



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

PSHS-MS-XO

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PLANO SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL WILDCAT BATTALION
U.S. ARMY WESTERN REGION. U.S. ARMY ROTC CADET COMMAND
2200 INDEPENDENCE PARKWAY
PLANO, TEXAS 75075-3199

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WILDCAT BATTALION KNOWLEDGE PACKET
2010-2011

For the Commander:

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DIST:
1 SAI
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JROTC Uniform Knowledge

1. Q: What color socks are worn with the class A or B uniform?

A: Black socks.

2. Q: What type of shirt is worn under the Army green coat?

A: AG 415 long sleeve shirt or short sleeve shirt.

3. Q: The black necktie/neck tab is optional when wearing what type of uniform?

A: Class B uniform with short sleeves.

4. Q: What uniform is worn during ceremonies and social occasions?

A: The class A or B uniform.

5. Q: What color T-shirt is worn with the class A or B uniform?

A: White.

6. Q: What uniform is worn at summer camp?

A: The Army Combat Uniform (ACU).

7. Q: What insignia do cadet officers wear on the garrison cap?

A: Grade or rank insignia.

8. Q: What insignia do enlisted cadets wear on the garrison cap?

A: ROTC insignia.

9. Q: What color T-shirt is worn with the Army Combat Uniform?

A: Tan.

10. Q: How is the grade or ROTC insignia worn on the garrison cap?

A: On the left side of the cap one inch from the crease and centered vertically between the top braid and the bottom of the cap.

11. Q: How is the JROTC shoulder sleeve insignia worn on the class A uniform?

A: On the left sleeve, one-half of an inch below the shoulder seam and centered.

12. Q: Where is the Honor Unit insignia worn?

A: Males: One-fourth of an inch above the right pocket and centered.

Females: One-fourth of an inch above the nameplate and centered.

13. Q: How are ribbons positioned on the class A uniform?

A: Males: Position the ribbons one-eighth of an inch above the left pocket and centered.

Females: Center the ribbons on the vertical seam along the imaginary horizontal line (even with the top of the top button) on the left side of the coat/blouse. (The placement of awards/nameplates can be adjusted to conform to the female body structure).

14. Q: How are the medals positioned on the class A uniform?

A: Males: One-eighth of an inch below the top of the left pocket and centered 3 to a row

Females: One-eighth of an inch below the ribbons and centered 3 to a row (The placement of awards/nameplates can be adjusted to conform to the female body structure).

15. Q: How are the arches positioned on the class A uniform?

A: Males: Centered on the right pocket between the bottom of the pocket flap and the bottom of the pocket. Spacing is one-eighth of an inch between each arch

Females: On the right side parallel to the waistline of the coat/blouse, spacing will be one-eighth of an inch between each arch (The placement of awards/nameplates can be adjusted to conform to the female body structure).

16. Q: Describe a rank.

A: Cadet describes a certain rank asked by the inspector.

17. Q: How often must cadets wear a uniform?

A: At least once per week or as designated by the instructor.

18 Q: Can a male cadet wear an earring in uniform?

A: No.

19. Q: What size earrings can female cadets wear?

A: Small, spherical earrings not to exceed one quarter-inch in diameter.

20. Q: How should the nameplate be worn on the cadet uniform?

A: Center the nameplate on the right pocket between the top of the pocket and the top of the button for males.

Females center the nameplate on the right side on the imaginary horizontal line even with the top of the top button on the coat/blouse. Adjust as needed to conform to the female body structure.

21. Q: What regulation covers the wear of the uniform?

A: AR 670-1 and CCR 145-2.

22. Q: How are shoulder board ranks worn?

A: Cadet Officers place the pointed end toward the collar and the flat end toward the edge of the shoulder; enlisted cadets place the side with the pointed chevron toward the collar.

23. Q: Are shoulder boards authorized for wear with the class B uniform?

A: Yes.

24 Q: What does "ACU" stand for and what is it also known as?

A: Army Combat Uniform, also known as the class C uniform.

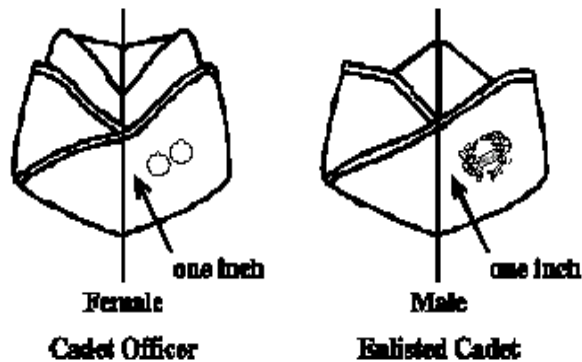
25. Q: What is the greeting and response when JROTC cadets salute?

