

INSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

23. **General.** The instructor must continually work to improve the standard of instruction. The techniques in this article shall be adhered to, thus ensuring the success of the drill instruction.
24. **Instructor's Appearance and Bearing.** Since example is imitated, the instructor's appearance and bearing must be of the highest standard. When conducting drill instruction, the instructor shall stand at attention unless it is necessary to demonstrate or to check an individual. The instructor shall execute all movements correctly and smartly.
25. **Demonstrations.** Demonstrations shall be planned so that the squad can see the position or movement. All demonstration shall be correct. Excessive demonstration is a common fault and shall be avoided. Arms drill shall be demonstrated using the appropriate weapon.
26. **Checking.** Constant checking and correcting of all faults is essential. Faults shall be corrected immediately after they occur.
27. **Vocabulary.** The instructor shall develop and use a vocabulary of short, concise words to impress on the squad that the movement 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.
28. **Manhandling.** An instructor shall not strike or push members of the squad. This does not preclude the instructor, without being offensive, from assisting in the correction of a squad member's position.
29. **Rest Periods.** In the early stages of recruit training, short rest periods shall be given during drill instruction by standing the squad easy. During these rest periods, the squad may be questioned on subjects previously taught. The squad shall not be kept in any one position long enough to produce strain and fatigue. Periods of drill at the halt shall be interspersed with movements on the march, with or without arms, at appropriate intervals to keep the squad alert, exercise the muscles, and, as a result, produce a high standard of drill.
30. **Formation for Instruction.** The instructor shall select the most effective squad formation for the lesson being taught. A squad may be in a single rank, hollow square or semi-circle for elementary drill instruction.
31. **Instructor Faults.** Faults made by an instructor and noted by a superior shall be corrected as soon as possible. The instructor shall not be corrected within earshot or sight of the squad.

CONDUCT OF A DRILL LESSON

32. **Preliminaries.** Before commencing the lesson, the instructor shall:
- a. review any appropriate previous lesson;
 - b. order the squad into a suitable formation, e.g., hollow square;
 - c. state the movement to be taught and the reason for learning; and
 - d. state the requirement of the performance check or standard.
33. **Lesson.** The lesson shall be taught in the following stages:
- a. Stage 1: Demonstration and Walk-Through.
 - (1) Demonstrate the complete movement, calling out the time.
 - (2) Demonstrate the first part of the movement.
 - (3) Explain how the first part of the movement is done.

- (4) Give the squad the opportunity to ask questions.
 - (5) Practice the squad on the first movement (collectively, individually, collectively).
 - (6) Teach the second and each subsequent movement following the sequence described above.
 - (7) Give two complete and final demonstrations.
- b. Stage 2: Practice the Complete Movement.
- (1) Practice the complete movement, with the instructor calling the time.
 - (2) Practice the complete movement, with the squad calling the time.
 - (3) Practice the complete movement, with the squad judging the time.

NOTE

On difficult movements or movements with several stages, a further demonstration may be given prior to practising the complete movement.

34. **Performance Check/Test.** Conduct the test.
35. **Conclusion.** The lesson shall be summarized as follows:
- a. restate the movement taught and the reason for learning;
 - b. state the level of achievement; and
 - c. state the next lesson.

WORDS OF COMMAND

36. Good drill depends on properly delivered words of command. They are to be pronounced clearly and distinctly, with confidence and determination, since they convey an order which is to be promptly obeyed.
37. Words of command are divided into:
- a. cautionary commands; and
 - b. executive commands.
38. The cautionary command warns of the movement to be performed and shall be given first. The cautionary command may include additional instructions such as "ADVANCE", "RETIRE", etc. The executive command serves as the signal for the movement to be carried out. Throughout this manual, words of command are printed in capital letters. A dash separates the cautionary from the executive portion of the command, e.g., RIGHT IN – CLINE.
39. As a guide, the cautionary command should be drawn out over at least two paces of quick time and the interval between the cautionary and executive commands should be two paces. The pause will be as consistent as possible.
40. AS YOU WERE shall only be ordered when another word of command cannot be used to have a squad adopt a previous position or to cancel an incorrect order before it has been completed.
41. The following are examples of correct words of command: