



**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 1**

**EO M108.01 – ADOPT THE POSITIONS OF ATTENTION, STAND AT EASE AND STAND EASY**

Total Time:

30 min

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**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadets are expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

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**INTRODUCTION**

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**REVIEW**

Nil.

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have adopted the positions of attention, stand at ease and stand easy.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain demonstrate, and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

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### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets adopt the position of attention.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

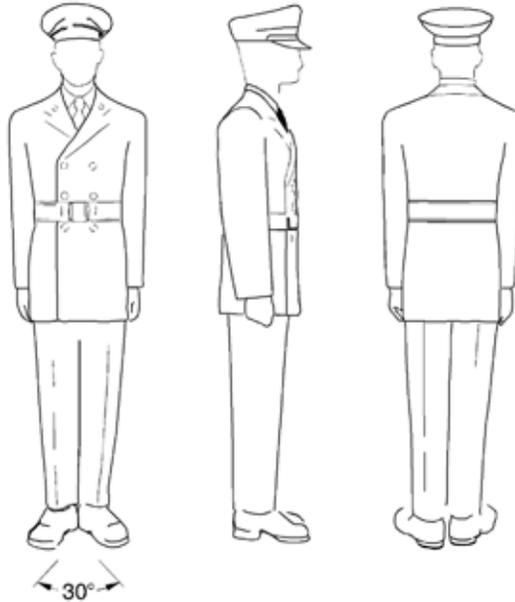
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### ADOPT THE POSITION OF ATTENTION

The cadet shall adopt the position of attention, by ensuring:

1. heels are together and in line,
2. feet are turned out to form an angle of 30 degrees,
3. body is balanced and weight distributed evenly on both feet,
4. shoulders are level, square to the front,
5. arms are hanging as straight as the natural bend will allow, with elbows and wrists touching the body,

6. wrists are straight, the back of the hands outwards, fingers aligned, touching the palm of the hand, thumbs placed on the side of the forefinger at the middle joint with the thumbs and back of the fingers touching the thighs lightly and the thumbs in line with the seam of the trousers,
7. head is held erect, neck touching the back of the collar, eyes steady, looking their height and straight to the front, and
8. no part of the body is strained.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-3), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 1 Position of Attention



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-3), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 2 Fists at Position of Attention



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the TP.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- back arched or hips too far forward,
- shoulders and body tense,
- leaning to the front or rear,
- thumbs not along the seams of the trousers, and,
- feet placed at an improper angle.

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

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The cadets' adopting the position of attention will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

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#### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets adopt the position of stand at ease.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

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#### ADOPT THE POSITION OF STAND AT EASE

The position of standing at ease is an intermediate position between attention and standing easy. It allows no relaxation, but can be maintained without strain for a longer time than the position of attention.

On the command STAND AT EASE BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadet shall bend the left knee.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-4), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2005, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 3 First Part of the Movement – Stand at Ease



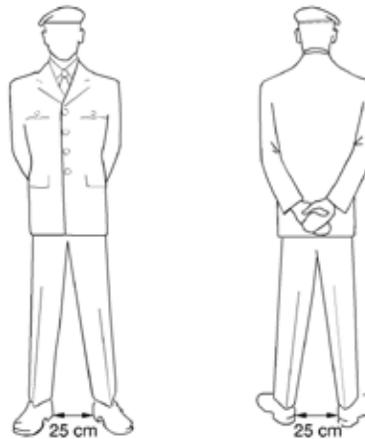
Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- arms not held straight and firmly to the sides,
- moving wrong foot,
- lifting the foot instead of bending the knee, and
- lower leg and foot hanging at an unnatural angle.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadet shall:

1. ensure heels are together and in line;
2. carry the left foot to the left, straightening it in double time, and place it smartly flat on the ground with the inside of the heels 25 cm apart;
3. simultaneously, with a quick motion, bring the arms behind the back, stretched to their full extent, and place the back of the right hand in the palm of the left, with thumbs crossed right over left, the fingers together and extended; and
4. balance the body with the weight evenly distributed on both feet.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-4), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 4 Position of Stand at Ease



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the TP.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- foot carried over an improper distance,
- right hand not placed fully into palm of the left hand,
- thumbs hooked together, and
- straining the arms in an attempt to lock the elbows

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

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The cadets' adopting the position of stand at ease will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

### Teaching Point 3

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets adopt the position of attention from stand at ease.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

### ADOPT THE POSITION OF STAND AT EASE

On the command ATTENTION BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, bend the left knee and shift the balance to the right foot.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadet shall:

1. straighten the left leg in double time, place the foot on the ground, toe touching first, followed by the heel, and with heels aligned; and
2. simultaneously, with a quick motion, bring the arms and hands to the position of attention.

On the command ATTEN—TION, combine the two movements. The timing is “ONE.”



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as standing at attention and stand at ease.

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 3

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The cadets' adopting the position of attention from stand at ease will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

**Teaching Point 4****Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets adopt the position of stand easy.**

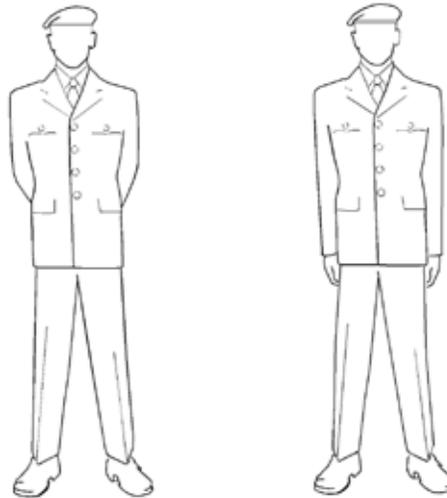
Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

**ADOPT THE POSITION OF STAND EASY**

The position of stand easy is ordered when the squad may relax. This command is only given when the squad is in the position of stand at ease.

On the command STAND—EASY, the cadet shall close the hands and bring the arms to the position of attention and relax.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-5), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 5 Position of Stand Easy



When standing easy, with permission, cadets may adjust clothing and equipment, but shall not move feet or talk.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include moving or fidgeting and talking without permission.

**CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 4**

The cadets' adopting the position of stand easy will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

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**Teaching Point 5**

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets adopt the position of stand at ease from stand easy.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

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**ADOPT THE POSITION OF STAND AT EASE FROM STAND EASY**

On the cautionary command SQUAD, the cadet shall assume the position of stand at ease.



This TP is best taught as a group practice to ensure adherence to timings and togetherness of the squad.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include not paying attention.

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**CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 5**

The cadets' adopting the position of stand at ease from stand easy will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

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**END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION**

The cadets' adopting the positions of attention, stand at ease and stand easy will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

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**CONCLUSION**

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**HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE**

Nil.

**METHOD OF EVALUATION**

Nil.

**CLOSING STATEMENT**

Drill develops and reinforces in cadets many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS**

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades. All corrections shall be made immediately so that bad habits do not persist.