A: The greeting is "Train to lead," and the response is "We Motivate!"

Headgear:

(A) The insignia is worn on the left side of the garrison cap, 1 inch from the front crease centered between the top braid and the bottom of the cap. (Figure 10-3).

(b) On the garrison cap, the JROTC insignia is worn on the left side of the garrison cap, 1 inch from the front crease centered between the top braid and the bottom of the cap. (Figure 10-3).

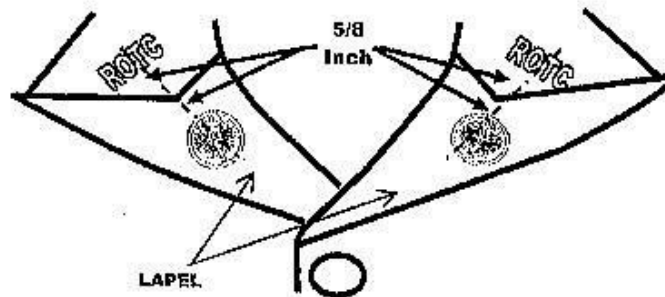


(Figure 10-3. ROTC insignia on garrison cap)

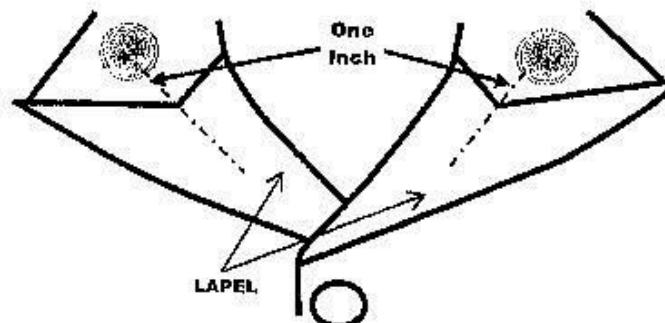
The JROTC CORPS INSIGNIA

(1) How to wear on Class A uniform.

- (a) By cadet officers as shown in Figure 10-5. The collar insignia (letters) are worn centered on both sides of the collar of the coat, parallel to the inside edge of each lapel, and placed so the bottom edge is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch above the notch of the lapel. The corps insignia (discs) are worn centered on both lapels of the coat, parallel to the inside edge of each lapel, and placed so the top edge is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch below the notch of the lapel.
- (b) By all other cadets as shown in figure 10-6. The corps insignia (discs) are worn centered on both sides of the collar of the coat, parallel to the inside edge of each lapel, and placed so the bottom edge is one inch above the notch of the lapel and collar.



(Figure 10-5. Corps and collar insignia (JROTC) on cadet officer coat)



(Figure 10-6. Corps insignia (JROTC) on cadet enlisted coat)

JROTC Knowledge

1. Q: What does JROTC stand for?

A: Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps

2. Q: How should the JROTC uniform be worn?

A: With pride and honor

3. Q: What is the key to success in JROTC?

A: Teamwork

4. Q: What is Teamwork?

A: Working together to complete assigned tasks on time and with good results

5. Q: Being a good follower is an important part of what concept?

A: Being a good leader

Uniforms

1. Q: When is the wear of Army uniforms prohibited?

A.

- In connection with any political or commercial interests, or when engaged in off duty civil employment
- When participating in public speeches, interviews, picket lines, marches, rallies, or public demonstrations, except as authorized by competent authority
- When attending any meeting or event that is a function of, or is sponsored by, an extremist organization
- When wearing the uniform would bring discredit upon the Army
- When specifically prohibited by Army regulations

2. Q: Which direction does the belt tab on the Army belt extend on the male Class A uniform?

A: The wearer's left.

3. Q: Which direction does the belt tab on the Army belt extend on the female Class A uniform?

A: The wearer's right.

Marching

1. Q: What are the commands to get a unit from a normal line formation into an extended rectangular formation?

A.

1. Extend to the left, march
2. Arms downward, move
3. Left, face
4. Extend to the left, march
5. Arms downward, move
6. Right, face
7. From front to rear, count off
8. Even numbers to the left, uncover (cadets will move 1 step to their left)

2. Q: What command is given to get a unit from an extended rectangular formation to a normal line formation?

A. Assemble to the right, March.

Awards and Decorations

1. Q: What is the highest award given by the Army in time of war?

A: The Congressional Medal of Honor.

2. Q: How many stars are on the blue silk shield that the Medal of Honor is suspended from?

A: 13.

3. Q: What is the word inscribed on the suspension bar of the Medal of Honor?

A: "Valor"

Guard Duty

1. Q: What are the three general orders?

A.

1. I will guard everything within the limits of my post and quit my post only when properly relieved.
2. I will obey my special orders and perform all my duties in a military manner.
3. I will report violations of my special orders, emergencies, and anything not covered in my instructions to the commander of the relief.

Objectives of JROTC

1. Good citizenship
2. Self-reliance, leadership, and responsiveness to constituted authority
3. The ability to communicate effectively, both orally and in writing
4. Appreciation of the importance of physical fitness
5. Appreciation of the role the Army plays in support of national objectives
6. Knowledge of military skills

Acts/Laws Affecting JROTC

Morrill Act of 1862: Gave money and land to colleges if they would offer military training

National Defense Act of 1916: Established the Reserve Officers Training Corps

ROTC Vitalization Act of 1964: Established 1,200 units of JROTC departments staffed by retired personnel, rather than active

Women were allowed in JROTC in 1973

Leadership

1: Q: What is Leadership?

A: Leadership is influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation while operating to accomplish the mission and improving organization.

2. Q: What is purpose?

A: Purpose gives subordinates the reason to act in order to achieve a desired outcome.

3. Q: What is direction?

A: Providing clear direction involves communicating how to accomplish a mission, prioritize tasks, assigning responsibility for completion, and ensuring subordinates understand the standard.

4. Q: What is motivation?

A: Motivation supplies the will to do what is necessary to accomplish a mission.

5. Q: A leader's effectiveness is dramatically enhanced by understanding and developing what areas?

A.

- Military Bearing
- Physical Fitness
- Confidence
- Resilience

6. Q: What is military bearing?

A: Projecting a commanding presence, a professional image of authority.

7. Q: What is physical fitness?

A: Having sound health, strength, and endurance, which sustain emotional health and conceptual abilities under prolonged stress.

8. Q: What is confidence?

A: Projecting self-confidence and certainty in the unit's ability to succeed in whatever it does; able to demonstrate composure and outward calm through steady control over emotion.

9. Q: What is resilience?

A: Showing a tendency to recover quickly from setbacks, shock, injuries, adversity, and stress while maintaining a mission and organizational focus.

10. Q: What are the 5 leadership dimensions?

A:

- Attributes
- Skills
- Influencing Actions
- Operating Actions
- Improving Actions

11. Q: What are the Army values?

A.

- Loyalty
- Duty
- Respect
- Selfless Service
- Honor
- Integrity
- Personal Courage

12. Q: What is communication?

A: A process of providing information.

13. Name the two barriers of communication.

- Physical
- Psychological

14. Name some physical barriers to communication.

- Noise of battle
- Distance

15. Q: What are the 7 steps in problem solving?

A:

1. Identify 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

16. Q: What is reverse planning?

A: Reverse planning is a specific technique used to ensure that a concept leads to the intended end state.

17. Q: What is tact?

A: A keen sense of what to do or say in order to maintain good relations with others and to avoid offense.

Chain of Command

1. Q: What is a sergeant's business?

A: To train and lead soldiers.

2. Q: Explain the Chain of Command.

A: The succession of commanders to subordinates through which command is exercised.

3. Q: Define Duty.

A: Duty is a legal or moral obligation to do what should be done without being told to do it.

4. Q: What is the role of the CSM?

A: Senior enlisted advisor to the battalion commander.

5. Q: When was the position of Sergeant Major of the Army established?

A: 4 July 1966.

NCO Duties, Responsibility, and Authority

1. Q: What is responsibility?

A: Responsibility is being accountable for what you do or fail to do.

2. Q: What are the two most important responsibilities of a leader?

A: Mission accomplishment and the welfare of the soldiers.

3. Q: What is an NCO's principle duty and responsibility?

A: Training.

4. Name some responsibilities of a NCO.

- Maintaining discipline
- Maintaining government property
- Training soldiers
- Ensure the welfare of the soldiers
- Executing the mission

5. Q: What is authority?

A: Authority is the legitimate power of a leader to direct those subordinates to him or to take action within the scope of his position.

6. Q: What is power?

A: Power is the ability, either physical, mental or moral to have a positive control over the actions of others.

7. Q: What are the four fundamental steps in supervising subordinates in the accomplishment of a task?

1. Assign the task
2. Set standards
3. Check progress
4. Determine if standards have been met (follow up)

8. Q: What is supervision?

A: Keeping a grasp of the situation and ensuring that plans and policies are being followed; the art of checking without undue harassment.

9. Q: What are the three different types of duties?

1. Specified
2. Directed
3. Implied

10. Q: What is a specified duty?

A: Specified duties are those related to jobs and positions.

11. Q: What is a directed duty?

A: Directed duties are not specified as part of a job position or Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or other directive.

12. Q: What is an implied duty?

A: Implied duties often support specified duties, but in some cases they may not be related to the Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) job position.

NCO History

1. Q: How many Sergeants Major of the Army have there been?

A: 13.

2. Q: Name the current Sergeant Major of the Army

A: Sergeant Major of the Army Kenneth O. Preston.

3. Q: The history of the Noncommissioned Officer began in what year with the birth of the continental Army?

A: 1775.

4. Q: Three NCOs received special recognition for acts of heroism during the American Revolution. Each received the badge of military merit, a purple heart with a floral border and the word "Merit" inscribed across the center. In practice this award was the precursor to the Medal of Honor introduced during the civil war. What were their names?

A.

- Sergeant Elijah Churchill
- Sergeant William Brown
- Sergeant Daniel Bissell

5. Q: During what year did the War Department make the first reference to noncommissioned officer chevrons?

A: 1821.

6. Q: In 1958 the Army added two grades to the NCO ranks, these pay grades would "provide for a better delineation of responsibilities in the enlisted structure". What were the two new pay grades?

A: E8 and E9.

U.S. Constitution

1. Q: How many amendments are there in the US constitution?

A: 27.

2. Q: What are the first ten amendments called?

A: The Bill of Rights.

3. Q: When was the Bill of Rights ratified?

A: 15 December, 1791.

4. Q: What day is Flag Day?

A: 14 June 1775

Army History

1. Q: What year, month, and day was the US Army created?

A: 14 June 1775

2. Q: What is the bloodiest war in American history?

A: The American Civil War with the deaths of over 600,000 Americans on both sides.

3. Q: Who was the only female to receive the Medal of Honor?

A: Dr. Mary E. Walker.

4. Q: What event sparked the start of World War I?

A: A Bosnian separatist assassinated the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife during a visit to Sarajevo.

5. Q: On what date did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor?

A: 7 December 1941.

6. Q: What year marked the start of the Korean War?

A: 1950.

7. Q: What is the longest war in US history?

A: The Vietnam War.

8. Q: What war was fought in the 1960s and 1970s?

A: The Vietnam War

9. Q: When was Saddam Hussein captured?

A: 13 December 2003.

10. Q: Who were the primary antagonists in World War I?

A: Germany and Austria-Hungary

11. Q: Who were the primary antagonists in World War II?

A: Germany, Italy, and Japan

Customs and Courtesies

1. Q: When do you salute inside a building?

A:

- When reporting to your commander
- When reporting to a pay officer
- When reporting to a military board
- At an indoor ceremony
- At sentry duty indoors

2. Q: Can you salute as a prisoner?

A: No, you have lost the right to salute.

3. Q: Enlisted members generally do not exchange salutes, what are some examples of when they would exchange salutes?

A:

- When rendering reports in formation
- When reporting to an enlisted president of a board

4. Q: On what command do you salute in formation?

A: Individuals in formation do not salute except at the command Present, Arms.

5. Q: Is the recipient of the Medal of Honor (Enlisted or Commissioned) entitled to a salute?

A: Yes.

6. Q: Where do you walk when walking with someone that is senior in rank/position to you?

A: On the senior persons left.

7. Q: Who salutes in a group of soldiers when an officer approaches and you are not in formation?

A: The first person to see the officer should call the group to attention and everyone should salute.

8. What do you do if you are in a group of soldiers and a senior NCO approaches and you are not in formation?

A: The first person to see the senior NCO will call "at ease." Everyone will remain at the position of at ease until told to carry on

9. Q: What is the official song of the US Army?

A: "The Army Goes Rolling Along"

10. Q: When was "The Army Goes Rolling Along" dedicated by the Secretary of the Army?

A: Veterans Day, 11 November 1956.

11. Q: The Army song is always played at the conclusion of what events?

A:

- Reviews
- Parades
- Honor Guard Ceremonies

12. Q: What is the only time that you do not remove your headgear when reporting to an officer?
A: When under arms.

13. Q: When are you considered to be under arms?
A: When you are carrying a weapon in your hand, by sling or by holster.

Drill and Ceremony

1. Q: What FM covers drill and ceremony?
A: FM 3-21.5

2. Q: What are the two prescribed formations for platoons?
A:

1. Line
2. Column

3. Q: What is an element?
A: An individual squad, section, platoon, company or larger unit forming part of the next higher unit

4. Q: What is a file?
A: A column, which has a front of only one element.

5. Q: What is a rank?
A: A line, which is only one element in depth

6. Q: What is a formation?
A: The arrangement of an element of a unit in a prescribed manner.

7. Q: If you were marching a squad and gave the command "squad halt," what foot would you give the command squad halt on?
A: As either foot strikes the ground (the preparatory command and command of execution will be called on the same foot as it strikes the ground)

8. Q: What is cadence?
A: The uniform rhythm in which a movement is executed

9. Q: How many steps per minute is "quick time"?
A: 120 steps per minute.

10. Q: How many steps per minute is "double time"?
A: 180 steps per minute.

11. Q: On what foot would you give the command "Mark time, March"?
A: On either foot (the preparatory command and command of execution will be called on the same foot as it strikes the ground)

12. Q: What is cover?
A: Aligning yourself directly behind the man to your immediate front, while maintaining correct distance.

13. Q: How do you measure a "step"?
A: Heel to heel.

14. Q: What command is given to revoke a preparatory command?
A: As you were.

15. Q: What is a Guidon?
A: A Guidon is a swallow-tailed flag carried by companies, batteries, troops, and certain detachments.

16. Q. What are the 4 rest positions that can be given at the halt?

A.

1. Parade Rest
2. Stand at ease
3. At ease
4. Rest

17. Q. From what position are all stationary movements given?

A. Position of attention.

18. Q. What are the three methods used to teach Drill?

A.

1. Step by step
2. By the numbers
3. Talk-through method

19. Q. How many steps should separate platoons when a company is formed?

A. 5 steps.

Flags

1. Q: On post, where is building number one located?

A: At the base of the flag pole (Post Headquarters)

2. Q: How is the flag flown on Memorial Day?

A: At half-mast till noon, then from noon until retreat sounds, it is at full staff.

3. Q: When the flag is flown at night, what must be done?

A: It must be illuminated.

4. Q: When a president or past president dies, how long is the flag flown at half mast?

A: 30 Days.

5. Q: How is the flag draped over the casket?

A: So the stars are over the left shoulder of the deceased.

6. Q: How many stripes does the American flag have?

A: 13 stripes (7 red and 6 white).

7. Q: What is the difference between the national colors and the national flag?

A: The national colors are trimmed on 3 sides with golden yellow fringe.

8. Q: What do the colors on the flag represent?

A:

- Red - Hardiness and Courage
- White - Purity and Innocence
- Blue - Vigilance, Perseverance, and Justice

9. Q: 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.

10. Q: Who is traditionally responsible for the safeguarding, care and display of the unit's colors?

A: The Command Sergeant Major.

11. Q: 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, and then lowered to half-staff.

12. Q: 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, then it is lowered.

13. Q: When folded, what is the shape of the American flag?

A: The shape like that of a cocked hat.

14. Q: What does the Hoist and Fly of a flag mean?

A: The Hoist is the width of a flag (vertical edge measured from top to bottom); the Fly is the length of the flag (horizontal edge, measured from left to right).

15. Q: Are the colors ever dipped as a salute or compliment?

A: Never on land, only at sea when 2 friendly ships of war meet.

16. Q: What are the 3 basic US flags used by the Army?

A:

- Garrison
- Post
- Storm

17. Name the 3 types of flags normally flown and their sizes.

- Storm- 5 ft x 9 1/2 ft
- Post- 10 ft x 19 ft
- Garrison- 20 ft x 38 ft

18. Q: What date was the flag dedicated?

A: 14 June 1956.

19. Q: When a new state enters the Union, when is the star added to the flag?

A: The following 4th of July.

20. Q: With the addition of the three most recent campaign streamers, what is the total number of campaign streamers displayed on the Army Flag?

A: 178.

21. Q: What happened on 4 July 1960 with the stars and stripes?

A: The stars and stripes (flag) received its 50th star

Battle Focused Training

1. Q: What does effective training require?

A: Effective training requires the personal time, energy, and guidance of commanders.

