector to SAFE. The selector cannot be turned SAFE unless the rifle is cocked.
4. Lock the bolt open. Pull charging handle rearward. Press bottom of the bolt catch. Allow bolt to move forward until it engages the bolt catch. Return charging handle to forward position. Ensure the selector is on SAFE.
5. Inspect the receiver and chamber to ensure they do not contain ammunition.

6. Allow the bolt to go forward by pressing upper portion of bolt catch.
7. Place the selector lever on SEMI and squeeze the trigger.
8. Place the selector lever on SAFE.

Task 7b.

1. Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.
2. Do not touch the trigger.
3. Don't load your rifle unless you have to.
4. Always unload it and clear it as soon as possible.
5. Make sure that no ammunition is present in the cleaning area.
6. Don't leave your rifle unattended.
7. Use only the correct ammunition for your gun.
8. Wear eye and ear protection as appropriate.
9. Never drink alcohol as well as any other substance before or while shooting.

Task 15b.

1. Light vehicle. A small, sturdy military vehicle with four-wheel drive often used for escort.
2. Mine-clearing vehicle. A specialized tank having heavy rollers or flails ("scorpions") rotating on a boom that extends from the bow in order to detonate mines at some distance from the vehicle.
3. Truck. The vehicle is effective over virtually all terrain, while carrying loads right into the front lines. It undertakes fetch and carry duties that underpin any military force's everyday routine. These vary from long-haul supply and support missions to simply moving about training areas with such loads as personnel and building materials.
4. Recce vehicle. An armoured fighting vehicle designed for scouting, screening and recce. Its basic role is to acquire and disseminate accurate and timely information to the appropriate commander in order to enable him to seize and retain the initiative. Information is normally acquired by stealth to avoid revealing its own intentions.
5. Armoured ambulance. A vehicle fitted with suitable appliances for conveying the injured and sick which accompanies an army into the fields.
6. Engineering vehicle. A vehicle capable of digging, loading, grabbing, lifting, carrying and winching with a crew under complete armour protection.
7. Heavy transport vehicle. A motor vehicle designed and used to provide general transport service in the movement of tanks.
8. Recovery vehicle. It is a full-tracked vehicle designed for crew rescue and recover of tanks and other vehicles under battlefield conditions.