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**REFERENCES**

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

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**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 2**

**EO M108.02 – EXECUTE A SALUTE AT THE HALT WITHOUT ARMS**

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Total Time:

30 min

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**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadets are expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

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**INTRODUCTION**

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**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.01 (Adopt the Positions of Attention, Stand at Ease and Stand Easy).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have executed a salute at the halt without arms.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

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### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute a salute to the front.**

Time: 15 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

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### EXECUTE A SALUTE TO THE FRONT

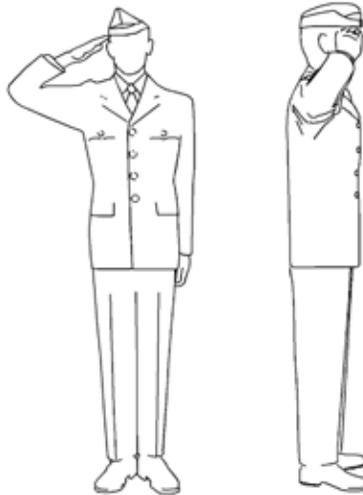


The salute is given with the right hand. When physical incapacity or carrying of articles makes a salute with the right hand impracticable, compliments will be paid by turning the head and eyes to the left or right or standing to attention.

On the command TO THE FRONT SALUTE BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadet shall:

1. bend the right elbow and open the palm of the right hand as it passes the shoulder; and

2. force the right hand by its shortest route to the front of the headdress ensuring:
- the palm of the hand is facing down,
  - the thumb and fingers are fully extended and close together,
  - the tip of the second finger is 2 cm above and in line with the outside of the right eyebrow and touching the lower edge of the headdress,
  - the hand, wrist and forearm are in a straight line and at a 45 degree angle to the upper arm,
  - the elbow is in line with the shoulders, and
  - the upper arm is parallel to the ground.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-3), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 1 Saluting to the Front Without Arms



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- second finger not touching the headdress,
- wrist and fingers not straight,
- thumb not in line with the fingers,
- palm turned to face forward or to the rear, and
- second finger touching the arm of glasses, if worn.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the hand is brought sharply to the position of attention, and simultaneously the head and eyes are turned to the front.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

On the command TO THE FRONT—SALUTE, the two movements are combined. The standard pause shall be observed between movements.



**Standard Pause:** The standard pause between each movement is two beats in quick time.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the TP.

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

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The cadets' executing a salute to the front will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

**Teaching Point 2****Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute a salute to the right and to the left.**

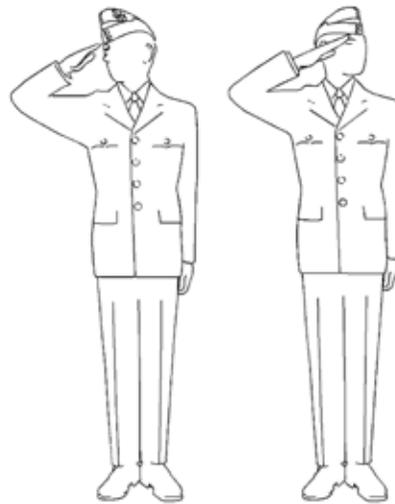
Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

**EXECUTE A SALUTE TO THE RIGHT AND TO THE LEFT**

On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) SALUTE BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, saluting shall be executed as detailed in TP1, except that the head and eyes shall be turned smartly to the right (left) as far as possible without straining, ensuring that:

1. when saluting to the left, the right hand, wrist and arm are brought further over to the left to the correct position 2 cm above and in line with the outside edge of the right eyebrow and touching the headdress; and
2. when saluting to the right, the arm is moved to the rear, with the tip of the second finger remaining 2 cm above and in line with the outside edge of the right eyebrow and touching the headdress.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-11), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 2 Saluting to the Right and Left



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as saluting to the front.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the hand is brought sharply to the position of attention, and simultaneously the head and eyes are turned smartly to the front



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the TP.

On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT)—SALUTE, the two movements are combined. The standard pause shall be observed between movements.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the lesson.

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

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The cadets' executing a salute to the right and to the left will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

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### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

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The cadets' executing a salute at the halt without arms will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

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### CONCLUSION

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### HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

### METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

### CLOSING STATEMENT

Drill develops and reinforces in cadets many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

### INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades. All corrections shall be made immediately so that bad habits do not persist.

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### REFERENCES

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.



**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 3**  
**EO M108.03 – EXECUTE TURNS AT THE HALT**

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Total Time:

30 min

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**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadets are expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

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**INTRODUCTION**

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**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.02 (Execute a Salute at the Halt Without Arms).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have executed turns at the halt.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

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### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute a right turn.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

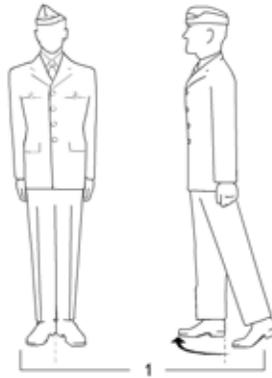
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### EXECUTE A RIGHT TURN



Turns are made to change direction. Right or left turns change direction by 90 degrees, and about turns by 180 degrees.

On the command RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadets shall turn 90 degrees to the right by pivoting on the right heel and left toe and raising the left heel and right toe simultaneously. Both knees should be kept braced during the turn, arms at the sides and body erect. On the completion of the movement, the weight of the body is placed on the right foot and the left leg is braced with the heel off the ground.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-13), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 1 First Part of the Movement—Right Turn at the Halt



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

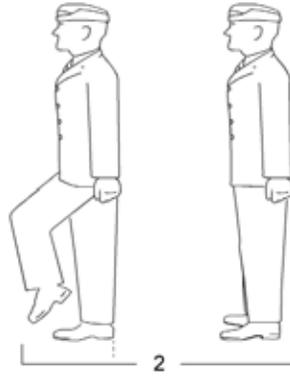


Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- weight transferred to the left foot,
- right leg bent instead of straight, and
- arms not held firmly to the side.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadets shall bend the left knee, straightening it in double time and placing the left foot beside the right to assume the position of attention.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-13), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 2 Second Part of the Movement—Right Turn at the Halt



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- arms not held straight and firmly to the sides,
- moving wrong foot,
- lifting the foot rather than lifting the knee, and
- lower leg and foot not allowed to hang at a natural angle.

On the command RIGHT—TURN, combine the two movements. The standard pause shall be observed between the movements.



**Standard Pause:** The standard pause between each movement is two beats in quick time.



Practice the movement with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the TP.

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

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The cadets' executing a right turn will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

#### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute a left turn.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

#### EXECUTE A LEFT TURN

On the command LEFT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD–ONE, have the cadets turn 90 degrees to the left by pivoting on the left heel and right toe and raising the right heel and left toe simultaneously. Both knees should be kept braced during the turn, arms at the sides and body erect. On the completion of the movement, the weight of the body is placed on the left foot and the right leg is braced with the heel off the ground.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as turning to the right except that references to left and right are to be reversed.

