

S P A N I S H

BASIC COURSE

SUPPLEMENT

MODULE 10

RADIO PROCEDURES

VOLUME II

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PREFACE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This is an introductory course, the objectives of which are to acquaint you with basic radio communications procedures and terminology and refine your skills in gisting, transcribing, and translating. The material is presented as a series of hypothetical military situations in which various radio stations communicate with each other. The skills which you have learned in previous Listening Comprehension Exercises will be put into application here.

COURSE DESIGN AND ORGANIZATION

This supplementary course fits into the "specialized needs" portion of the 28-week Spanish Basic Course. It has been developed specifically for those students who belong to NCTS related services. The course was designed to be used either in conjunction with the Level 3 materials or after, in the Enrichment/Specialized Needs portion of the course.

There are 6 lessons in this volume. The components of each lesson are:

1. Text
2. Standard Abbreviations
3. Vocabulary
4. Samples
5. Exercises

1. Text.

The texts of each lesson are introductions to a particular phase in radio communications. They follow the real-life sequence of events which occur in military radio communications. When you finish this course, you will be familiar with all the major procedures used by military radio operators.

2. Standard Abbreviations.

These are abbreviations of English words which should be overlearned to the point that they become automatic. While you may develop abbreviations for other words you hear, these standardized items will help you develop skill in rapid gisting.

3. Vocabulary.

The vocabulary listings found in each lesson are words which are peculiar to radio communications. They may have different meanings in usages other than radio. Here, however, the definitions given are solely in radio communications context.

4. Samples.

For each lesson there is a taped sample of vocabulary usage which conforms to the subject of the text. The format is that of a simulated radio broadcast. In your book you will find three samples which correspond to the sample on the tape. First you will find the Sample Gist. This shows you how to use the Standard Abbreviations for each lesson.

Second you will find a Sample Transcription. This is an exact transcription of what you heard on the tape. This shows

you how the vocabulary of each lesson is used in context.

Third you will find the Sample Translation. This clarifies the meaning of the taped sample and will acquaint you with radio communications procedure and terminology.

5. Exercises.

There are two types of taped exercises in each lesson, enabling exercises and self-evaluation exercises.

The enabling exercises will give you practice in gisting, transcribing, and translating vocabulary in isolation and in context. They are designed to prepare you to meet the objectives for each lesson.

The self-evaluation exercises are divided into three parts and are in the form of simulated radio broadcasts very similar to the taped sample.

The first task is to gist what you hear using the communication logs found in the back portion of the text. For this you should use the standard abbreviations as much as possible. You may also abbreviate other words as desired but make sure that your abbreviations are clear and can be understood easily. For the gisting portion of the exercise, your final objective should be an accurate gist after playing the tape only once with no stops. If you have trouble keeping up with the tape, continue to practice with the exercise and also go back and work with the sample until you can gist with both speed and accuracy. This is a very important skill for your military job.

The second task in this exercise is the transcription of taped broadcasts. For this you may play the tape as many times as you need. It is suggested that you have a dictionary available for this part of the exercise to ensure a correct transcription with accuracy in spelling and use of accent marks. One hundred percent accuracy is the objective for this part of the exercise.

The third and final task in the exercise is translation of what you have transcribed. This is why a perfect transcription is necessary. For if you make an error in your transcription, you will also err in your translation.

This is a self-study course and you will find the answers to each exercise in the key at the end of the text. Follow the instructions for each exercise carefully and use the key only as it is intended. Glancing at the answers while doing the exercise will not help you acquire the skills you will need for your job.

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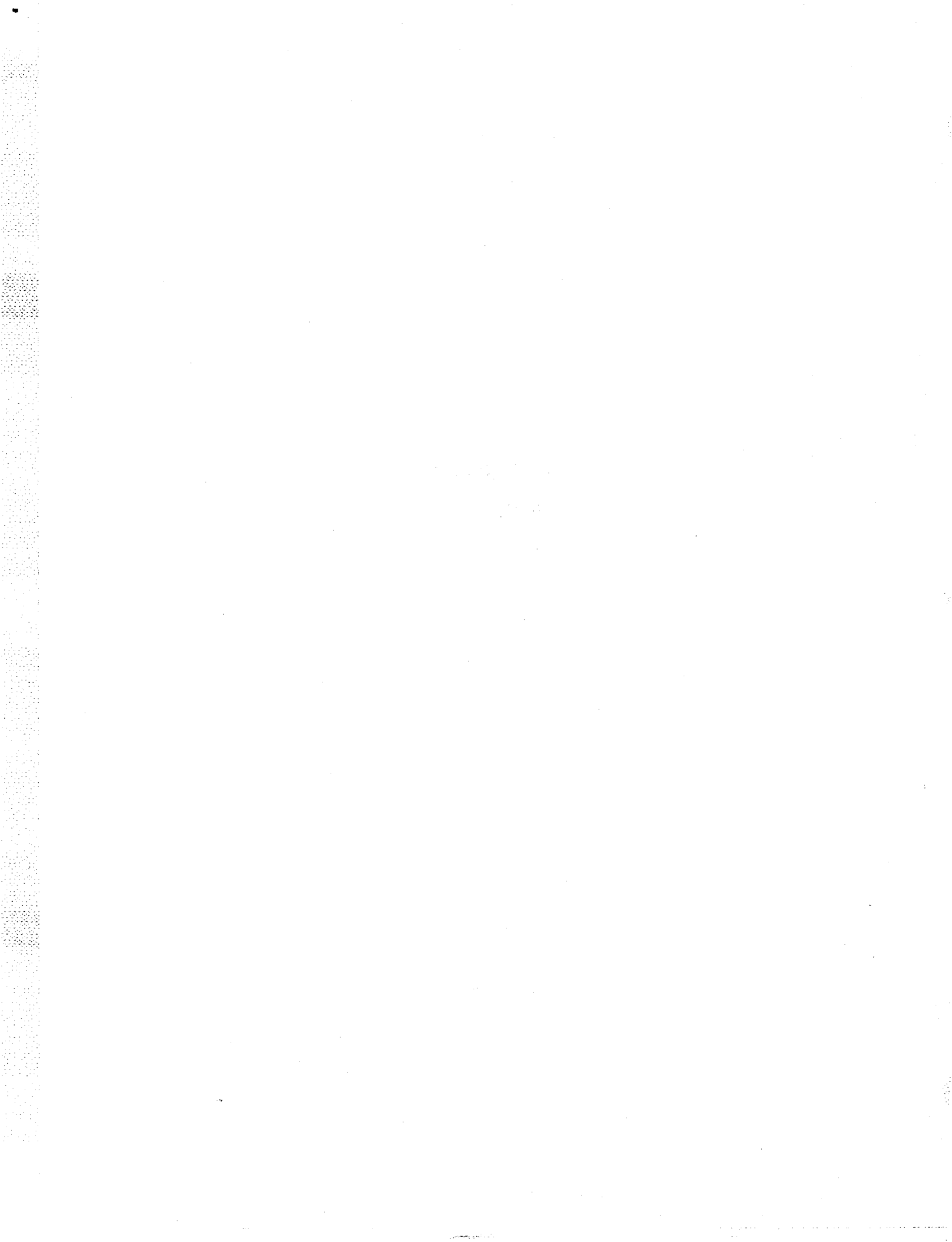
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BASIC COURSE
SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES
LESSON 7
ELECTRIC POWER

MODULE 10



INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRIC POWER

Radio equipment requires electric power. This power can be supplied by power lines, batteries, or generators. The source used depends largely on the location of the radio station.

Power Lines. Electric power lines are the first choice, when available. Usually, power lines are available only in well-developed areas, i.e., close to cities or towns. In rural areas or wilderness areas, radio stations are forced to rely on some portable source of electric power.

Generators. Generators are used to produce electricity when power lines aren't available, or as a backup in case power lines are knocked out. Most generators are driven by a diesel engine or a gas engine. Generators can be adjusted to produce the proper amount of current at the correct voltage.

Batteries. Batteries can be used instead of power lines or generators, especially in mobile operations. But they do have certain disadvantages. Most applications call for a set of two or more, and batteries can be heavy. Furthermore, since a charge doesn't last long under constant use, frequent recharging is necessary. This usually means taking them someplace where there's a charger, which requires a power line source. And while they are being recharged, it is necessary to use a backup set.

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations will be useful in gisting. These are standard abbreviations and are the ones to be used during exercises and tests.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. chk out | 1. check out |
| 2. gen | 2. generator |
| 3. tech | 3. technician |

VOCABULARY

1. acumulador	1. battery
2. batería	2. battery
3. calibrador	3. gauges
4. cargar	4. to charge
5. chuco	5. switch
6. circuito	6. circuit
7. contador	7. meter
8. corriente	8. current
9. descompuesto	9. broken
10. generador	10. generator
11. línea de transmisión	11. power line
12. quemado	12. burned out
13. reparar	13. to repair, to fix
14. técnico	14. technician

SAMPLE
GIST
COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

	TO	FM	TEXT
1.	--	--	Can u send us a tech tmw?
2.	--	--	See if ur gauges are working.
3.	--	--	Req comms dept send a tech to check the circuit.
4.	--	--	Pls send new btys to thista.
5.	--	--	Ur new gen arrived already.
6.	--	--	We will send the new meters to u next week.
7.	--	--	The power lines will be repaired by Fri.