2. Q: What is an After Action Review?

A: An After Action Review is a structured review process that allows training participants to discover for themselves what happened, why it happened, and how it can be done better.

Land Navigation/Map Reading

1. Q: What are the 5 basic colors of a map, and what do each of those colors represent?

A:

- Black – Identifies cultural (man-made) features such as buildings and roads, surveyed spot elevations, and all labels
- Blue – Identifies hydrography or water features such as lakes, swamps, rivers and drainage
- Green – Identifies vegetation with military significance, such as woods, orchards, or vineyards
- Brown – Identifies all relief features and elevation, such as contours on older edition maps, and cultivated land on red-light readable maps
- Red – Identifies cultural features, such as populated areas, main roads, and boundaries on older maps

2. Q: Where is the Legend of the map found?

A: Lower left margin.

3. Q: How many Norths are there on a military map?

A: Three; True, grid and magnetic.

4. Q: What must be done to a map before it can be used?

A: It must be oriented.

5. Name the five major terrain features found on a map.

1. Hilltop
2. Ridgeline
3. Valley
4. Saddle
5. Depression

6. Name the three minor terrain features found on a military map.

1. Draw
2. Spur
3. Cliff

7. Name the two supplementary terrain features found on a map.

1. Cut
2. Fill

8. Q: What is an Azimuth?

A: A horizontal angle, measured in a clockwise manner from a north base line, expressing direction.

9. Q: What is Back Azimuth?

A: The opposite direction of an azimuth

10. Q: What is the distance between grid lines on a combat map?

A: 1 kilometer or 1000 meters.

11. Q: What is the general rule for reading military grid coordinates?

A: Right and up.

12. Q: What does the term intersection mean?

A: Finding the location of an unknown point by sighting two or more known points.

13. Q: 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.

14. Q: How close will an eight-digit grid coordinate get you to your point?

A: 10 meters.

15. Q: How close will a six-digit grid coordinate get you to your point?

A: 100 meters.

16. Q: What would you use on a map to measure actual ground distance?

A: The bar scale.

First Aid

1. Q: What is first aid?

A: The first care given to casualties before treatment by medical personnel can be made available.

2. Q: Name three categories of heat injury.

A:

- Heat cramps
- Heat exhaustion
- Heat stroke

3. Q: What are the two basic types of fractures?

A:

1. Open (Compound)
2. Closed (Simple)

4. Q: What are some signs of an open fracture?

A:

- Bleeding
- Bones sticking through skin
- Irregular pulse

5. Q: What are some signs of a closed fracture?

A:

- Swelling
- Discoloration
- Deformity
- Unusual body positions
- Irregular pulse

6. Q: With an open fracture what should you do first?

A: Stop the bleeding.

7. Q: What is the basic proven principle in splinting fractures?

A: "Splint them where they lie."

8. Q: What are the three types of bleeding?

A:

1. Arterial – blood is bright red and will spurt with each heartbeat
2. Venous – blood is dark red and flows in a steady stream
3. Capillary – Blood oozes from the wound

9. Q: What is a heat injury?

A: A loss of water and salt; loss of sweat while personnel work in the heat; a general dehydration of the body.

10. Q: What is CPR?

A: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation; it is used to restore a heart beat.

11. Q: What is the most common injury caused by exposure to the cold?

A: Frostbite

12. Q: What are the three most common poisonous plants?

A:

1. Poison Ivy
2. Poison Oak
3. Poison Sumac

Military Courtesy

1. Q: How should cadet NCO's be addressed?

A: Sergeant Majors should be addressed as "Sergeant Major," First Sergeants should be addressed as "First Sergeant," other Sergeants, regardless of their rank, should be addressed as "Sergeant," Corporals should be addressed as "Corporal," and Cadets should be addressed as "Cadet"

2. Q: If a Platoon sergeant has not achieved the rank of Sergeant, how should he/her be addressed?

A: He/she should be addressed by his/her rank

3. Q: When talking to an officer, how should you address him/her to show the proper military courtesy?

A: Sir or Ma'am

Phonetic Alphabet

A- Alpha
B- Bravo
C- Charlie
D- Delta
E- Echo
F- Foxtrot
G- Golf
H- Hotel
I- Indigo

J- Juliet
K- Kilo
L- Lima
M- Mike
N- November
O- Oscar
P- Papa
Q- Quebec
R- Romeo

S- Sierra
T- Tango
U- Uniform
V- Victor
W- Whiskey
X- X-ray
Y- Yankee
Z- Zulu