On the command SQUAD–TWO, the hand is brought sharply to the position of attention, and simultaneously the head and eyes are turned smartly to the front



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

On the command LEFT – TURN, combine the two movements. The standard pause shall be observed between the movements.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the TP.

## CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

The cadets' executing a left turn will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

### Teaching Point 3

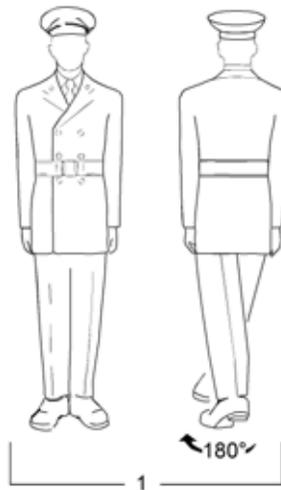
**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute an about turn.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

### EXECUTE AN ABOUT TURN

On the command ABOUT TURN BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadets shall turn 180 degrees to the right by pivoting on the right heel and left toe and raising the left heel and right toe simultaneously. Both knees should be kept braced during the turn, arms at the sides and body erect. On the completion of the movement, the weight of the body is placed on the right foot and the left leg is braced with the heel off the ground.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-14), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 3 First Part of the Movement—About Turn at the Halt



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

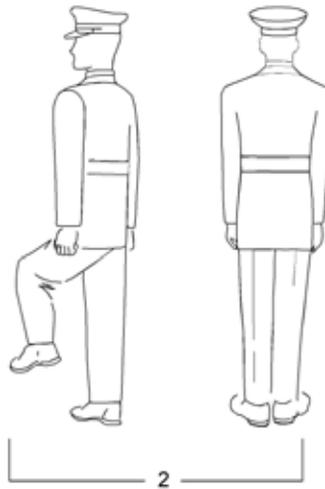


Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include the ones listed for the right turn and also include:

- turning to the left instead of the right,
- turning less than or more than 180 degrees, and
- losing balance.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadet shall bend the left knee, straightening it in double time and placing the left foot beside the right to assume the position of attention.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-14), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 4 Second Part of the Movement—About Turn at the Halt

On the command ABOUT—TURN, combine the two movements. The standard pause shall be observed between the movements.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the lesson.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as executing a right turn.

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 3

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The cadets' executing an about turn will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

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### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

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The cadets' executing turns at the halt will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

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### CONCLUSION

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### HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

### METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

### CLOSING STATEMENT

Drill develops and reinforces in cadets many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

### INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades. All corrections shall be made immediately so that bad habits do not persist.

---

### REFERENCES

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.



**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 4**  
**EO M108.04 – CLOSE TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT**

---

Total Time:

30 min

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**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadets are expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

---

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.03 (Execute Turns at the Halt).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have closed to the right and left.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

---

### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets close to the right.**

Time: 15 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

### CLOSE TO THE RIGHT



Closing to the right is executed to adjust position right. Close march paces to the right shall not be ordered when the distance required to move exceeds eight paces. When the distance is greater, the squad shall be turned and marched the required distance.

On the command ONE PACE RIGHT CLOSE MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD–ONE, the cadet shall:

1. bend the right knee, carrying the foot to the right and placing it on the ground with the inside of the heels one side pace 25 cm apart;
2. balance the weight of the body evenly on both feet; and
3. keep the arms at the sides.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- arms not held straight and firmly to the sides,
- wrong foot moved,
- foot is lifted instead of bending the knee, and
- lower leg and foot hanging at an unnatural angle.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadet shall shift the weight of the body to the right foot; and bend the left knee, placing the left foot by the right to assume the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

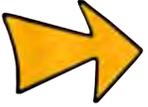


Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as the first movement.

On the command ONE PACE RIGHT CLOSE—MARCH, combine the two movements, observing the following timing:

1. one pace, one-one,
2. two paces, one-one, pause, one-two: and
3. three paces, one-one, pause, one-two, pause, one-three.



**Standard Pause:** The standard pause between each movement is two beats in quick time.



Practice the movement with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty with during the TP.

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

---

The cadets' closing to the right will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

#### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets close to the left.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

#### CLOSE TO THE LEFT

On the command ONE PACE LEFT CLOSE MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadet shall:

1. bend the left knee, carrying the foot to the left and placing it on the ground with the inside of the heels one side pace 25 cm apart;
2. balance the weight of the body evenly on both feet; and
3. keep the arms still at the sides.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as closing to the right except with the left foot.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadet shall shift the weight of the body to the left foot; and bend the right knee, placing the right foot by the left to assume the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as the first movement.

On the command ONE PACE LEFT CLOSE—MARCH, combine the two movements, observing the following timing:

1. one pace, one-one;
2. two paces, one-one, pause, one-two; and
3. three paces, one-one, pause, one-two, pause, one-three.



Practice the movement with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the lesson.

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

---

The cadets' closing to the left will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

---

The cadets' closing to the right and left will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

---

### CONCLUSION

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### HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

### METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

## **CLOSING STATEMENT**

Drill develops and reinforces in cadets many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

## **INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS**

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades. All corrections shall be made immediately so that bad habits do not persist.

---

## **REFERENCES**

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.



**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 5**

**EO M108.05 – EXECUTE PACES FORWARD AND TO THE REAR**

---

Total Time:

30 min

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**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadets are expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

---

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.04 (Execute to the Right and Left).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have executed paces forward and to the rear.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

---

### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute paces forward.**

Time: 15 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

### PACES FORWARD



Paces forward are executed to adjust position forward and should not exceed three paces. When the distance is greater, the squad shall be marched the required distance.

On the command ONE PACE FORWARD MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadet shall shoot the left foot forward one half pace, force the weight forward on the left foot, with the right heel raised; and keep the arms still at the sides.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- incorrect pace size,
- step off with incorrect foot, and
- arms not held firmly at the sides.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadet shall bend the right knee, straighten it in double time, place the right foot on the ground beside the left; and assume the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- arms not held straight and firmly to the sides,
- wrong foot moved,
- foot is lifted instead of bending the knee, and
- lower leg and foot hanging at an unnatural angle

On the command ONE PACE FORWARD—MARCH, combine the two movements, observing the following timing:

1. one pace, one-two;
2. two paces, one, one-two; and
3. three paces, one, one, one-two.



When taking paces forward:

1. The cadence shall be in quick time.
2. The length of each step shall be one half pace (35 cm).
3. The arms shall be kept still at the sides.
4. When two paces forward are taken, the left foot is brought into the right to assume the position of attention.



Practice the movement with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the TP.

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

---

The cadets' executing paces forward will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute paces to the rear.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

### PACES TO THE REAR



Paces to the rear are executed to adjust position back and should not exceed three paces. When the distance is greater, the squad shall be marched the required distance.