SAMPLE

TRANSCRIPTION

1. ¿Nos puede mandar un técnico mañana?
2. Mire a ver si sus calibradores funcionan.
3. Pido que el departamento de comunicación mande un técnico para revisar el circuito.
4. Por favor, mande baterías nuevas a esta estación.
5. Su nuevo generador ya llegó.
6. Les mandaremos los contadores nuevos a ustedes la próxima semana.
7. Las líneas de transmisión estarán reparadas para el viernes.

SAMPLE

TRANSLATION

1. Can you send us a technician tomorrow?
2. See if your gauges are working.
3. Request the communications department send a technician to check the circuit.
4. Please send new batteries to this station.
5. Your new generator arrived already.
6. We will send the new meters to you next week.
7. The power lines will be repaired by Friday.

EXERCISE 1

Instructions: You will hear 9 sentences in Spanish. As you listen to each sentence, write the gist on line A, transcribe the sentence on line B and translate it on line C. You may play each sentence as many times as needed.

- 1. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
- 2. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
- 3. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
- 4. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
- 5. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
- 6. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
- 7. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
- 8. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
- 9. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

EXERCISE 2

Instructions: You will hear a recorded passage of simulated radio procedures.

Part A - Gist

Using one of the Communications Logs provided by your instructor, gist what you hear on the tape. You are to record callsigns and write in abbreviated English the context of what you hear. For the gisting part of this exercise, play the tape only once.

Part B - Transcription

When you have finished gisting, rewind the tape and transcribe verbatim the Spanish passages, using your gist as a guideline. For this, you may play the tape as many times as you wish.

Part C - Translation

After transcribing the tape, your next step is translating. Translate your transcription into English.

BASIC COURSE

SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES

LESSON 8

TRANSMITTING MESSAGES

MODULE 10



INTRODUCTION TO TRANSMITTING MESSAGES

The primary function of radio stations is to pass information. All the preliminaries of calling, checking readability, tuning, and changing frequencies or equipment are to ensure optimum conditions for passing information.

Radio Traffic. Important information is often passed in the form of radio messages. The exchange of such messages is known as traffic (in Spanish, tráfico). Once the preliminaries are over and satisfactory contact has been established, radio stations determine whether there is any traffic to be transmitted. The first mention of traffic may take the form of a query: "What traffic do you have?," or "Do you have any messages?" Or else a station may simply say, "I have a message ..."

Preparing to Copy. If there are messages to be passed, the station having the messages will usually notify the other station or stations to "prepare to copy." If the receiving station isn't quite ready to copy, he may ask the sender to wait while he gets ready. If the transmitting station isn't quite ready to transmit, he may ask the receiving station(s) to "stand by."

Types of Messages. In most cases, messages are drafted on message forms prior to transmittal, either in the form of words

or digital groups, and are simply read verbatim by the radio operator. Sometimes, however, messages may simply consist of spontaneous instructions or information.

Routing traffic. Sometimes due to poor weather, faulty equipment or emergency situations, two radio stations may be able to make contact but not well enough to pass traffic. For this reason it sometimes becomes necessary to route traffic through a third station who can make good contact with both radio stations.

Punctuation. When a message is sent in words, the radio operator reads it verbatim. When he does this, he must also indicate proper punctuation. He does this by saying the words: period, comma, in parenthesis, in quotes etc.

When an operator finishes a sentence he not only indicates proper punctuation but also whether anything else follows. If so he will give this by saying "seguido" after the punctuation. If nothing follows he will say "Fin del mensaje" or simply "Final."

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations will be useful in gisting. These are standard abbreviations and are the ones to be used during exercises and tests.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. g/a | 1. go ahead |
| 2. msg | 2. message |
| 3. prep | 3. to prepare |
| 4. s/b | 4. stand by |
| 5. tfc | 5. traffic |

VOCABULARY

1. adelante	1. go ahead
2. manténgase a la escucha	2. stand by
3. mensaje	3. message
4. pasar por	4. to route thru
5. preparar	5. to prepare
6. tráfico	6. traffic
7. un momento, momentito	7. wait (a moment)

COMMON PUNCTUATION

punto	period (.)
coma	comma (,)
dos puntos	colon (:)
punto y coma	semicolon (;)
signo de interrogación	question mark (¿ ?)
signo de exclamación	exclamation mark (¡ !)
abra comillas	open quotation marks (")
cierre comillas	close quotation marks (")
abra paréntesis	open parenthesis (()
cierre paréntesis	close parenthesis ())
guión	dash (-)
asterisco	asterisk (*)
diagonal	diagonal (/)

SAMPLE
GIST
COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

	TO	FM	TEXT
1.	- -	- -	I have a msg for u.
2.	- -	- -	Do u have any tfc for AZ?
3.	- -	- -	Pls, s/b on this freq.
4.	- -	- -	G/a with msg #451.
5.	- -	- -	Route ur tfc thru thista.
6.	- -	- -	Prep to copy 2 msgs.

SAMPLE

TRANSCRIPTION

1. Tengo un mensaje para Ud.
2. ¿Tiene algún tráfico para Azul?
3. Por favor, manténgase a la escucha en esta frecuencia.
4. Adelante con el mensaje número 451.
5. Pase su tráfico por esta estación.
6. Prepárese para copiar 2 mensajes.

SAMPLE

TRANSLATION

1. I have a message for you.
2. Do you have any traffic for Azul?
3. Please, stand by on this frequency.
4. Go ahead with message number 451.
5. Route your traffic through this station.
6. Prepare to copy 2 messages.

EXERCISE 1

This is a rapid-fire drill in punctuation. As you listen to the tape write the symbol for the punctuation you hear in the spaces provided. It is important that you learn to recognize the terminology for punctuation and to write them without hesitation.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ |

EXERCISE 2

Instructions: You will hear 8 sentences in Spanish.
As you listen to each sentence, write the gist on line A,
transcribe the sentence on line B and translate it on line C.
You may play each sentence as many times as you need.

1. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
2. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
3. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
4. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
5. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
6. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
7. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
8. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

EXERCISE 3

Instructions: You will hear a recorded passage of simulated radio procedures.

Part A - Gist

Using one of the Communications Logs provided by your instructor, gist what you hear on the tape. You are to record callsigns and write in abbreviated English the context of what you hear. For the gisting part of this exercise, play the tape only once.

Part B - Transcription

When you have finished gisting, rewind the tape and transcribe verbatim the Spanish passages, using your gist as a guideline. For this, you may play the tape as many times as you wish.

Part C - Translation

After transcribing the tape, your next step is translating. Translate your transcription into English.

BASIC COURSE
SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES
LESSON 9
COPYING MESSAGES

MODULE 10



INTRODUCTION TO COPYING MESSAGES

Messages drafted prior to transmittal follow a certain format in order to facilitate handling. This is especially true of digital messages. The two essential parts of a typical message format are the message heading and the message text.

Message Heading. There are two basic elements in a message heading: the message number and the group count.

Message Number. Each station maintains a record of outgoing messages, assigning successive numbers to each new message. For example, the first message sent would be #1 (or #01 or #001, etc.), the second #2, and so on. These message numbers revert to #1 on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis, depending on volume. The message number provides a reference for identifying each message. When a recipient has failed for some reason to receive a particular message, he simply calls the originator and says, for instance, "We didn't receive your message number eight." The originating station can then easily locate this message in their files and retransmit it.

Group Count. The group count tells the recipient of a message exactly how many groups there are supposed to be in the text of that message. In a digital message, a group is usually from one to five digits (sometimes longer). In a verbal message,

each word is counted as a group. If the recipient copies more or fewer groups than the group count, he immediately knows there is a mistake in his copy.

Other Message Heading Elements. When a high volume of messages is originated not only daily, but hourly, a message number is no longer adequate for identifying specific messages. There might, for instance, be a message #15 every day of the month. In such cases a date-time group is added to the heading. For example, the date-time group '191831' indicates that the message was transmitted at 1831 hours on the 19th of the month. Also, when there is a high volume of messages, a precedence indicator is often assigned to messages to ensure that high priority messages are sent out before lower priority messages.

Message Text. A special format is also used for the text of digital messages in which each group contains the same number of digits (for instance, 3, 4, or 5-digit groups). These messages are drafted and read 10 groups per line; they are also copied 10 groups per line, leaving a larger space between the 5th and 6th groups. This format makes it very easy to locate groups when verifying messages. To find the 22nd group, for instance, you would simply count 2 rows (10 groups per row) plus two groups:

```

XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX          XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX          XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX
XXXX XXXX

```

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

1. g/c	1. group count
2. gp	2. group
3. imm	3. immediately
4. msg #	4. message number

VOCABULARY

1. dirigido a	1. addressed to
2. firmado	2. signed
3. grupo	3. group
4. rutina de la fecha	4. routine (message dated) today
5. prioridad de la fecha	5. priority (message dated) today
6. punto y seguido	6. period (.) and something follows
7. punto final	7. period (.) and nothing follows
8. texto	8. text (of a message)

SAMPLE
GIST
COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

	TO	FM	TEXT
1.	--	--	The msg is addressed to ur commander.
2.	--	--	The msg is signed by Major Vega.
3.	--	--	Did u say final period or period and something follows?
4.	--	--	I will g/a with the msg text.
5.	--	--	Pls, rpt gp #15.
6.	--	--	Routine tdy, msg #73, with 38 gps.
7.	--	--	Priority tdy, msg #20 with 5 gps.
8.	--	--	Send the msg imm.

SAMPLE
TRANSCRIPTION

1. El mensaje está dirigido a su comandante.
2. El mensaje está firmado por el mayor Vega.
3. ¿Dijo usted punto final o punto y seguido?
4. Yo voy con el texto del mensaje.
5. Por favor, repita grupo número 15.
6. Rutina de la fecha, mensaje número 73, con 38 grupos.
7. Prioridad de la fecha, mensaje número 20, con 5 grupos.
8. Envíese el mensaje inmediatamente.

SAMPLE
TRANSLATION

1. The message is addressed to your commander.
2. The message is signed by Major Vega.
3. Did you say final period or period and something follows?
4. I will go ahead with the message text.
5. Please repeat group number 15.
6. Routine (dated) today, message number 73, with 38 groups.
7. Priority (dated) today, message number 20, with 5 groups.
8. Send the message immediately.

EXERCISE 1

Instructions: You will hear 8 sentences in Spanish. As you listen to each sentence, write the gist on line A, transcribe the sentence on line B and translate it on line C. You may play each sentence as many times as you need.

1. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
2. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
3. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
4. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
5. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
6. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
7. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
8. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

EXERCISE 2

Instructions: You will hear a recorded passage of simulated radio procedures.

Part A - Gist

Using one of the Communications Logs provided by your instructor, gist what you hear on the tape. You are to record callsigns and write in abbreviated English the context of what you hear. For the gisting part of this exercise, play the tape only once.

Part B - Transcription

When you have finished gisting, rewind the tape and transcribe verbatim the Spanish passages, using your gist as a guideline. For this, you may play the tape as many times as you wish.

Part C - Translation

After transcribing the tape, your next step is translating. Translate your transcription into English.

BASIC COURSE

SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES

LESSON 10

RECEIPTING

MODULE 10



INTRODUCTION TO RECEIPTING

Once a message has been transmitted and copied, it must be receipted for. A receipt guarantees the originator that his message has been copied without error. Therefore, before the recipient can give a receipt, he must be absolutely certain that his copy is 100% in agreement with the original message. To ensure accuracy, the copy is usually either proofread or spot-checked.

Proofreading. Right after a message has been transmitted, the originator may ask the recipient(s) to "proofread." In radio communications this means to read back the entire message aloud, so that the sender can check it against the original for accuracy.

Repeats. If the recipient is positive his copy is accurate, he may receipt immediately, eliminating the need to proofread. But when reception is poor (due to static, fading, interference, etc.) and it is difficult to copy every group accurately, the recipient will spot-check those groups he is unsure of by asking for repeats. Repeats may involve the whole message, specific groups within the message, or a specific segment of the message.

Counting Backwards. If a repeat is required, the group or groups in question are usually identified by their sequential

order in the message ("the 4th group," "from the 8th to the 23rd group," etc.). However, when the group or groups in question appear near the end of the message text, they are sometimes identified in reverse sequence--that is, by counting backwards from the end of the message ("the 2nd group from the end," etc.).

Receipting. Once the recipient is sure his copy is complete and accurate, he gives a verbal receipt. This is usually a simple statement such as "giving receipt" or "give you receipt for the message you just transmitted."

Relaying. Every designated recipient of a given message must receipt for that message. Often, due to communications difficulties, one or more stations may not be able to copy the message. Before they can receipt, the message must be relayed to them by another station which did receive it.

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

- | | |
|---------|-------------------|
| 1. ack | 1. to acknowledge |
| 2. rcpt | 2. receipt |
| 3. rpt | 3. repeat |

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. acusar recibo | 1. to acknowledge receipt |
| 2. Pasar a | 2. to relay to |
| 3. repita, otra vez | 3. repeat |
| 4. retransmitir | 4. retransmit |

SAMPLE
GIST
COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

	TO	FM	TEXT
1.	--	--	I ack rcpt ur msg #104.
2.	--	--	Pls rpt 1st gp.
3.	--	--	Kindly relay this msg to sta CL8.
4.	--	--	U have to rexmit msg #46 because of int.
5.	--	--	Send rcpt for msg #191830.

SAMPLE
TRANSCRIPTION

1. Acuso recibo de su mensaje número 104.
2. Por favor, repita el primer grupo.
3. Tenga la bondad de pasar este mensaje a la estación Cali 8.
4. Tiene que retransmitir el mensaje número 46 a causa de la interferencia.
5. Envíese un recibo para mensaje número 191830.

SAMPLE
TRANSLATION

1. I acknowledge receipt of your message number 104.
2. Please repeat the first group.
3. Kindly relay this message to station Cali 8.
4. You have to retransmit message number 46 because of interference.
5. Send a receipt for message number 191830.

EXERCISE 1

Instructions: You will hear 8 sentences in Spanish. As you listen to each sentence, write the gist on line A, transcribe the sentence on line B and translate it on line C. You may play each sentence as many times as you need.

1. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
2. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
3. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
4. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
5. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
6. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
7. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
8. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

EXERCISE 2

Instructions: You will hear a recorded passage of simulated radio procedures.

Part A - Gist

Using one of the Communications Logs provided by your instructor, gist what you hear on the tape. You are to record callsigns and write in abbreviated English the context of what you hear. For the gisting part of this exercise, play the tape only once.

Part B - Transcription

When you have finished gisting, rewind the tape and transcribe verbatim the Spanish passages, using your gist as a guideline. For this, you may play the tape as many times as you wish.

Part C - Translation

After transcribing the tape, your next step is translating. Translate your transcription into English.

BASIC COURSE

SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES

LESSON 11

SIGN DOWNS

MODULE 10

45/46

INTRODUCTION TO SIGN DOWNS

Once all messages have been passed, stations normally sign down and turn off their transmitters until their next scheduled contact time. Schedules determine what time radio stations are to come up for each contact.

Hour and Half-Hour Schedules. Depending on the volume and frequency of messages to be transmitted, stations may decide to contact every hour on the hour, every hour on the half-hour, or on the hour and half-hour. (The initial and final contact times are decided in advance.) If hourly or half-hourly contacts are too frequent, stations may use fixed schedules.

Fixed Schedules. These schedules are set up in advance on a daily, weekly, monthly or yearly basis, and specify the exact times each day when stations are to come up for contact. When using a fixed schedule, stations usually sign down by saying "until the next contact time." Ordinarily, the time is not mentioned since it's already known. Fixed schedules can be altered by adding contact times, when needed, or dropping certain contact times, when not needed.

Flexible Scheduling. This form of scheduling could be called "schedule-as-you-go." Stations decide on the next contact time just prior to signing down, and go off the air by saying "until (time)."

LESSON 11

Standing By. If an operator knows there is a possibility of another message coming in for transmittal prior to the next scheduled contact time, he may ask the intended recipient(s) to keep their sets on and stand by for the message rather than signing down and delaying transmission of the message until the next scheduled contact time.

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

- | | |
|---------|-------------------|
| 1. acc | 1. according (to) |
| 2. sked | 2. schedule |
| 3. s/d | 3. sign down |
| 4. shud | 4. should |

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. de acuerdo con | 1. according to |
| 2. hasta la próxima | 2. until the next
(scheduled callup) |
| 3. horario | 3. schedule |
| 4. prioridad | 4. priority |
| 5. según | 5. according to |
| 6. terminar de transmitir | 6. sign down |

SAMPLE
GIST
COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

	TO	FM	TEXT
1.	- -	- -	Acc to the cpt, msg is routine.
2.	- -	- -	I have priority msg.
3.	- -	- -	We will s/d at 11:30.
4.	- -	- -	Until next sked, no tfc.
5.	- -	- -	Acc to my sked, next cl-up is at 7:00 a.m.
6.	- -	- -	U shud cl me in 15 min.

SAMPLE

TRANSCRIPTION

1. De acuerdo con el capitán, el mensaje es una rutina.
2. Tengo un mensaje de prioridad.
3. Terminaremos de transmitir a las 11 y media.
4. Hasta la próxima, no hay tráfico.
5. Según mi horario, la próxima llamada será a las 7 de la mañana.
6. Ud. debería llamarme en 15 minutos.

SAMPLE

TRANSLATION

1. According to the captain, the message is routine.
2. I have a priority message.
3. We will sign down at 11:30.
4. Until the next (callup), there isn't any traffic.
5. According to my schedule, the next call-up will be at 7:00 a.m.
6. You should call me in 15 minutes.

EXERCISE 1

Instructions: You will hear 8 sentences in Spanish. As you listen to each sentence, write the gist on line A, transcribe the sentence on line B and translate it on line C. You may play each sentence as many times as you need.

1. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
2. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
3. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
4. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
5. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
6. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
7. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
8. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

EXERCISE 2

Instructions: You will hear a recorded passage of simulated radio procedures.

Part A - Gist

Using one of the Communications Logs provided by your instructor, gist what you hear on the tape. You are to record callsigns and write in abbreviated English the context of what you hear. For the gisting part of this exercise, play the tape only once.

Part B - Transcription

When you have finished gisting, rewind the tape and transcribe verbatim the Spanish passages, using your gist as a guideline. For this, you may play the tape as many times as you wish.

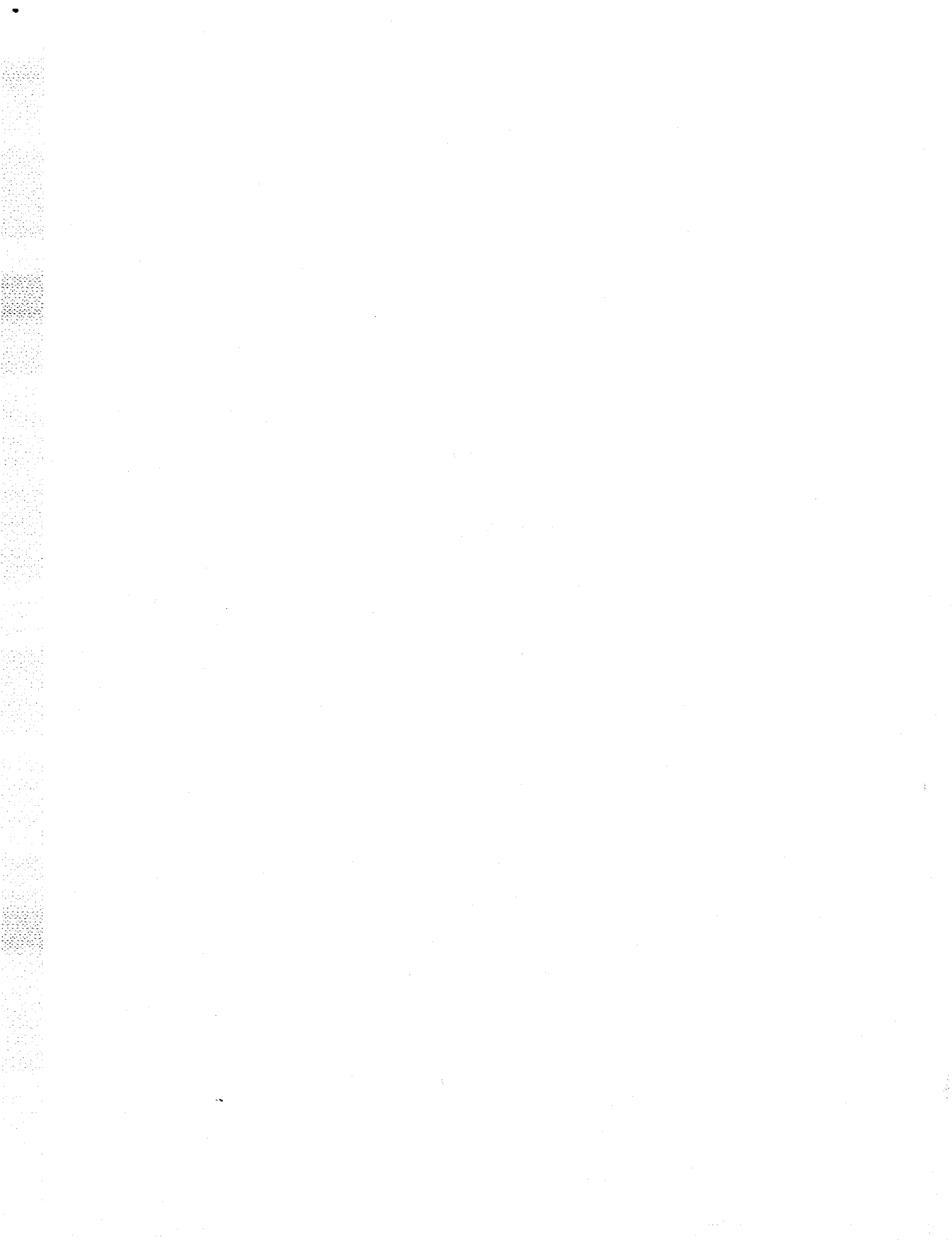
Part C - Translation

After transcribing the tape, your next step is translating. Translate your transcription into English.

BASIC COURSE
SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES
LESSON 12
STATION OPERATIONS

MODULE 10



INTRODUCTION TO STATION OPERATIONS

The preceding eleven lessons have introduced you to all the major aspects of radio procedures: call-ups, readability checks; tuning; frequency and equipment changes; copying, passing, verifying, receipting for and relaying messages; and sign-downs. This lesson will incorporate these procedures into basic station operations.

Communications Van. Military operations require mobile radio stations. Depending on communications requirements and terrain considerations, mobile radio stations may vary in size from radios small enough to be backpacked to relatively sophisticated equipment mounted in large vans.

Training. Military communications units go on frequent training missions in the field to ensure that they can set up and operate their radio stations under a wide variety of conditions.

Station Personnel. Larger radio stations are managed by a station chief. When a radio station operates long hours or around the clock, station personnel are usually divided into shifts (or tricks). For example, a 24-hour operation might be split into three 8-hour shifts. Each shift is run by a shift chief. Some stations are divided into departments or sections headed by department or section chiefs.

Field Telephones. To supplement radio equipment, most stations use field telephones hooked up by temporary telephone lines laid on the ground. These landline hookups provide a separate mode of communications when radio equipment is tied up, malfunctioning, or undergoing repairs. The usual range is from 2-20 miles, although communications deteriorate after about 5 miles.

Subscriber. Anyone having telephone equipment installed on his premises is referred to as a subscriber.

Switchboard. When it is necessary for a station to maintain field telephone contact with more than one subscriber, a switchboard is installed to handle the additional circuits required for each separate subscriber.

STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. becuz | 1. because |
| 2. comm van | 2. communications van |
| 3. M op | 3. Morse operator |
| 4. phone | 4. telephone |
| 5. psn | 5. position |
| 6. sitrep | 6. situation report |
| 7. sec | 7. section |

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. furgón de comunicaciones | 1. communications van |
| 2. jefe de turno | 2. shift chief |
| 3. operador de Morse | 3. Morse operator |
| 4. reporte de la situación | 4. situation report |

SAMPLE
GIST
COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

	TO	FM	TEXT
1.	--	--	Give me sitrep for sta 5.
2.	--	--	Thista needs a M op.
3.	--	--	Send msg by phone.
4.	--	--	My shift chief is Lt. Franco.
5.	--	--	The psn of the comm van is unknown.
6.	--	--	Who is in charge of ur sec?
7.	--	--	Becuz of weather, we can't xmit msg.

SAMPLE

TRANSCRIPTION

1. Déme un reporte de la situación para estación 5.
2. Esta estación necesita un operador de Morse.
3. Envíese el mensaje por teléfono.
4. Mi jefe de turno es teniente Franco.
5. La posición del furgón de comunicaciones está desconocida.
6. ¿Quién está a cargo de su seccion?
7. A causa de condiciones meteorológicas, no podemos transmitir el mensaje.

SAMPLE
TRANSLATION

1. Give me a situation report for station 5.
2. This station needs a Morse operator.
3. Send the message by telephone.
4. My shift chief is lieutenant Franco.
5. The position of the communications van is unknown.
6. Who is in charge of your section.
7. Because of weather conditions, we cannot transmit the message.

EXERCISE 1

Instructions: You will hear 8 sentences in Spanish. As you listen to each sentence, write the gist on line A, transcribe the sentence on line B and translate it on line C. You may play each sentence as many times as you need.

1. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

2. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

3. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

4. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

5. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

6. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

7. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

8. A. _____
B. _____
C. _____

EXERCISE 2

Instructions: You will hear a recorded passage of simulated radio procedures.

Part A - Gist

Using one of the Communications Logs provided by your instructor, gist what you hear on the tape. You are to record callsigns and write in abbreviated English the context of what you hear. For the gisting part of this exercise, play the tape only once.

Part B - Transcription

When you have finished gisting, rewind the tape and transcribe verbatim the Spanish passages, using your gist as a guideline. For this, you may play the tape as many times as you wish.

Part C - Translation

After transcribing the tape, your next step is translating. Translate your transcription into English.



BASIC COURSE SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES

VOLUME II

KEY

MODULE 10



EXERCISE 1

1. A. The gen needs to be repaired.
B. El generador necesita ser reparado.
C. The generator needs to be repaired.
2. A. Pls, send us 2 switches with the techn.
B. Por favor, envíenos 2 chuchos con el técnico.
C. Please, send us 2 switches with the technician.
3. A. We'll have to use the spare btys.
B. Tendremos que usar las baterías de reserva.
C. We will have to use the spare batteries.
4. A. If there is current, we'll charge the bty.
B. Si hay corriente, cargaremos el acumulador.
C. If there is current, we will charge the battery.
5. A. The meter is broken.
B. El contador está descompuesto.
C. The meter is broken.
6. A. Since ydy the gauges have worked well.
B. Desde ayer los calibradores han funcionado bien.
C. Since yesterday the gauges have worked well.
7. A. Have the techn chk all the circuits.
B. Haga que el técnico revise todos los circuitos.
C. Have the technician check all the circuits.
8. A. Cl us after the malf is chkd out.
B. Llámenos después de chequear la falla mecánica.
C. Call us after the malfunction is checked out.
9. A. We are charging the other bty.
B. Estamos cargando el otro acumulador.
C. We are charging the other battery.

EXERCISE 2 - PART A

GIST

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S Tortuga - TT
León - LN

	TO	FM	TEXT
1.	TT	LN	Cl.
2.	LN	TT	Ans. Pls inc vol. Ur sig is vy wk.
3.	TT	LN	I can't do that, TT. Our power lines are not working, and our gen is broken. We are x mitting with btys now.
4.	LN	TT	OK, LN. What is prob with ur power lines?
5.	TT	LN	We had a storm last night and it knocked down the power line.
6.	LN	TT	Received. What is the prob with ur gen?
7.	TT	LN	The gen was struck by lightning and all the circuits are burned out.
8.	LN	TT	We will send some techs out to u to repair the gen. Is there any other damage?
9.	TT	LN	Affirm. The storm damaged our horiz ant.; also all of our meters and gauges were damaged by the lightning.
10.	LN	TT	We will send u new equip & spare btys by helicopter. Did u have any casualties?
11.	TT	LN	Neg. But the local hospital req supplies to combat epidemics.
12.	LN	TT	Affirm. We will send them to u by helicopter also. I will also inform other stas not to cl u unless it's an emergency.
13.	TT	LN	OK, TT. We will cl u when helicopters arrive.
14.	LN	TT	Roger.

EXERCISE 2 - PART B

TRANSCRIPTION

1. Tortuga, llama León.
2. León, aquí Tortuga. Por favor, aumente el volumen. Su señal es muy débil.
3. No puedo hacer eso, Tortuga. Nuestras líneas de transmisión no funcionan, y nuestro generador está descompuesto. Estamos transmitiendo con acumuladores ahora.
4. O.K., León. ¿Qué les pasa a sus líneas de transmisión?
5. Hubo una tormenta anoche que derribó nuestras líneas de transmisión.
6. Recibido. ¿Qué le pasa a su generador?
7. Al generador le cayó un rayo y todos los circuitos están quemados.
8. Vamos a mandarles unos técnicos a ustedes para reparar el generador. ¿Hay más daños?
9. Afirmativo. La tormenta dañó nuestra antena horizontal; también el rayo dañó todos nuestros calibradores y contadores.
10. Vamos a mandarles equipo nuevo y baterías de reserva por helicóptero. ¿Sufrieron algunas bajas?
11. Negativo. Pero el hospital del área pide abastecimientos para combatir epidemias.
12. afirmativo. Se los mandaremos por helicóptero también. También les informaré a las otras estaciones que no lo llamen a menos que sea una emergencia.
13. O.K. Tortuga. Lo llamaremos cuando lleguen los helicópteros.
14. Enterado.

EXERCISE 2 - PART C

TRANSLATION

1. Tortuga, Leon calling.
2. Leon, this is Tortuga. Please increase volume. Your signal is very weak.
3. I cannot do that, Tortuga. Our power lines are not working, and our generator is broken. We are transmitting with batteries now.
4. OK, Leon. What is the problem with your power lines?
5. We had a storm last night and it knocked down the power lines.
6. Received. What is the problem with your generator?
7. The generator was struck by lightning and all the circuits are burned out.
8. We will send some technicians out to you to repair the generator. Is there any other damage?
9. Affirmative. The storm damaged our horizontal antenna. Also all of our meters and gauges were damaged by the lightning.
10. We will send you new equipment and spare batteries by helicopter. Did you have any casualties?
11. Negative. But the local hospital requests supplies to combat epidemics.
12. Affirmative. We will send them to you by helicopter also. I will also inform other stations not to call you unless it's an emergency.
13. OK, Tortuga. We will call you when the helicopters arrive.
14. Roger.

EXERCISE 1

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. ? | 11. " |
| 2. . | 12. : |
| 3. , | 13. - |
| 4. ! | 14. (|
| 5. / | 15. ; |
| 6. - | 16. , |
| 7. ; | 17. * |
| 8. * | 18. ! |
| 9. " | 19. ? |
| 10.) | 20. " |

EXERCISE 2

1. A. Allsta, prep to copy.
B. Red, prepárense para copiar.
C. All stations, prepare to copy.

2. A. If u have no tfc, why'd u cl us?
B. Si no tiene tráfico, ¿para qué nos llama?
C. If you have no traffic, why do you call us?

3. A. Do u have msgs for thista?
B. ¿Tiene Ud. mensajes para esta estación?
C. Do you have messages for this station.

4. A. We have more tfc, s/b.
B. Tenemos más tráfico, manténgase a la escucha.
C. We have more traffic, stand by.

5. A. Ursta has to xmit the msgs.
B. Su estación tiene que transmitir los mensajes.
C. Your station has to transmit the messages.

6. A. G/a with ur next msg.
B. Adelante con el próximo mensaje.
C. Go ahead with your next message.

7. A. Pls, route all the tfc thru thista.
B. Por favor, pase todo el tráfico por esta estación.
C. Please, route all the traffic thru this station.

8. A. Wait pls. I'll xmit msg now.
B. Un momento por favor. Transmitiré el mensaje ahora.
C. Wait please. I will transmit the message now.

EXERCISE 3 - PART A

GIST

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S Tortuga - TT Cocodrilo - CC
 Culebra - CL All Stations - All
 Caballo - CB Leon - LN

	TO	FM	TEXT
1	CL	TT	Cl.
2	TT	CL	Ans.
3	CL	TT	I have a msg for u. S/b.
4	TT	CL	Affirmative.
5	CB	TT	Cl.
6	TT	CB	Ans. I already heard what u said. I am s/b.
7	CB	TT	OK, CB.
7	CC	TT	Cl.
8	TT	CC	Ans.
9	CC	TT	I have tfc.
10	TT	CC	Wait TT. G/a with ur msg TT.
11	All	TT	Cl. Commencing with msg. Due to a storm, the power lines to LN are out. Do not send any tfc to LN until the power lines are fixed. If u have any tfc of an emergency nature, route it thru thista. End of msg. Tell me how u copied me.
12	TT	CL	Ans. I copied you clrly and have no tfc for LN.
13	TT	CB	Ans. Ur inst were clr. I have no tfc for LN.
14	TT	CC	Ans. Recd ur msg and will route tfc thru ur sta later.
15	ALL	TT	Rgr.

EXERCISE 3 - PART B

TRANSCRIPTION

1. Culebra, llama Tortuga.
2. Tortuga, aquí Culebra.
3. Tengo un mensaje para Ud. Manténgase a la escucha.
4. Afirmativo.
5. Caballo, aquí Tortuga.
6. Tortuga, Caballo. Ya oí lo que dijo. Estoy a la escucha.
7. Está bien, Caballo. Cocodrilo, llama Tortuga.
8. Tortuga, aquí Cocodrilo.
9. Cocodrilo, tengo tráfico.
10. Un momento, Tortuga. Adelante con su mensaje, Tortuga.
11. Red, aquí Tortuga. Voy con el mensaje.

A causa de una tormenta, las líneas de transmisión para León no funcionan. No manden ningún tráfico para León hasta que arreglen las líneas de transmisión. Si tienen algún tráfico de emergencia, pásenlo por esta estación. Fin del mensaje. Díganme cómo me copiaron.

12. Tortuga, Culebra. Lo copié claramente y no tengo tráfico para León.
13. Tortuga, aquí Caballo. Sus instrucciones fueron muy claras. No tengo tráfico para León.
14. Tortuga, aquí Cocodrilo. Recibí su mensaje y pasaré el tráfico por su estación más tarde.
15. Enterado.

EXERCISE 3 - PART C

TRANSLATION

1. Culebra, Tortuga calling.
2. Tortuga, this is Culebra.
3. I have a message for you. Stand by.
4. Affirmative.
5. Caballo, this is Tortuga.
6. Tortuga, Caballo. I already heard what you said. Am standing by.
7. Okay, Caballo. Cocodrilo, Tortuga calling.
8. Tortuga, this is Cocodrilo.
9. Cocodrilo, I have traffic.
10. Wait, Tortuga. Go ahead with your message, Tortuga.
11. Tortuga to all stations, commencing with message.

Due to a storm, the power lines to Leon are out. Do not send any traffic to Leon until the power lines are fixed. If you have any traffic of an emergency nature, route it through this station. End of message. Tell me how you copied.

12. Tortuga, Culebra. I copied you clearly and have no traffic for Leon.
13. Tortuga, this is Caballo. Your instructions were clear. I have no traffic for Leon.
14. Tortuga, this is Cocodrilo. Received your message and will route traffic through you later.
15. Roger.

EXERCISE 1

1. A. Chng to chnl 3 imm.
B. Cambie al canal 3 inmediatamente.
C. Change to channel 3 immediately.
2. A. Continue with text.
B. Continúe con el texto.
C. Continue with the text.
3. A. I didn't copy gp #7.
B. Yo no copié el grupo número 7.
C. I didn't copy group number 7.
4. A. The msg is a priority tdy.
B. El mensaje es una prioridad de la fecha.
C. The message is a priority (dated) today.
5. A. Final period. Signed Col. Sanchez.
B. Punto final. Firmado Coronel Sanchez.
C. Final period. Signed Colonel Sanchez.
6. A. I rcvd msg #191831.
B. Recibí mensaje número 191831.
C. I received message number 191831.
7. A. The of msg is Routine tdy.
B. El tipo de mensaje es rutina de la fecha.
C. The type of message is routine (dated) today.
8. A. The msg is addressed to Chief of Staff.
B. El mensaje es dirigido al Jefe del Estado Mayor.
C. The message is addressed to the Chief of Staff.

EXERCISE 2 - PART A

GIST

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S Cordova - CD
Salto - ST

	TO	FM	TEXT
1	ST	CD	C1
2	CD	ST	Ans. Do u have tfc?
3	ST	CD	Affirmative, 1 msg. How do u rd me?
4	CD	ST	I rd u L/C. G/a with ur msg.
5	ST	CD	Affirmative. The msg is in #s. Priority tdy, msg #43, with 19 gps, to ur commander. Text: 681 238 943 570 320 776 742 913 172 518 398 413 996 843 113 840 654 840 321 Signed, Chief of Staff. How did u rd me ST?
6	CD	ST	I didn't copy 12th gp.
7	ST	CD	12th gp is 413.
8	CD	ST	Recd. I have a short msg for u too.
9	ST	CD	I'm ready, g/a.
10	CD	ST	Routine tdy, msg #21, with 17 gps, to Chief of Staff.
11	ST	CD	G/a.
12	CD	ST	Text: I rcvd ur msg #39 in ref to guerrilla activities in my district. I will start "project" imm. Signed, Col. Sarmiento, Commander. How did u rd my msg?
13	ST	CD	I rd u L/C. Do u have any more?
14	CD	ST	Negative.
15	ST	CD	Rgr.

EXERCISE 2 - PART B

TRANSCRIPTION

1. Salto, llama Córdova.
2. Córdova, aquí Salto. ¿Tiene tráfico?
3. Afirmativo, un mensaje. ¿Cómo me oye?
4. Lo oigo alto y claro. Adelante con su mensaje.
5. Afirmativo. El mensaje es en números. Prioridad de la fecha, mensaje número 43, con 19 grupos, dirigido a su comandante. Texto:

681	238	943	570	320	776	742	913	172	518
398	413	996	843	113	840	654	840	321	
- Firmado, Jefe del Estado Mayor.
- ¿Cómo me copió, Salto?
6. No copié el grupo 12.
7. El grupo 12 es 413.
8. Recibido. Tengo un mensaje corto para Ud. también.
9. Estoy listo, adelante.
10. Rutina de ayer, mensaje número 21, con 17 grupos, dirigido a su Jefe de Estado Mayor.
11. Adelante.
12. Texto: Recibí su mensaje número 39, referente a actividades de guerrillas en mi distrito. Comenzaré el "proyecto" inmediatamente.

Firmado,
Coronel Sarmiento, Comandante.
- ¿Cómo copió mi mensaje?
13. Lo copié alto y claro. ¿Tiene más?
14. Negativo.
15. Enterado.

EXERCISE 2 - PART C

TRANSLATION

1. Salto, Cordova calling.
2. Cordova, this is Salto. Do you have traffic?
3. Affirmative, one message. How do you read me?
4. I read you loud and clear. Go ahead with your message.
5. Affirmative. The message is in numbers. Priority today, message #43, with 19 groups, directed to your commander.
Text:

681	238	943	570	320	776	742	913	172	518
398	413	996	843	113	840	654	840	321	

Signed, Chief of Staff

How did you copy me, Salto?

6. I did not copy the 12th group.
7. The 12th group is 413.
8. Received. I have a short message for you also.
9. I am ready, go ahead.
10. Routine yesterday, message #21, with 17 groups, directed to Chief of Staff.
11. Go ahead.
12. Text: I received message #39, in reference to guerrilla activities in my district. I will start the "project" immediately.

Signed, Colonel Sarmiento,
Commander

How did you copy my message?

13. I copied you loud and clear. Do you have any more?
14. Negative.
15. Roger.

REVIEW EXERCISE A

1. Bravo 1, llama Delta 3.
2. Delta 3, aquí Bravo 1.
3. Tengo tráfico. ¿Cómo me oye?
4. Lo oigo alto y claro. Adelante con su tráfico.
5. Es un mensaje en números y letras. Prioridad de la fecha, número 49, con 18 grupos.
6. Adelante.
7. Texto:
13DT 45AR 99RT 10KB 92AK 36ZY 86NP 67KY 03LE 77MK
00QW 25HJ 33AA 98GL 40LA 11GT 39SU 75TY
Fin del mensaje. ¿Como me copió?
8. Por favor, repita grupo número 16.
9. Grupo 16 es 11GT.
10. Recibido. ¿Hay más tráfico?
11. Negativo, Bravo 1.
12. Enterado.

REVIEW EXERCISE B

1. Bravo 1, Delta 3 calling.
2. Delta 3, this is Bravo 1.
3. I have traffic. How do you read me?
4. I read you loud and clear. Go ahead with your traffic.
5. It is a message in numbers and letters. Priority (dated) today, number 49, with 18 groups.
6. Go ahead.
7. Text:
13DT 45AR 99RT 10KB 92AK 36ZY 86NP 67KY 03LE 77MK
00QW 25HJ 33AA 98GL 40LA 11GT 39SU 75TY
End of message. How did you copy me?
8. Please, repeat group number 16.
9. Group 16 is 11GT.
10. Received. Is there any more traffic?
11. Negative, Bravo 1.
12. Roger.

EXERCISE 1

1. A. Pls, relay the last msg to Somoto.
B. Por favor, pase el último mensaje a Somoto.
C. Please, relay the last message to Somoto.
2. A. Any errs fm 26th to 34th gp?
B. ¿Hay algún error entre los grupos 26 y 34?
C. Are there any errors from the 26th to the 34th group?
3. A. Rexmit 3rd gp fm the end.
B. Retransmita el tercer grupo contando desde el final.
C. Retransmit the 3rd group from the end.
4. A. Pls rpt 15th and 23rd gps.
B. Por favor, repita los grupos 15 y 23.
C. Please, repeat the 15th and 23d groups.
5. A. Rexmit everything fm 6th gp on.
B. Retransmita todo empezando con el sexto grupo.
C. Retransmit everything from the 6th group on.
6. A. Pls give me rcpt for msg #17.
B. Favor darme recibo del mensaje número 17.
C. Please give me receipt for message #17.
7. A. Rd it once more.
B. Léalo una vez más.
C. Read it once more.
8. A. S/b. I will relay msg, #57.
B. Manténgase a la escucha. Pasaré el mensaje número 57.
C. Stand by. I will relay message number 57.

EXERCISE 2 - PART A

GIST

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

Cienfuegos - CF

Matanzas - MT

	TO	FM	TEXT
1	MT	CF	Cl.
2	CF	MT	Ans.
3	MT	CF	I have tfc for u, how do u rd me?
4	CF	MT	There is too much int for tfc on this freq. Pls chng to chnl 3.
5	MT	CF	Recd.
6	CF	MT	Cl. How do u rd me?
7	MT	CF	L/C. And u?
8	CF	MT	I rd u as 5. G/a with ur tfc.
9	MT	CF	I have 1 msg in #'s. Routine tdy, msg #131, with 20 gps.
10	CF	MT	G/a.
11	MT	CF	Text: 739 520 280 271 196 595 125 748 424 169 331 666 908 541 187 901 490 766 802 419
12	CF	MT	Recd. Is that all?
13	MT	CF	Affirmative. Pls ack rcpt and rpt msg.
14	CF	MT	OK. I ack rcpt of ur msg #131, routine tdy with 20 gps. 739 520 280 271 196 595 125 748 424 169 331 666 908 541 187 901 490 766 802 419 Is it correct CF?
15	MT	CF	Perfect MT. Pls relay to ST.
16	CF	MT	Rgr.

EXERCISE 2 - PART B

TRANSCRIPTION

1. Matanzas, llama Cienfuegos.
2. Cienfuegos, aquí Matanzas.
3. Tengo tráfico para Ud. ¿Cómo me copia?
4. Hay demasiada estática para tráfico en esta frecuencia. Por favor cámbiese al canal 3.
5. Recibido.
6. Cienfuegos, llama Matanzas. ¿Cómo me copia?
7. Alto y claro. ¿Y Ud?
8. Yo lo copio como 5. Adelante con su tráfico.
9. Tengo un mensaje en números. Rutina de la fecha, mensaje número 131, con 20 grupos.
10. Continúe.
11. Texto: 739 520 280 271 196 595 125 748 424 169
 331 666 908 541 187 901 490 766 802 419
12. Recibido. ¿Es todo?
13. Afirmativo. Por favor, acuse recibo y repita el mensaje.
14. Muy bien. Acuso recibo de su mensaje número 131, rutina de hoy, con 20 grupos.
 739 520 280 271 196 595 125 748 424 169
 331 666 908 541 187 901 490 766 802 419
 ¿Está correcto Cienfuegos?
15. Perfecto Matanzas. Por favor, páselo a Santiago.
16. Recibido.

EXERCISE 2 - PART C

TRANSLATION

1. Matanzas, Cienfuegos calling.
2. Cienfuegos, Matanzas.
3. I have traffic for you, how do you receive me?
4. There is too much interference for traffic on this frequency. Please change to Channel 3.
5. Received.
6. Cienfuegos, Matanzas calling. How do you read me.
7. Loud and clear, and you?
8. I read you as 5. Go ahead with your traffic.
9. I have one message in numbers. Routine (dated) today, message number 131, with 20 groups.
10. Continue.
11. Text: 739 520 280 271 196 595 125 748 424 169
 331 666 908 541 187 901 490 766 802 419
12. Received. Is that all?
13. Affirmative. Please acknowledge receipt and repeat message.
14. OK. I acknowledge receipt of your message number 131, routine (dated) today with 20 groups.
739 520 280 271 196 595 125 748 424 169
331 666 908 541 187 901 490 766 802 419
Is it correct Cienfuegos?
15. Perfect Matanzas. Please relay it to Santiago.
16. Roger.

EXERCISE 1

1. A. We have no tfc. We're going to tn off set.
B. No tenemos tráfico. Vamos a apagar el radio.
C. We have no traffic. We are going to turn off set.
2. A. OK. We'll s/d.
B. Muy bien, terminaremos de transmitir.
C. OK. We will sign down.
3. A. Cl me on the hr and 1/2 hr.
B. Llámeme a la hora y a la media hora en punto.
C. Call me on the hour and half hour.
4. A. Roger. 2 skeds, 1 at 1400 and the other at 1430.
B. Enterado. 2 horarios, uno a las 1400 y otro a las 1430.
C. Roger. 2 schedules, 1 at 1400 and the other at 1430.
5. A. S/b until next sked.
B. Manténgase a la escucha hasta el próximo horario.
C. Stand by until the next schedule.
6. A. Allsta, answer in seq.
B. Todas las estaciones, tengo tráfico de prioridad.
C. All stations, answer in sequence.
7. A. If u have tfc g/a. I am prepared to copy.
B. Si tiene tráfico, adelante. Estoy preparado para copiar.
C. If you have traffic, go ahead. I'm prepared to copy.
8. A. U shud cl acc to sked.
B. Ud. debería llamar de acuerdo con el horario.
C. You should call according to schedule.

EXERCISE 2 - PART A

GIST

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

Somoto - SM

Estelf - ET

	TO	FM	TEXT
1	SM	ET	Cl.
2	ET	SM	Ans.
3	SM	ET	How do u rd me?
4	ET	SM	I rd u fairly clr ET.
5	SM	ET	SM I rd u l/c.
6	ET	SM	Do u have any tfc for me.
7	SM	ET	Negative. I have no tfc for u at this time.
8	ET	CL	OK. I don't have any tfc either. Then, until next.
9	SM	ET	Negative SM. I don't have any tfc at moment but I expect to send a priority msg before next sked. Pls s/b for msg.
10	ET	CL	Recd. I will s/b and wait for ur msg.
11	SM	ET	Roger.

EXERCISE 2 - PART B

TRANSCRIPTION

1. Somoto, llama Estelí.
2. Estelí, aquí Somoto.
3. ¿Cómo me copia?
4. Lo copio bastante claro, Estelí.
5. Somoto, yo lo copio alto y claro.
6. ¿Tiene tráfico para mí?
7. Negativo. No tengo tráfico para Ud. a esta hora.
8. Muy bien. Yo tampoco tengo tráfico. Entonces, hasta la próxima.
9. Negativo, Somoto. No tengo tráfico en este momento, pero espero enviarle un mensaje de prioridad antes del próximo horario. Favor de mantenerse a la escucha para el mensaje.
10. Recibido. Me mantendré a la escucha y esperaré su mensaje.
11. Enterado.

EXERCISE 2 - PART C

TRANSLATION

1. Somoto, this is Estelí.
2. Estelí, Somoto.
3. How do you read me?
4. I read you fairly clear Estelí.
5. Somoto, I read you loud and clear.
6. Do you have any traffic for me?
7. Negative. I have no traffic for you at this time.
8. OK. I don't have any traffic either. Then, until the next (scheduled call-up.)
9. Negative Somoto. I don't have any traffic at the moment but I expect to send a priority message before the next scheduled callup. Please stand by for the message.
10. Received. I will stand by and wait for your message.
11. Roger.

EXERCISE 1

1. A. My shift chief says that the sitrep was sent ydy.
B. Mi jefe de turno dice que el reporte de la situación fue enviado ayer.
C. My shift chief says that the situation report was sent yesterday.
2. A. I have prob with my rad. Cl me by phone.
B. Tengo dificultades con mi radio. Llámeme por teléfono.
C. I have problems with my radio. Call me by telephone.
3. A. I think ur switch is in the wrong psn.
B. Yo creo que su chuchó está en la posición equivocada.
C. I think your switch is in the wrong position.
4. A. Pls tell subscriber #730 to cl on chnl 3.
B. Por favor, dígame al abonado 730 que nos llame por el canal 3.
C. Please tell subscriber #730 to call us on channel 3.
5. A. Dist fm thista to ursta is 25 km.
B. La distancia de esta estación a la suya es de 25 kilómetros.
C. The distance from this station to yours is 25 kilometers.
6. A. Be advised that we can't work acc to sked.
B. Les notifico que no podemos trabajar de acuerdo con el horario.
C. Be advised that we can't work according to schedule.
7. A. Our comm sec chief isn't here.
B. El jefe de comunicaciones de nuestra sección no está aquí.
C. Our communications section chief is not here.
8. A. There's a vert ant on top of the comms van.
B. Hay una antena vertical encima del furgón de comunicaciones.
C. There is a vertical antenna on top of the communications van.

EXERCISE 2 - PART A

GIST

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

Holguín - HG
Camagüey - CM

	TO	FM	TEXT
1.	HG	CM	Cl.
2.	CM	HG	Ans. I don't rd u very well.
3.	HG	CM	I have tfc for u. Can u rd me well enough to copy tfc?
4.	CM	HG	Negative. The stat is too strong. Let's chng to chnl 1.
5.	HG	CM	Affirmative. Chnging to chnl 1.
6.	CM	HG	Cl.
7.	HG	CM	How do u rd me now?
8.	CM	HG	The stat is still too strong for tfc. Cl me by phone & send me the tfc that way.
9.	HG	CM	Negative HG. My shift chief say s that we cannot send this msg by phone.
10.	CM	HG	Why not?
11.	HG	CM	Becuz it's a sitrep of comm van #4.
12.	CM	HG	In that case give it to a M op and send it that way.
13.	HG	CM	My shift chief says that that is OK. Notify ur M op to s/b on chnl 6.
14.	CM	HG	Rgr CM.

EXERCISE 2 - PART B

TRANSCRIPTION

1. Holguín, llama Camagüey.
2. Camagüey, aquí Holguín. No lo copio muy bien.
3. Holguín, tengo tráfico para Ud. ¿Puede oírme lo suficiente como para copiar tráfico?
4. Negativo. La estática está demasiado fuerte. Cambiémonos al canal 1.
5. Afirmativo. Me cambio al canal 1.
6. Camagüey, llama Holguín.
7. Holguín, aquí Camagüey. ¿Cómo me copia ahora?
8. La estática todavía está demasiado fuerte para el tráfico. Llámeme por teléfono y mándeme el tráfico por ese medio.
9. Negativo, Holguín. El jefe de mi turno dice que no podemos mandar este mensaje por teléfono.
10. ¿Por qué no?
11. Porque es un reporte de la situación, del furgón de comunicaciones número 4.
12. En ese caso déselo a un operador de Morse y mándelo así.
13. El jefe de mi turno dice que eso está bien. Notifíqueme a su operador de Morse que se mantenga a la escucha en el canal 6.
14. Enterado, Camagüey.

EXERCISE 2 - PART C

TRANSLATION

1. Holguin, Camaguey calling.
2. Camaguey, th is is Holguin. I don't read you very well.
3. Holguin, I have traffic for you. Can you read me well enough to copy traffic?
4. Negative. The static is too strong . Let's change to channel 1.
5. Affirmative. Changing to channel 1.
6. Camaguey, Holguin calling.
7. Holguin, Camaguey. How do you read me now ?
8. The static is still too strong for traffic. Call me by phone and send me the traffic that way.
9. Negative, Holguin. My shift chief says that we cannot send this message by phone.
10. Why not?
11. Because it is a situation report of communications van number 4.
12. In that case, give it to a Morse operator and send it that way.
13. My shift chief says that that is all right. Notify your Morse operator to stand by on Channel 6.
14. Roger Camaguey.

REVIEW EXERCISE A

1. Kilo 1, llama Kilo 2.
2. Kilo 2, Kilo 1.
3. ¿Cómo me oye?
4. Alto y claro. ¿Tiene tráfico?
5. Afirmativo. Un mensaje.
6. Adelante.
7. Rutina de la fecha, número 392 con 56 grupos.
8. Continúe.
9. Texto: Por orden del general Salazar, mañana a las 7 de la mañana los siguientes tienen que asistir a una reunión con el presidente en el cuartel general: capitán Juárez; mayor Vega; mayor Rodríguez. Equipo: uniforme de gala con sable. Nota del general: "Felicitaciones por el ascenso. Los van a trasladar a la guardia presidencial." Traigan a sus esposas.

Firmado,

General Salazar

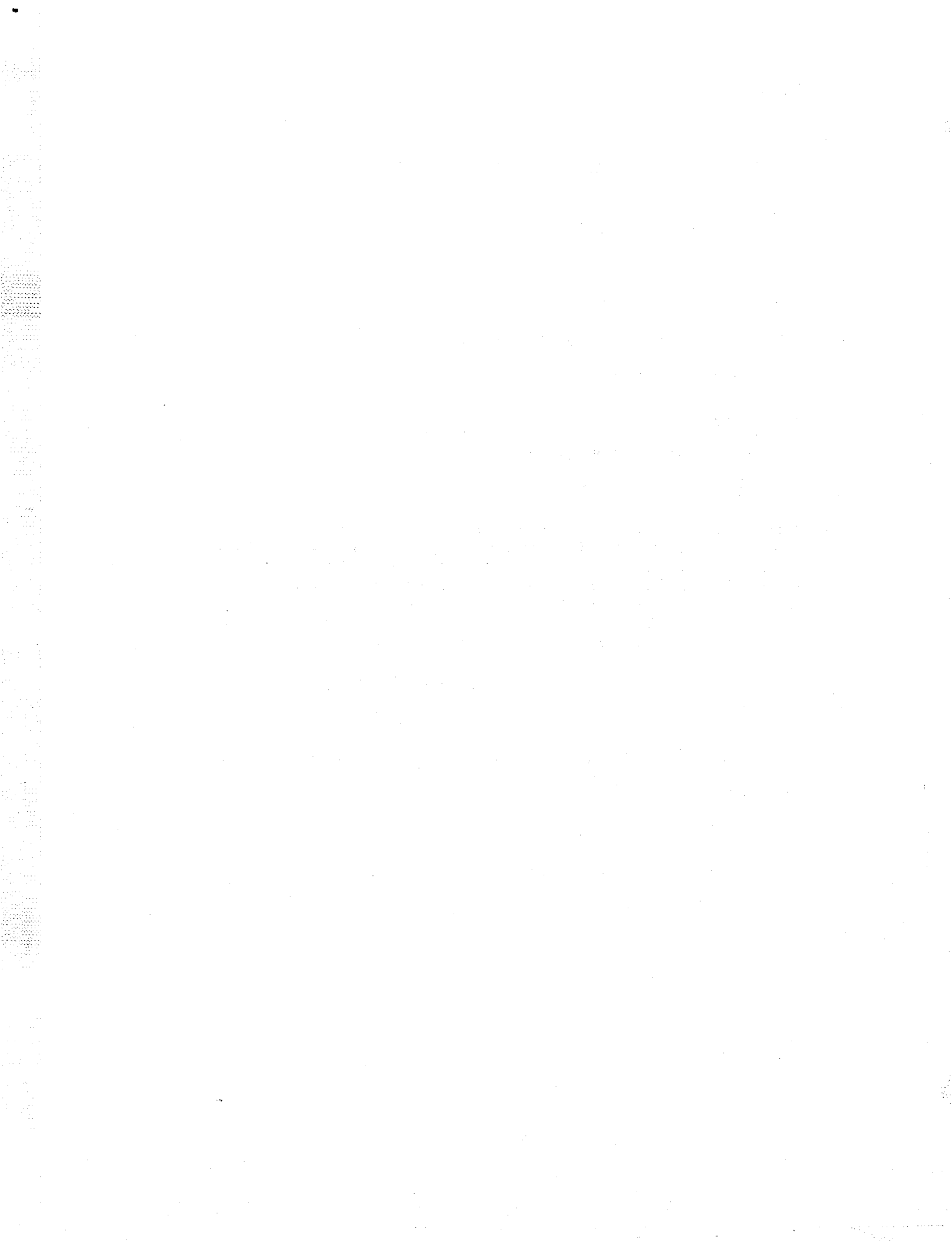
10. Acuso recibo de mensaje número 392 con 56 grupos.
Recibí el mensaje claramente. ¿Tiene más?
11. El jefe del turno dice que no.
12. Entonces, hasta la próxima hora.
13. Enterado. Hasta la próxima.

REVIEW EXERCISE B

1. Kilo 1, Kilo 2 calling.
2. Kilo 2, Kilo 1.
3. How do you read me?
4. Loud and clear. Do you have traffic?
5. Affirmative. One message.
6. Go ahead.
7. Routine (dated) today, number 392, with 56 groups.
8. Continue.
9. Text: By order of General Salazar, tomorrow at 7 A.M. the following have to attend a meeting with the President at headquarters: Captain Juarez; Major Vega; Major Rodriguez. Equipment: dress uniform with saber. Note from the general: "Congratulations on your promotions. You are going to be transferred to the presidential guard." Bring your wives.

Signed

General Salazar
10. I acknowledge receipt of message number 392, with 56 groups. I received the message clearly. Do you have any more?
11. The shift chief says no.
12. Then, until next hour.
13. Roger. Until the next (call-up).



BASIC COURSE SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES
VOLUME II
STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

MODULE 10



STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	MEANING	LESSON
acc	according (to)	11
ack	acknowledge	10
becuz	because	12
chk out	check out	7
comm van	communications van	12
g/a	go ahead	8
g/c	group count	9
gen	generator	7
gp	group	9
imm	immediately	9
M op	Morse operator	12
msg	message	8
msg #	message number	9
phone	telephone	12
prep	prepare	8
psn	position	12
rcpt	receipt	10
rpt	repeat	10
s/b	stand by	8
s/d	sign down	11
sec	section	12
shud	should	11
sitrep	situation report	12
sked	schedule	11
tech	technician	7
tfc	traffic	8



BASIC COURSE SUPPLEMENT

RADIO PROCEDURES

VOLUME II

GLOSSARY

MODULE 10



VOCABULARY

SPANISH	ENGLISH	LESSON
acumulador	battery	7
acusar recibo	to acknowledge receipt	10
adelante	go ahead	8
batería	battery	7
calibrador	guage	7
cargar	to charge	7
chucho	switch	7
circuito	circuit	7
contador	meter	7
corriente	current	7
de acuerdo con	according to	11
descompuesto	broken	7
dirigido a	addressed to	9
firmado	signed	9
furgón de comunicaciones	communications van	12
generador	generator	7
grupo	group	9
horario	schedule	11
jefe de turno	shift chief	12
línea de transmisión	power line	7
mensaje	message	8
momentito	wait	8
operador de Morse	Morse operator	12
otra vez	repeat	10
pasar a	to relay to	10
pasar por	to route through	8
preparar	to prepare	8
prioridad	priority	11
quemado	burned	7
reparar	to repair	7
repita	repeat	10
reporte de la situación	situation report	12
retransmitir	to retransmit	10
según	according to	11

SPANISH**ENGLISH****LESSON**

técnico

technician

7

texto

text

9

tráfico

traffic

8

un momento

wait

8

PHRASES

SPANISH	ENGLISH	LESSON
hasta la próxima	Until the next (call-up)	11
manténgase a la escucha	stand by	8
prioridad de la fecha	priority (message dated) today	9
punto final	final period	9
punto y seguido	period and something follows	9
rutina de la fecha	routine (message dated) today	9
terminar de transmitir	to sign down	11

COMMON PUNCTUATION

SPANISH	ENGLISH
punto	period (.)
coma	comma (,)
dos puntos	colon (:)
punto y coma	semicolon (;)
signo de interrogación	question mark (¿ ?)
signo de exclamación	exclamation mark (¡ !)
abra comillas	open quotation marks (")
cierre comillas	close quotation marks (")
abra paréntesis	open parenthesis (()
cierre paréntesis	close parenthesis ())
guión	dash (-)
asterisco	(asterisk (*)
diagonal	diagonal (/)

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

TO	FM	TEXT

COMMUNICATIONS LOG

C/S

TO	FM	TEXT