



# **DRILL AND CEREMONIAL ADVANCED**

Australian  
Air Force Cadets

Cadet / Instructor Notes

Rewrite Edition, 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007

**DRILL & CEREMONIAL ADVANCED (DCA)  
(12 PERIODS)**

<b>Serial No</b>	<b>Title &amp; Objective</b>	<b>Periods</b>
<b>DCA 1</b> Revise DCB and DCP	<b>Revision</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>DCA 2</b> Practise:	<b>Movements by Forming</b>	<b>1</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Right &amp; Left forms in slow time</li><li>b. Form Flight in slow time</li><li>c. Form hollow squares as a Flight</li><li>d. Form two ranks from three and vice versa</li></ul>	
<b>DCA 3</b> Practise:	<b>Marching in Double Time</b>	<b>2</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Marching in Double Time</li><li>b. Halt in Double Time</li><li>c. Quick time into double time</li><li>d. Double Time into quick time</li></ul>	
<b>DCA 4</b> <b>Ref:</b> AAP5135.001 Manual of Drill Chapter 1. State and practise:	<b>Principles of Drill Instruction</b>	<b>2</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Basic Drill Terminology</li><li>b. Correct Words of Command</li><li>c. Voice Projection and timing techniques</li></ul>	
<b>DCA 5</b> Command and control a marching squad using the correct words of command and technique for approx three minutes using movements from DCB 1-9.	<b>Student Drill Instruction.</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Note:</b> This block of instruction is to include each cadet practicing voice projection and control of a squad with individual critique by the Drill Instructor.		
<b>DCA 6</b> a. State the:	<b>Mutual Instruction Exercise.</b>	<b>3</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Aims of Drill</li><li>(2) Requirements of the Drill Instructor</li><li>(3) Sequence of instruction for a formal drill lesson</li></ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>b. Practise and present two short drill instruction lessons, each of approx eight minutes from DCB 1 - 8. Each drill instruction lesson is to be followed by comments from the course Drill Instructor.</li></ul>	

**DRILL & CEREMONIAL ADVANCED (DCA)**  
**DCA 1 - REVISION**  
**2 PERIODS**

**Objectives**

**1001.** Revise DCB and DCP.

**DCB:**

**1002.** Practice:

- a. Attention, stand-at-ease and stand easy
- b. Right, left and about turns at the halt
- c. Incline at the halt
- d. Fall in as a Flight
- e. Right and left dress, eyes front
- f. Number as a Flight
- g. Sizing as a Flight
- h. Dismiss and break off as a Flight with and without an Officer present
- i. Open and close order march
- j. Right and left dress at the open order
- k. Right and left close march
- l. Paces forward and backwards
- m. Marching in quick time
- n. Halt from marching in quick time
- o. Leave and join ranks individually
- p. Wheeling in threes
- q. Change step in quick time
- r. Mark time in quick time from the halt
- s. Halt from mark time
- t. Change step whilst marking time
- u. Step short, step out and break step
- v. Right, left and about turn on the march
- w. Right, left incline on the march
- x. Eyes right and left on the march
- y. Saluting at the halt and on the march.

**DCP:**

**1003. Practice:**

- a. Form single file from sections of three and vice versa
- b. Right and left incline on the march
- c. Diagonal marching
- d. Change Direction by forming
- e. Form Flights
- f. Slow March
- g. Halt
- h. Eyes right and left
- i. Change Direction by Wheeling
- j. Left, right and about turn on the march in slow time
- k. Slow time to Quick time and vice versa
- l. Change step in slow time
- m. Mark time in slow time.

**DRILL & CEREMONIAL ADVANCED (DCA)**  
**DCA 2 - MOVEMENTS BY FORMING**  
**1 PERIOD**

**Objectives**

**2001.** Practise:

- a. Right and Left forms in slow time
- b. Form Flight in slow time
- c. Form hollow squares as a Flight
- d. Form two ranks from three and vice versa

**General**

**2002.** While executing the form, each section of threes is to work together with the centre and rear cadets taking their covering from the front cadet. Each section of threes is to halt together. The last section of threes will naturally arrive at its position later than the first section, therefore, the last sections are not to hurry the movement. As a general guide, each section of threes should arrive at the new alignment two paces after the previous section of threes.

