

COMMON TRAINING

PHASE ONE

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

SECTION 3

EO M108.03 – EXECUTE TURNS AT THE HALT

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 M108.02 (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

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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.

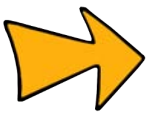


Assistant instructors may be required for this lesson.

Teaching point 1 **Explain, demonstrate and have the cadets execute a right turn.**

Time: 10 min Method: Demonstration and Performance

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.

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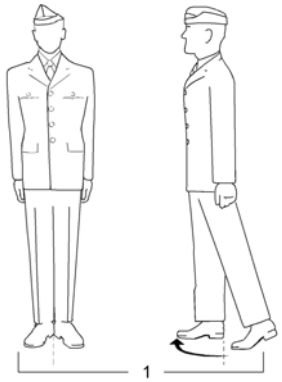

Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-13), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

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.

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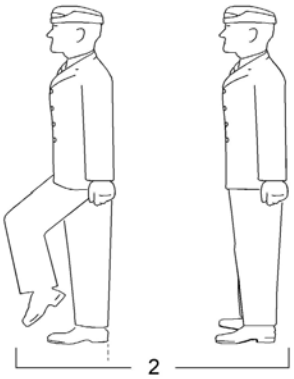


Note. From The Canadian Forces Manual of Drill and Ceremonial (p. 2-13), by Director of History and Heritage 3-2, 2006, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

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.

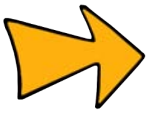


Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

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.

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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 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.

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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

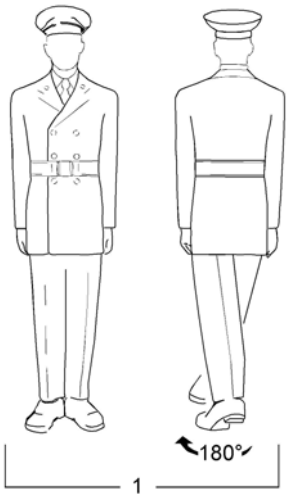
The cadets' executing a left turn will serve as the confirmation of this TP.

EXPLAIN, DEMONSTRATE AND HAVE THE CADETS EXECUTE AN ABOUT TURN.

Time: 10 min

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.

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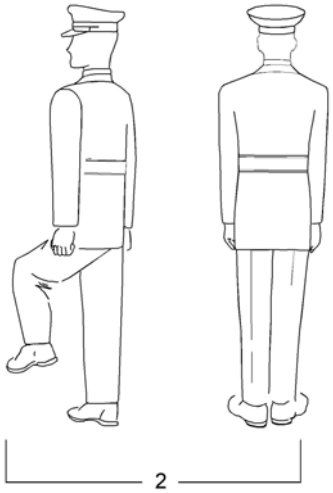
Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.

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

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

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

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

CONCLUSION

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

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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