On the command ONE PACE STEP BACK MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadet shall shoot the left foot to the rear one half pace with the weight forward on the right foot and the left heel raised; and keep their arms still at the sides.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as executing paces forward.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadet shall bend the right knee, straighten it in double time, place the right foot on the ground beside the left; and assume the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as executing paces forward.

On the command ONE PACE(S) STEP BACK—MARCH, combine the two movements, observing the following timing:

1. one pace, one-two;
2. two paces, one, one-two; and
3. three paces, one, one, one-two.



Practice the movement with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the lesson.

---

### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

---

The cadets' executing paces to the rear will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

### CONCLUSION

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### HOMework / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

## **METHOD OF EVALUATION**

Nil.

## **CLOSING STATEMENT**

Drill develops and reinforces in cadets many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

## **INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS**

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades. All corrections shall be made immediately so that bad habits do not persist.

---

## **REFERENCES**

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.



**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 6**

**EO M108.06 – EXECUTE THE MOVEMENTS REQUIRED FOR A RIGHT DRESS**

Total Time:

30 min

**PREPARATION**

**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadets are expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

**INTRODUCTION**

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.05 (Execute Paces Forward and to the Rear).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have executed the movements required for a right dress.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

---

### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute right dress.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---



**Right Marker.** The individual on the right hand side of the front rank.

### RIGHT DRESS

Dressing of a squad is required to ensure a uniform, organized appearance when in a formed body. The most common movement used to dress a squad is the right dress.

On the command RIGHT DRESS BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the right marker stands fast; and the remainder shoots the left foot forward one half pace, bends the right knee and adopts the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- incorrect pace size,
- arms not held straight and firmly to the sides,
- wrong foot moved,
- foot is lifted instead of bending the knee, and
- lower leg and foot hanging at an unnatural angle.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the right file stands fast and the remainder turn their head and eyes to the right as far as possible without straining. Simultaneously, the front rank, except the right marker, shoots the right arm its full extent behind the shoulder of the cadet on the right. The hand is closed as in the position of attention, back of the hand uppermost and arm parallel to the ground.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



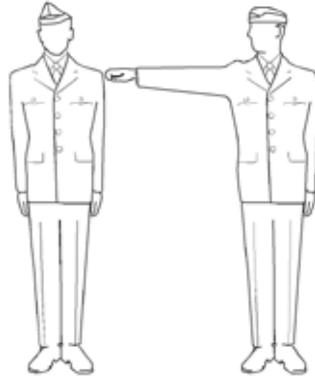
Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- arm not parallel to the ground,
- centre or rear rank raise arms,
- body is twisted, and
- looking in the wrong direction.

On the command SQUAD—THREE, the right marker stands fast; and the remainder take up correct alignment, distance and covering by taking short, quick paces until they are in position.

Movement starts with the left foot.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-19), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 1 Arm Interval-Right Dress



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- arm striking next person, and
- hand slapping the side of the leg.

On the command RIGHT—DRESS, the three movements are combined, observing the standard pause between the movements. The timing is one-two, pause, arms, pause, move.



**Standard Pause:** The standard pause between each movement is two beats in quick time.



When dressing by the left, the same drill is followed except the head and eyes are turned left and the left arm is raised. The left marker stands fast, looks to the front, and those in the file behind adopt the appropriate distance between ranks.



Dressing may be ordered by the centre if more than one squad is on parade in line or mass. The command is INWARD—DRESS, and flanking squads shall dress by their left or right as appropriate.



When a squad is formed with only one person in the blank file, that individual shall dress with the front rank when the squad is advancing and with the rear rank when the squad is retiring. When the squad is moving to a flank, the individual shall dress with the directing flank.



Practice the movement with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Emphasize any movements with which the cadets had difficulty during the TP.

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

---

The cadets' executing right dress will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

#### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute eyes front.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

#### EXECUTE EYES FRONT

On the command EYES—FRONT, the cadets shall snap their head and eyes to the front and cut the right arm to the rear of the individual on the right and to the position of attention without slapping the thigh.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

---

The cadets' executing eyes front will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

#### Teaching Point 3

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute shoulder dressing.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

On the command SHOULDER DRESSING, RIGHT—DRESS, the movements are the same as for right dress, except that the arms are not raised and dressing is taken up without arm's length interval. Enough lateral space is left between the shoulders of each person in the rank to complete any movements that may follow the dressing.



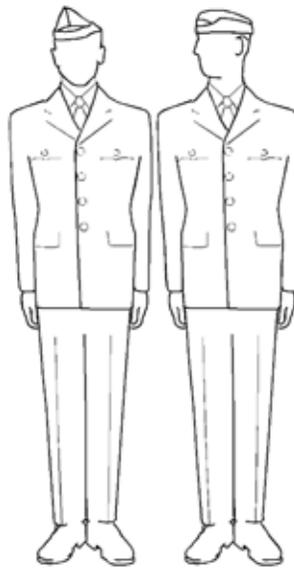
Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as right dress except that the arm is not raised.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-19), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 2 Shoulder Dressing

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 3

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The cadets' executing a shoulder dressing will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

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#### Teaching Point 4

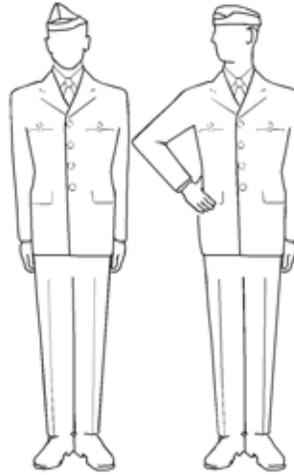
**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute elbow dressing.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

On the command ELBOW DRESSING, RIGHT—DRESS, the movements are the same as the right dress except, the right hand is placed on the hip or jacket belt as applicable. The fingers are closed, pointed down and extended forward with thumbs to the rear and the point of the elbow is forced forward and touching the cadet's arm on the right.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-19), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 3 Elbow Dressing



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as dressing at arm's length and also include bending the wrist and hand not on hip.

---

### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

---

The cadets' executing movements required for the right dress will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

---

### CONCLUSION

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#### HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

#### METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

## **CLOSING STATEMENT**

Drill develops and reinforces in cadets many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

## **INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS**

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades. All corrections shall be made immediately so that bad habits do not persist.

---

## **REFERENCES**

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.



**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 7**

**EO M108.07 – EXECUTE AN OPEN ORDER AND CLOSE ORDER MARCH**

---

Total Time:

30 min

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**PREPARATION**

---

**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadet is expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

---

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.06 (Execute the Movements Required for a Right Dress).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have executed an open order and close order march.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets efficiently moving together as one will promote discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

---

### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute an open order march.**

Time: 15 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---



The standard length of a half pace is 35 cm.

### OPEN ORDER MARCH

When in a formed body, cadets are inspected at the open order. To adopt this formation, cadets are required to execute an open order march.