**Changing Direction by Forming from the Halt to the Halt in Slow Time**

**2003.** The commands are:

- a. **‘AT THE HALT, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT – FORM’**
- b. **‘SLOW - MARCH’**

**2004.** On these commands:

- a. **‘AT THE HALT, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT – FORM’**

The right hand marker executes a right turn. The remainder of the front rank executes a right incline. The centre and rear ranks stand fast.

- b. **‘SLOW – MARCH’**. The right hand marker march forward five paces and halts. At the same time all other members of the flight march around to the new alignment on the left of the marker, and halt by sections of threes when they arrive at their respective positions. **2005.** The same movement can be executed forming to the left except the word ‘LEFT’ is substituted for the word ‘RIGHT’.

**From the Halt to the Move**

**2006.** The commands are:

- a. **‘CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT – FORM’**.
- b. **‘SLOW – MARCH’**.
- c. **‘FOR – WARD’**.

**2007.** The movements are the same for ‘at the halt’, with the exception that on reaching the new alignment the flight is to mark-time until the command ‘FOR – WARD’ is given.

**Changing Direction on the Move**

**2008.** The commands are:

- a. **‘CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT – FORM’.**
- b. **‘FOR – WARD’.**

**2009.** The executive word of command is given as the left is coming to the ground. On the command **‘RIGHT – FORM’** the right hand marker executes a right turn, marches forward five paces and marks time. At the same time all other members of the front rank execute a right incline and the centre and rear ranks step short to avoid closing up. The member of the flight then march around to the new alignment on the left of the marker, and mark time until the command **‘FOR – WARD’.**

**2010.** The same movement can be executed forming to the left by substituting the word **‘LEFT’** instead of **‘RIGHT’.**

#### **From the Move to the Halt**

**2011.** If it is desired to have the flight halted at the completion of this movement, the command is prefixed with the words **‘AT THE HALT’.** When this is given the members of the flight halt on arriving at their new position.

#### **Moving to a Flank in Column of Threes**

**2012.** A flight marching in line may be changed into the formation of a column of threes.

The command is: **‘LEFT/RIGHT IN THREES, LEFT/RIGHT – TURN’.**

#### **Forming Hollow Square**

**2013.** Hollow Square is a formation used when teaching drill or on an occasion when the Flight Commander wishes to address the flight. The commands are:

- a. **‘CENTRE AND REAR RANKS, RIGHT AND LEFT – TURN’.**
- b. **‘INWARDS WHEEL, QUICK – MARCH’.**
- c. **‘CENTRE AND REAR RANKS – HALT’.**
- d. **‘INWARDS – TURN’.**

**2014.** On the command **‘CENTRE AND REAR RANKS RIGHT AND LEFT – TURN’,** members of the centre rank are to turn right and the rear rank are to turn left. The front rank is to stand fast.

**2015.** On the commander **‘INWARDS WHEEL, QUICK – MARCH’,** members of the centre rank are to step off in quick time and left wheel. At the same time the members of the rear rank are to step off in quick time and wheel to the right. When the last person of each rank has passed the left or right markers of the front rank the command **‘CENTRE AND REAR RANKS – HALT’** is given.

**2016.** On the command **‘INWARDS – TURN’** members of the centre rank are to turn left and the rear rank are to turn right.

#### **Forming Three Ranks from Hollow Square**

**2017.** This movement is used to reform a flight into three ranks from hollow square. The commands are:

- a. **‘CENTRE AND REAR RANKS – LEFT AND RIGHT – TURN’.**
- b. **‘FORM FLIGHT, QUICK – MARCH’.**
- c. **‘CENTRE AND REAR RANKS – HALT’.**

d. **‘INWARDS – TURN’.**

**2018.** On the command **‘CENTRE and REAR RANKS – LEFT AND RIGHT – TURN’**, the centre rank is to left turn and the rear rank is to right turn, the front rank is to stand fast. On the command **‘FORM FLIGHT, QUICK – MARCH’** the centre and rear ranks are to step off in quick time. The centre rank is to right wheel when it passes the left hand marker and both ranks are to march to their original positions in the flight. When in position the command **‘CENTRE AND REAR RANKS – HALT’** is given and both ranks halt.

