**Combat Doctrine Exam – Command and Staff College – 'Alon' Course**

**January 2019**

1. **A gathering area is an area that:**
2. Is positioned before the arrival to the concentration areas, and allows extensive preparations for upcoming expected operations.
3. Is positioned before the arrival to the concentration areas and is primarily designated for maintaining military armored vehicles, supplying the forces etc.
4. Is positioned after the concentration areas and will be the last point in which the forces gather and prepare for the attack.
5. Is positioned after the concentration areas, and it will be the point which the forces leave from to battle according to the time set for the beginning of the attack.

1. **What is the main purpose of security forces in the form of an offensive attack?**
2. To secure the operation of the attacking forces.
3. To secure the logistic headquarters and ranks.
4. To secure the main transportation axis'.
5. To secure the reserve forces and headquarters.

1. **What forces are included in a offensive attack (check the most correct answer)**:
2. Storming troops, (fire) support, and security personnel.
3. Storming troops, security personnel, reserves, combat and administrative support.
4. attackers reserve, combat assistance, and administrative assistance
5. Attacking and assisting (with fire).

1. **Check the most correct answers (2):**
   1. The staging area will include (inter alia) the use of artillery according to a fire plan (unless carried out previously) and the identification of targets.
   2. The staging area will include complementary preparations for the battle procedure, such as a second set of orders, a war game, and more preparations for the battle.
   3. The number of staging areas will be identical to the number of targets defined for the attack and within which the force will prepare.
   4. The location of the staging area will be chosen in a place from which all targets are as visible as possible, in order to allow all forces to identify the attack targets from it.
2. **The starting line is:**
3. The line that marks the departing point for forces from the staging area 'towards the targets' during the fighting phase, where it would be advisable to gain updates regarding the current situation reports of the different targets.
4. The line that marks the departing point for attack for infantry and armored forces 'towards the targets' within the urban area and is used as a coordination line with the fire support elements.
5. The line that marks the transition from the 'towards the targets' fighting phase to the fighting phase 'over the targets', where it would be advisable to gain updates regarding the current situation reports of the targets that were planned to be attacked, before the forces attack them.
6. The line that marks the departure of forces to attack on the primary targets, in contrast to the beginning line which marks the departure of forces to attack on the secondary targets.
7. **What are the main forms of maneuvering during operations by the ground forces?**
8. Frontal maneuver, infiltration maneuver, flanking maneuver, encirclement maneuver and grasping maneuver.
9. Encirclement maneuver, grasping maneuver, frontal maneuver and flanking maneuver.
10. Infiltration maneuver, parallel maneuver towards several targets, naval flanking maneuver and maneuvering through the sky.
11. Parallel maneuver towards several targets, flanking maneuver, frontal maneuver, encirclement maneuver and grasping maneuver.
12. **What form of maneuver is described in the next section:**

**The Blue Force is preferable in the balance of power to the Red Force and its objective is to destroy forces from the Red Force. The Blue Force commander failed to locate the 'gravity center' of the Red Force and therefore decided to use his forces in a way that would allow each commander of a sub-force to have independence in choosing the form of maneuver he was carrying out, provided that he achieved the operational achievement required of him. Thus, the Blue Forces' sub-forces carried out a series of attacks against the Red Force targets**.