The cadet shall execute the open order march, to include:

1. the front rank moving forward three half paces;
2. the rear rank stepping back three half paces; and
3. the centre rank standing fast.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-22), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 1 Open Order March in Three Ranks

When formed in two ranks, the front rank stands fast and the rear rank steps back three half paces.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-23), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 2 Open Order March in Two Ranks

On the command OPEN ORDER–MARCH, the movements shall be executed as for three check paces forward and to the rear, the final movement being executed by:

1. bending the right knee, straightening it in double time and placing the right foot smartly on the ground by the left; and
2. assuming the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- taking paces that are too large while moving forward;
- taking paces that are too small while moving back;
- raising the knee while stepping to the front or to the rear; and
- moving in the centre rank.

The cadence shall be in quick time, and the arms shall be kept still at the sides.

The timing for the movements are counted as ONE, ONE, ONE-TWO.

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

---

The cadets' executing an open order march will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

#### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute a close order march.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

#### CLOSE ORDER MARCH

The cadet shall execute the close order march, to include:

1. the front rank stepping back three half paces;
2. the rear rank moving forward three half paces; and
3. the centre rank standing fast.

On the command CLOSE ORDER – MARCH, the movements will be executed as for three check paces forward and to the rear, the final movement being executed by:

1. bending the right knee, straightening it in double time and placing the right foot smartly on the ground by the left; and
2. assuming the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as the open order march.

The cadence shall be in quick time, and the arms shall be kept still at the sides.

The timing for the movements are counted as ONE, ONE, ONE-TWO.



When formed in two ranks, the front rank stands fast and the rear rank moves forward three half paces.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

Have the cadets practice as a member of the front, rear and centre ranks.

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

---

The cadets' executing a close order march will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

---

The cadets' executing an open order and close order march will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

---

### CONCLUSION

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#### HOMework / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

#### METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

#### CLOSING STATEMENT

Drill develops many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

#### INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades.

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**REFERENCES**

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.



**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 8**

**EO M108.08 – MARCH AND HALT IN QUICK TIME**

---

Total Time:

30 min

---

**PREPARATION**

---

**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadet is expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

---

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.07 (Execute an Open Order and Close Order March).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have marched and halted in quick time.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets efficiently moving together as one will promote discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

---

### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets march in quick time.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---



The standard length of a pace is 75 cm.

### MARCH IN QUICK TIME

Corps / Squadrons march and manoeuvre on foot in quick, slow, and double time. When marching in quick time, the cadence is set at 120 paces per minute.



The quick march can be maintained for long periods of time and is the standard for routine duty.

On the command QUICK MARCH BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadet shall shoot the left foot forward one half pace, toe up; strike the heel on the ground first and keep the toe pointed directly forward; and simultaneously, swing the right arm straight forward and the left arm straight to the rear, waist high.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- taking a pace greater than 35 cm (one half pace);
- placing or slapping the left foot flat on the ground instead of striking the heel first; and
- swinging the arms at an incorrect height.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadets shall continue to march with subsequent paces of standard length; bringing the legs forward successively in a straight line; swinging the arms forward successively in a straight line from the shoulder, front to rear, with hands closed as in the position of attention; and maintaining dressing by the directing flank.



The directing flank is the rank or file assigned by the commander as that from which the dressing is to be taken, when formed as a squad.



Practice the movements with:

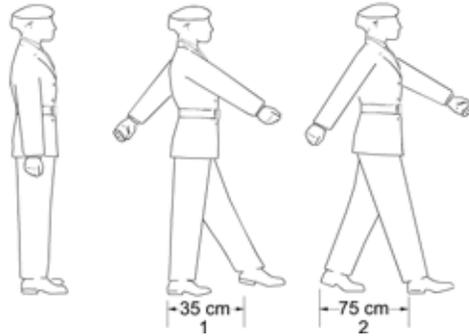
- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as for the initial pace except the pace is greater or less than 75 cm.

On the command QUICK—MARCH, combine the two movements. The timing will be “LEFT—RIGHT—LEFT”



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 3-6), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 1 Marching in Quick Time

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

---

The cadets' marching in quick time will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

#### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets halt in quick time.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

#### HALT IN QUICK TIME

On the command HALT BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, the cadet shall check the forward movement by placing the right foot flat on the ground, use the heel as a brake; and swing the left arm forward and the right arm to the rear.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include taking a pace larger or smaller than 75 cm; and not swinging the arms to the front and rear.

On the command SQUAD—TWO, the cadet shall take a half pace with the left foot, place it flat on the ground; and swing the right arm forward and the left to the rear.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults are the same as the initial pace except taking a pace larger than 35 cm (one half pace).

On the command SQUAD—THREE, the cadet shall bend the right knee, straighten it in double time; and simultaneously, cut the arms to the side and assume the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

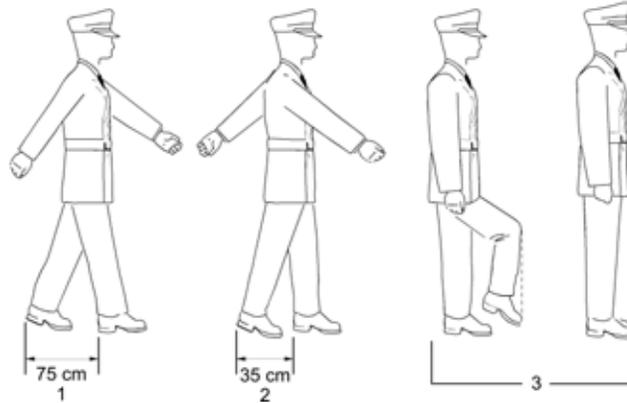
Common faults include not cutting the arms to the side; and not bending the right knee and straightening in double time.

On the command SQUAD—HALT, combine the three movements in quick time. The timing for the movements is counted as ONE, ONE, ONE-TWO.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Note. From *The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial* (p. 3-3), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

Figure 2 Halting in Quick Time

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### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

---

The cadets' halting in quick time will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

---

The cadets' marching and halting in quick time will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

---

### CONCLUSION

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### HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

### METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

### CLOSING STATEMENT

Drill develops many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

### INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades.

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### REFERENCES

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.



**COMMON TRAINING**  
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**SECTION 9**

**EO M108.09 – EXECUTE MARKING TIME, FORWARD AND HALTING IN QUICK TIME**

Total Time:

30 min

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**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadet is expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

---

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.08 (March and Halt in Quick Time).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have executed marking time, forward and halting in quick time.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets efficiently moving together as one will promote discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

---

### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets mark time.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

### MARK TIME



Marking time is executed when ceasing forward motion for a short period of time, while on the march. Marking time is carried out at the same cadence as for marching. Only the legs are moved and the upper portion of the body remains in the position of attention with arms at the side.



The command for mark time is given as the right foot is forward on the ground.

