

## Section 113 & 114 Terms List

1. Compass: used to convert map distance to ground distance.
2. Legend: illustrates and identifies the topographic symbols used to depict some of the more prominent features on the map, such as railroad tracks, buildings, and swamps.
3. Grid Lines: are a series of straight lines intersected at right angles and forming a series of squares. It furnishes the map reader with a system of squares similar to the block system of most city streets
4. Cover: This protects the floating dial and the glass encasement. It contains the sighting wire and two luminous sighting dots for night navigation.
5. Hill: An area of high ground
6. **Rank:** A line of Marines or vehicles placed side by side.
7. Line: A formation in which the elements are abreast, except that a section or platoon is in line when its squads are in line and one behind the other.
8. Formation: An arrangement of elements on line, in column, or in any other prescribed manner.
9. Ridge: series of hills that are connected to each other near the top.
10. Saddle: This is a dip or low point between two areas of higher ground.
11. Finger/Spur: a short, continuous sloping line of higher ground, normally jutting out from the side of a ridge or hill.
12. Draw: a short, continuous sloping line of low ground, normally cut into the side of a ridge or hill.
13. Depression: a low point in the ground or a sinkhole. It is an area of low ground surrounded by higher ground in all directions, or simply a hole in the ground.
14. Glass Encasement : houses the floating dial and contains a fixed black index line
15. Bezel Ring: This device that clicks when turned. It contains 120 clicks when rotated fully. Each click equals 3 degrees. A short luminous line is used in conjunction with the north-seeking arrow during night navigation
16. Element: individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or other unit which is part of a larger unit.
17. Normal Interval: Distance between individuals is one arm's length.
18. Interval: The lateral space between elements on the same line.
19. Flank: The right or left extremity of a unit either on line or in column. The element on the extreme right or left of the line. A direction at a right angle to the direction an element of a formation is facing.
20. File: single column of Marines or vehicles one behind the other.
21. Rear Sight: This is used to lock the floating dial.
22. Lens: used to read the floating dial
23. Rear Sight Slot: This is used in conjunction with the front sighting wire when aiming at objects.
24. Cadence: a uniform and rhythmic flow in words.
25. Inflection: rise and fall in pitch and tone in the voice.
26. Center: middle element of a formation within an odd number of elements
27. Guide: individual (base) upon whom a formation, or other elements, thereof, regulates its march. Means to regulate the interval, direction, alignment and cadence on a base file (right, left, or center).
28. Alignment: dressing of several elements on a straight line.

29. Close Interval: The horizontal distance between shoulder and elbow when the left hand is placed on the left hip
30. Column: A formation in which elements are placed one behind the other, except that a section or platoon is in column when its squads are in column and abreast of each other.
31. Preparatory Command: the command which indicates the movement to be executed.
32. Mess Night: Event where non-military guests are not invited unless they are being recognized at the dinner.
33. Elevation Guide: a miniature characterization of the terrain shown.