1. Grasping maneuver.
2. Encirclement maneuver.
3. Parallel maneuver to several targets.
4. Infiltration maneuver.
5. **Choose the answer that best describes the details of the principle of attack- selecting destinations and routes:**
6. Plan to attack all enemy targets in your perimeter; Plan out the deceptive goals that will assist you in accomplishing your mission; Follow the forms of maneuver that will manifest the stratagem in your plan and in any case avoid a frontal attack.
7. Plan to attack only the targets that will help you accomplish the mission in light of the goal; Plan out the deceptive goals that will assist you in accomplishing your mission; Follow the forms of maneuver that will manifest the stratagem in your plan and in any case avoid a frontal attack
8. Plan to attack the targets that the commanding rank had marked in its battle procedure; Plan out the deceptive goals that will assist you in accomplishing your mission; deploy your forces in the main maneuvering forms and its advised that you implement at least two of them in order to express the stratagem in your plan and in any case, avoid a frontal attack.
9. The targets you selected must be attacked simultaneously, thus reducing the enemy's ability to foil your attack.
10. **Check the correct sentence**:
11. Advancing towards contacts is carried out at night, and advancement during contact is carried out during the day due to the great exposure of our forces to anti-tank and high-projectile missiles threats.
12. There is no such thing as advancement during contact.
13. Advancement towards contact is carried out when there is no contact with the enemy and the enemy needs to be located, while advancement during contact is carried out when there is contact with enemy forces, but it does not require the advancing force to switch to attack.
14. Answers 'a' and 'c' are correct.
15. **When the advancing force encounters the enemy, it must act in the following manner: (check the correct answer**)
16. In any case, the advancing force must switch to an offensive attack and defeat the enemy.
17. The response of the advancing force depends on a number of factors, such as: the mission, its purpose, the terrain, and the enemy.
18. The flanking guard will confine the enemy and the frontal guard will carry out an attack.
19. In any case on the frontal force must involve the main body in the fighting.
20. **The basic pattern of a force during a battle of advancement will include the following bodies: (mark the most accurate answer)**
21. Tour screen, main guard, main body, administrative levels, flanking guard and rear guard.
22. Frontal guard, pioneer, main guard, flank guard units, administration echelons, main body and advance guard point.
23. A main body that includes an advance guard point, a main body and administration echelons; frontal guard; tour screen; flank guard units, rear guard.
24. Advance Guard point, frontal guard, rear guard and administration echelons.
25. **You have been given a mission to advance towards the brigade's main objectives and you are engaging a battle of advancement. In which of the cases below, would you decide to involve the main body in the fighting while advancing: check 2 corrects answers only.**
26. The frontal guard encountered the enemy.
27. There is intelligence information according to which there is an enemy prepared for defense and equal to the size of the frontal guard on the transportation axis.
28. When there is a concern that non-intervention may delay the movement and the continuous fighting
29. When the security elements fail their objective and the main body is threatened.
30. **In a battle of advancement the frontal guard is subordinated to:**
31. Always the commander of the leading sub-unit in the main body.
32. The commander of the advancing force or the commander of the leading sub-unit in the main body.
33. Always the commander of the advancing force.
34. Depends on the circumstances, but usually one commander will be assigned to all forces assigned to the security of the main body.
35. **What is the required distance between the frontal guard and the main body?**
36. The distance between the frontal guard and the main body will be between 2Km and 5Km regardless of the terrain conditions.
37. No matter what the distance between the frontal guard and the main body is, the most important thing in the advancement battle is the distance between the main body and the rear guard.
38. The required distance should ensure that the main body's freedom of action is maintained even when the frontal guard is attacked; hence the distance between the bodies is determined according to the mission, the terrain and the enemy.
39. None of the above.
40. **What is the role of the forces in the confinement array? (Check 2 corrects answers)**
41. To locate the enemy and its power (the enemy's main effort) and warn about it**.**
42. To hold outposts, compounds and arrays, and to prevent the enemy from conquering, especially the vital territories.
43. To delay and disrupt the advance of enemy forces.
44. To gain time in order to continue organizing the defensive force.
45. To channel the enemy into the eradication areas within the confinement array or those outside the array.
46. **Check the 2 sentences that best describe the difference between a protected compound and a protected area.**
47. A protected compound is a defensive array that includes several outposts, while a protected area is a defensive array composed of several protected compounds and outposts.
48. A protected area is a defensive array composed of several outposts, while a protected compound is a defensive array composed of several protected compounds and outposts.
49. In a protected compound, the infiltration of the enemy harms the preparation method of the defender, while an enemy infiltration in a protected area does not harm the defender's endurance over the area.
50. In a protected area, the infiltration of the enemy harms the preparation method of the defender, while an enemy infiltration in a protected compound does not harm the defender's endurance over the area.
51. **One of the common premises of the defensive battle form is that defense is the strongest battle form.**

In order to realize the advantage, the defender must (check **the** **wrong** answer)

1. Avoid a counterattack, so as not to restore the defense advantage to the attacker.
2. To locate the effort that endangers his preparedness.
3. Postpone, erode, and slow enemy movement.
4. Perform a counterattack through the protective force, or through another force.
5. **Check the 3 most correct answers regarding the principle of defense-selection of territories.**
6. The defender is required to choose the areas which he will defend and the areas which he will not defend or defend in a lesser manner due to the lack of means, resources and forces.
7. The commander must provide a response to the dangerous possible course of action of his plan, even if the preparation it entails harms his preparation for the probable possible course of action.
8. The defender is required to plan the eradication areas in which he will strive to destroy enemy forces and stop their movement.
9. From the definition of a "vital area" we can derive that in the event of being conquered by the enemy, the defender may fail his mission.
10. **The principle of defense - the preservation of initiative and freedom of action will be achieved by (check the 3 corrects answers):**
11. Establishing combat contact with the enemy as soon as possible through the security forces array and to preventing information from the enemy regarding the deployment of defensive forces**.**
12. A parallel counterattack that will take away the initiative from the enemy, disrupt its attack and in certain cases even thwart its attack**.**
13. The deployment of all forces in the protected compounds and the creation of as many areas of eradication as close to the enemy as possible.
14. Keeping open axes to move reserves and forces quickly within the protective zone.
15. During the Yom Kippur War (October 13-19, 1973), brigade 205 (reserves) defended Mound (Tel) Antar in the "Syrian enclave." At the peak of the Iraqi attack and when the force defending the mound sought to withdraw due to enemy pressure, the brigade commander activated the regimental reserve - the "Golan Force." The reserve force which included of six tanks, maneuvered into the northern wing of the attacking force, opened fire at an effective range and stopped the attack. The Iraqis did not attack the mound any more. **What action did the Brigade 205 commander take in this battle?**
16. The commander of brigade 205 issued another counter attack because the defending force at the mound had nearly been forced to abandon its post.
17. The commander of brigade 205 issued a parallel counterattack because it took place while the enemy was attacking the mound.
18. The commander of brigade 205 launched a preceding counterattack because the attacking force had not yet succeeded in capturing the mound.
19. The commander of brigade 205 launched a force to fire at and disturb the enemy, thereby providing cover for the defensive force in the mound.