On the command MARK TIME BY NUMBERS, SQUAD—ONE, the cadet shall take a half pace with the left foot, placing the foot flat on the ground naturally. Maintaining the same cadence, bring the right foot into the left in a straight leg manner, not scraping the ground; and simultaneously, cut the arms to the sides and assuming the position of attention.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- taking a pace larger than 35 cm (one half pace); and
- scraping the right foot on the ground as it is being brought into the left.

On the command SQUAD—TWO the cadet shall bend the left knee so that the lower leg and foot are allowed to hang at a natural angle and the toe is 15 cm above the ground; place the toe on the ground before the heel as the leg is lowered; and continuing to mark time until the command FOR—WARD or HALT is given.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

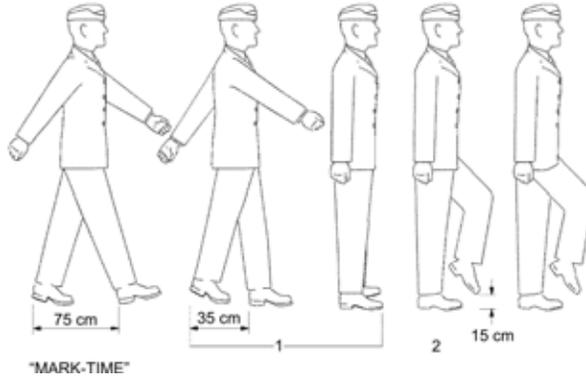
- not holding the arms straight and firmly to the sides;
- swaying side to side;
- quickening the pace; and
- not maintaining dressing.

On the command MARK – TIME, combine the two movements. The timing is “left—in—left—right—left”.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 3-16), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 1 Marking Time in Quick Time

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

---

The cadets' marking time will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

#### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute forward from marking time.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

#### FORWARD FROM MARKING TIME



The command for Forward is given as the left foot is on the ground.

This movement is not taught broken down as it is best learned as a complete movement.

On the command FOR—WARD, the cadet shall straighten the right leg and assume the position of attention; shoot the left foot forward in a half pace; and continue to march in quick time, swinging the right arm forward and the left to the rear.

On the command MARK – TIME, combine the two movements. Utilize the timing: “left – in – left – right – left”.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include:

- arms not held straight and firmly to the sides;
- not stepping off with the rest of the squad;
- stepping off on the wrong foot; and
- initial pace larger than one half pace.

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

---

The cadets' executing forward from marking time will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

#### Teaching Point 3

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute halting in quick time from marking time.**

Time: 5 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

#### HALTING IN QUICK TIME FROM MARKING TIME



The command is given as the left foot is on the ground.

This movement is not taught broken down as it is best learned as a complete movement.

On the command SQUAD – HALT, the cadet shall

1. take a further mark time pace with the right foot;
2. take a further mark time pace with the left foot; and
3. straighten the right leg in double time and assume the position of attention.

The timing is “one, one-two”.

On the command MARK – TIME, combine the two movements. Utilize the timing: “left – in – left – right – left”.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include not halting at the same time as the rest of the squad.

---

### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

---

The cadets' executing marking time, forward and halting in quick time will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

---

### CONCLUSION

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#### HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

#### METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

#### CLOSING STATEMENT

Drill develops many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

#### INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades.

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### REFERENCES

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A0-002 A-PH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.



**COMMON TRAINING**  
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**SECTION 10**

**EO M108.10 – EXECUTE A SALUTE ON THE MARCH**

---

Total Time:

30 min

---

**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadet is expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

---

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.02 (Execute a Salute at the Halt Without Arms).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have saluted on the march.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets efficiently moving together as one will promote discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

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### Teaching Point 1

### Execute saluting on the march.

Time: 15 min

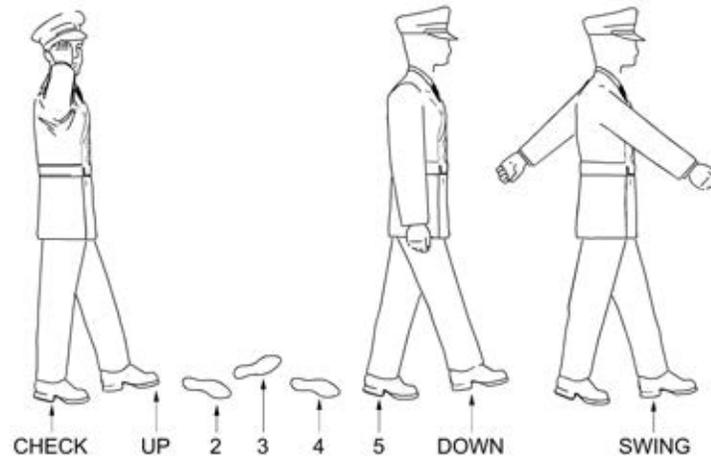
Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

### EXECUTE SALUTING ON THE MARCH



Instructors are reminded that they are to present the example with regards to drill, from the moment they step onto the parade square. Proper drill movements, combined with a professional demeanour, are of paramount importance, and must be exemplified throughout the period of instruction.



A-PD-201-000/PT-000 The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial, 2001

Figure 1 Saluting on the March

On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) SALUTE BY NUMBERS, SQUAD – ONE, given as the left foot is forward and on the ground, the cadet shall execute the first number by completing the next pace with the right foot; and swinging the left arm forward and the right arm to the rear normally.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

On the command SQUAD – TWO the cadet shall execute the second number by completing the next pace with the left foot, cutting the left arm to the side; and cutting the right arm forward to the side and then up into the salute in one continuous movement.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

On the command SQUAD – THREE, the cadet shall complete four paces in quick time, ending with the left foot forward.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

On the command SQUAD – FOUR, the cadet shall complete a pace with the right foot; and cut the right arm to the side.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

On the command SQUAD – FIVE, the cadet shall continue to march.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.

On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) – SALUTE, the movements are combined, and the timing is check – up – two – three – four – five – down – swing”, is utilized.

The instructor(s) shall provide a full demonstration and allow time for practice.

---

## Teaching Point 2

## Practice saluting on the march.

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---



While saluting, the head is turned right (left) as far as possible without straining.

On the command TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) – SALUTE, the movements are combined, and the timing, CHECK – UP – TWO – THREE – FOUR – FIVE – DOWN – SWING, is utilized.



Note: This movement requires much practice as a formed body, and the instructor is encouraged to fully utilize this time for said practice.

---

**CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2**

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The cadets' practicing a salute on the march will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

**END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION**

---

The cadets' practicing a salute on the march will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

**CONCLUSION**

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**HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE**

Nil.

**METHOD OF EVALUATION**

Nil.

**CLOSING STATEMENT**

Drill develops many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS**

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades.

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**REFERENCES**

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

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**COMMON TRAINING**  
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**SECTION 11**

**EO M108.11 – PAY COMPLIMENTS WITH A SQUAD ON THE MARCH**

Total Time:

30 min

---

**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate the skill the cadet is expected to acquire while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice the skill under supervision.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

---

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.10 (Execute A Salute on the March).

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have paid compliments with a squad on the march.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets efficiently moving together as one will promote discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion.



Develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the cadets that the movements must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity or personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Proper drill movements shall be combined with a professional demeanour throughout this lesson.



This lesson is broken down into movements. Explain, demonstrate and allow time for the cadets to practice, in a variety of positions.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.

Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

---

### Teaching Point 1

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute eyes right (left) to pay compliments with a squad on the march.**

Time: 15 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

### EYES RIGHT (LEFT) WITH A SQUAD ON THE MARCH



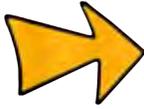
While marching as a member of a squad, do not salute from within the ranks, but turn the head in the direction of the person or object to which compliments are being paid.



The command for paying compliments with a squad on the march is given as the left foot is forward and on the ground.

On the command EYES—RIGHT (LEFT), the cadets shall

1. complete the next pace forward with the right foot;
2. as the left foot comes forward again and strikes the ground, turn the head and eyes to the right (left) as far as possible without straining and look directly into the eyes of the personage being saluted;
3. continue to swing the arms; and
4. maintain dressing, direction, and cadence, while continuing to march.



The leading person on the directing flank shall maintain head and eyes to the front to keep direction.



The person in command of the squad shall salute.

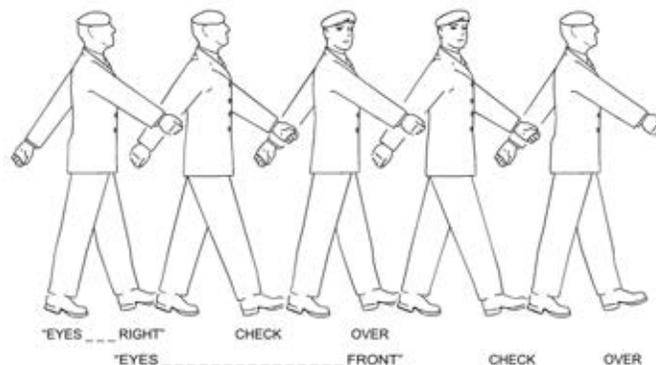


Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Common faults include turning the head and eyes immediately rather than turning the head and eyes after the completion of the next pace forward.



*Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 3-25), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.*

Figure 1 Eyes Right on the March

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

---

The cadets' executing an eyes right (left) to pay compliments on the march will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

#### Teaching Point 2

**Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute eyes front to pay compliments with a squad on the march.**

Time: 10 min

Method: Demonstration and Performance

---

#### EYES FRONT WITH A SQUAD ON THE MARCH



The command for paying compliments with a squad on the march is given as the left foot is forward and on the ground.

On the command EYES—FRONT, the cadet shall complete the next pace forward with the right foot; and as the left foot comes forward and strikes the ground, cut the head and eyes smartly to the front.



Practice the movements with:

- the **instructor** calling the time;
- the **squad** calling the time; and
- the squad **judging** the time.



Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

Common faults include turning the head and eyes immediately rather than turning the head and eyes after the completion of the next pace forward

---

### CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 2

---

The cadets' executing an eyes front to pay compliments on the march will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

---

#### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

---

The cadets' executing a salute on the march will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

---

#### CONCLUSION

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#### HOMEWORK / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

**METHOD OF EVALUATION**

Nil.

**CLOSING STATEMENT**

Drill develops many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS**

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades.

---

**REFERENCES**

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

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**COMMON TRAINING  
PHASE ONE  
INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 12**

**EO M108.12 – PERFORM DRILL MOVEMENTS DURING AN ANNUAL CEREMONIAL REVIEW**

---

Total Time:

90 min

---

**THERE IS NO INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE FOR THIS EO.**

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**COMMON TRAINING  
PHASE ONE  
INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 13**

**EO C108.01 – EXECUTE SUPPLEMENTARY DRILL MOVEMENTS**

---

Total Time:

180 min

---

**NO INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE IS PROVIDED FOR THIS EO.**

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**COMMON TRAINING**  
**PHASE ONE**  
**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**



**SECTION 14**

**EO C108.02 – PARTICIPATE IN A DRILL COMPETITION**

---

Total Time:

90 min

---

**PREPARATION**

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**PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS**

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-601/PG-001, *Phase One Qualification Standard and Plan*, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the instructional guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

**PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT**

Nil.

**APPROACH**

A practical activity was chosen for this lesson as it is an interactive way to allow the cadets to participate in a drill competition.

---

**INTRODUCTION**

---

**REVIEW**

Review the drill movements from EO M108.01 to EM108.11.

**OBJECTIVES**

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have participated in a drill competition.

**IMPORTANCE**

It is important for cadets to be able to perform drill movements at a competent level, developing sharpness, esprit-de-corps, physical coordination and alertness. These movements should be executed with ease ensuring that the cadets efficiently moving together as one will promote discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion.

---

## ACTIVITY

---

Time: 90 min

---

### OBJECTIVE

The objective of this activity is to have the cadets participate in a drill competition.

### RESOURCES

- Tables,
- Chairs,
- Masking Tape,
- Stop Watch,
- Portable hand counters (clickers),
- Drill sequence,
- Pens,
- Parade markers, and
- Judges.

### ACTIVITY LAYOUT

Set up the drill hall or outdoor parade square with tables and chairs. The drill area will be marked off, to include a restricted-access area large enough to accommodate execution of the marching and wheeling components of the competition with a judge's table placed mid-point along one of the sides of the drill area.

### ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Divide the phase one cadets into squads not to exceed 10 cadets.
2. Appoint a team captain (Drill Team Commander), at a minimum, a phase three cadet in training to direct the team through the drill sequence.
3. Provide each team time to practice as a squad prior to competing. During this practice, the team captain will review all rehearsed movements from PO 108.
4. Have the drill team commander lead the drill team through the entire drill sequence.
5. Without assistance, acting as a drill team in a competition environment, the division will follow commands and be marked on its performance of the specified drill sequence. Cadets will respectfully observe the performance of other drill teams whenever they are not performing.
6. Marking will be performed by the judges using the marking guide located at Attachment C and the marking sheet located at Attachment D. When numerous divisions are competing, it is necessary to maximize the use of time. As the divisions rotate through the competition, divisions waiting to perform or those that have already performed can be scheduled for other concurrent activities (eg, while one division is waiting to perform another one is undergoing uniform inspections).

### SAFETY

Nil.



Capitalization indicates the words of command for each movement.  
Cadence is to be maintained when completing movements.



The term squad is a generic name for a group of cadets, used to teach drill movements. This term can be interchanged with platoon, flight, division or any other applicable elemental or regimental term.



Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

---

### END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

---

The cadets' participation in a drill competition will serve as confirmation of this lesson.

---

### CONCLUSION

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#### HOMework / READING / PRACTICE

Nil.

#### METHOD OF EVALUATION

Nil.

#### CLOSING STATEMENT

Drill helps a cadet develop many qualities such as patience and determination through self-discipline and practice. Drill requires that cadets move together as one, which promotes discipline, alertness, precision, pride, steadiness and cohesion, and helps develop teamwork.

#### INSTRUCTOR NOTES / REMARKS

It is recommended that ongoing feedback be provided to the cadets during drill practices, parade nights and ceremonial parades.

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### REFERENCES

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A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 Director History and Heritage 3-2. (2006). *The Canadian Forces manual of drill and ceremonial*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

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## **GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF A YEAR ONE DRILL COMPETITION**

### **OFFICIALS**

1. Officials shall be as follows:
  - a. Chief Judge – responsible for:
    - (1) Judging and marking the Team Captain;
    - (2) Awarding penalties; and
    - (3) Interpretation of rules; and
  - b. Drill Judge(s) – responsible for judging and marking the performance of the team during the drill sequence.

### **DRESS**

2. Dress for the competition will be at the discretion of the corps TrgO and IAW CATO 35-01. Uniform C-1 is encouraged, though weather conditions at the time of the competition will be the determining factor.

### **DRILL SEQUENCE**

3. When called to compete, the team (accompanied and directed by the team captain) will march on, with the right marker at the designated point opposite the judges table, dressed at the close order. When the Drill Team Commander reports for inspection, the judging will begin approach the Chief Judge, report the name of the team, and request permission to carry on with the competition.
4. On receiving permission from the Chief Judge, the team captain will then direct the team through the drill movements IAW Attachment B. The squad will be returned to its original position following the completion of the movements. The DTC will then report to the Chief Judge, and request permission to march off.

### **TIMING**

5. A maximum of 15 minutes is allowed for each competing team. The timing will commence immediately following the team captain being granted permission to proceed and will terminate when the team captain reports to the Chief Judge upon completion of the drill sequence.

### **DRILL AUTHORITY**

6. All drill movements will be carried out IAW A0-002 A-DH-201-000/PT-001 *Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial*.

### **MARKING**

7. Marking will be performed by the judges using the marking guide located at Attachment C and the marking sheet located at Attachment D. One point will be deducted for each individual fault or infraction to a maximum of 80 point deductions. A maximum of five points will be deducted for a single movement (eg, if a whole team performs a movement incorrectly, a total of five points will be deducted).

### **PENALTIES**

8. Penalties will be deducted for specific infractions. Additional points will not be deducted for an infraction for which a penalty is awarded.

9. The following penalties will be awarded for infractions and will be deducted from the drill score by the Chief Judge:
- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| a. Omission of a drill movement                  | 5 points. |
| b. Drill movement performed out of sequence      | 1 point.  |
| c. Late when called to compete                   | 2 points. |
| d. Exceeding maximum time allowance for sequence | 2 points. |

**INTERPRETATION OF RULES**

10. In any situation where no equitable solution can be found in the rules, the Chief Judge will be empowered to make a ruling, which is binding to all participants.

## **DRILL SEQUENCE**

### **STANDING DRILL**

1. Stand Easy
2. Stand at Ease
3. Attention
4. To the Front Salute
5. Left Turn
6. Right Turn
7. About Turn
8. Right Incline
9. About Turn
10. Open Order March
11. Right Dress
12. Eyes Front
13. Close Order March
14. Right Turn

### **MARCHING DRILL**

1. Quick March
2. Mark Time
3. Forward
4. Mark Time
5. Halt
6. Quick March
7. Left Wheel
8. Left Wheel
9. Salute to the Right on the March
10. Left Wheel
11. Right Wheel
12. Right Wheel
13. Right Wheel
14. Mark Time
15. Halt

**STANDING DRILL**

1. Left Turn
2. Right Dress
3. Eyes Front

## DRILL COMPETITION MARKING GUIDE

### INSPECTION

The inspection will be marked out of five possible points, based on CATO 35-01 Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Dress Instructions, to include:

1. seaman's cap,
2. hair,
3. female hair,
4. overall appearance,
5. trousers,
6. gunshirt, and
7. boots.

**Reporting.** DTC reports to the judges confidently and in the correct manner.

**Words of command.** The words of command should be correct, called on the correct foot and with the correct interval of timings. They should be clear and loud enough for the entire team to hear and obey.

**Ability to control.** The ability to command, control and give proper orders to the team carrying out drill movements.

### COMPULSORY SEQUENCE

All standing and marching drill for the compulsory sequence will be marked out of a total of five points. One point will be deducted for errors in each of the following areas:

**Body drive.** The amount of effort put into the movements.

**Correctness of movement.** This includes immediate and correct response to the command with the standard pause (two beats of quick time) observed where necessary.

**Correct dressing.** The alignment of ranks and flanks at the halt and on the march.

**Steadiness.** No excess movements during any portion of the drill sequence, including fidgeting, fixing the uniform, etc.

**Precision.** Movements are carried out in unison.

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DRILL COMPETITION MARKING SHEET

Team: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

DTC: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Inspection - Maximum 30 Points</b>			
1.	Cap		/5
2.	Hair		/5
3.	Appearance		/5
4.	Trousers		/5
5.	Gunshirt		/5
6.	Boots		/5
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>/30</b>
<b>DTC - Maximum 40 Points</b>			
1.	Reporting		/10
2.	Words of Command		/20
3.	Ability to Control		/10
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>/40</b>
<b>Drill Movements - Maximum Points</b>			
<b>Standing Drill</b>			
1.	Stand Easy		/5
2.	Stand at Ease		/5
3.	Attention		/5
4.	To the Front Salute		/5
5.	Left Turn		/5
6.	Right Turn		/5
7.	About Turn		/5
8.	Right Incline		/5
9.	About Turn		/5
10.	Open Order March		/5
11.	Right Dress		/5
12.	Eyes Front		/5
13.	Close Order March		/5
14.	Right Turn		/5
<b>Marching Drill</b>			
1.	Quick March		/5
2.	Mark Time		/5
3.	Forward		/5
4.	Mark Time		/5
5.	Halt		/5
6.	Quick March		/5
7.	Left Wheel		/5
8.	Left Wheel		/5
9.	Salute to the Right on the March		/5
10.	Left Wheel		/5
11.	Right Wheel		/5
12.	Right Wheel		/5
13.	Right Wheel		/5
14.	Mark Time		/5

15.	Halt		/5
	<b>Standing Drill</b>		
1.	Left Turn		/5
2.	Right Dress		/5
3.	Eyes Front		/5
		<b>Sub-total</b>	/
		<b>Sub-total</b>	/
<b>Comments</b>			
<b>Penalties</b>			
		<b>Penalty Sub-total</b>	
		Inspection	/
		DTC	/
		Compulsory	/
		Less Total Penalties	
		<b>Grand Total</b>	/
Name of Judge:			
Date:		Signature of Judge:	