**2019.** On the command **‘INWARDS – TURN’** the centre rank is to right turn and the rear rank is to left turn. The flight is now reformed.

### **Forming Two Ranks from Three When in Line**

**2020.** This movement is normally associated with Guards of Honour, Guards and Piquet’s. The commands are:

- a. **‘CENTRE RANK – NUMBER’.**
- b. **‘FORM TWO – RANKS’.**

**2021.** On the command **‘CENTRE RANK – NUMBER’** the centre rank is to number from the right. On the command **‘FORM TWO – RANKS’**, the odd numbers of the centre rank are to take one pace to the left and then one pace forward, aligning themselves with the front rank, each on the left of the front cadet. At the same time the even numbers of the centre rank are to take one pace to the left and one pace backwards, aligning themselves with the rear rank, each on the left of the rear cadet.

**2022.** Dressing may vary according to space. If space permits then a full arm right dress is done. The commands are:

- a. **‘RIGHT – DRESS’**, or
- b. **‘HALF ARM INTERVAL, RIGHT – DRESS’**, or
- c. **‘WITHOUT INTERVAL, RIGHT – DRESS’.**

### **Full Right Dress**

**2023.** The command is **‘RIGHT – DRESS’**. On this command the flight is to carry out a normal right dress for two ranks.

### **Half – Arm Interval Dressing**

**2024.** On the command **‘HALF – ARM INTERVAL, RIGHT – DRESS’**, members raise the left arm and place the left hand on the hip, finger clenched and knuckles pointing to the ground through an angle of 45 degrees, elbows square to the front. Members are to dress off from the right marker with the rear marker judging the distance from the front.

### **Without Interval Dressing**

**2025.** If space is limited, a Guard may be required to dress off without interval. The command is **‘WITHOUT INTERVAL, RIGHT – DRESS’**. On the command turn the head and eyes to the right, then dress off by moving to a position where the right shoulder touches the person to the right.

### **Forming Three Ranks from Two**

**2026.** On the command '**FORM THREE – RANKS**' odd numbers from the original centre rank are to step backwards one pace and take one pace to the right. At the same time even numbers from the original centre rank are to take one pace forward and one pace to the right.

**2027.** A '**RIGHT – DRESS**' is then carried out.



**DRILL & CEREMONIAL ADVANCED (DCA)**  
**DCA 3 - MARCHING IN DOUBLE TIME**  
**2 PERIODS**

**Objectives**

**3001.** Practise:

- a. Marching in Double Time
- b. Halt in Double Time
- c. Quick time into double time
- d. Double time into quick time

**General**

**3002.** Marching in double time is no less relaxed than marching in quick time. The normal rules for marching still apply. Step, dressing, covering and distance are to be maintained.

**Marching in Double Time**

**3003.** The command is: '**BY THE LEFT/RIGHT, DOUBLE – MARCH**'. On the command step off with the left foot and run with easy swinging strides of 100cm, inclining the body forward to maintain the correct carriage. Pick up feet cleanly at each pace, with the thigh, knee, and ankle joints working freely. Bend the elbows to an angle of approx 90 degrees (1600 mils), fists held lightly clenched and forearms across the front of the body.

**Halting in Double Time**

**3004.** The command is '**HALT**'. The executive word of command is given as the right foot is coming to the ground. On this command complete three check paces, decreasing the speed and length of pace. After the third check pace bring the right foot through the position of mark time to the position of attention.

**Changing from Quick Time to Slow Time**

**3005.** The command is: '**INTO SLOW TIME – MARCH**'. The executive word of command is given as the left foot is coming to the ground. Complete a check pace with the right foot, bring the left foot to the balance step position and continue in slow time, observing all the principles of slow marching.

**Changing from Slow Time to Quick Time**

**3006.** The command is: '**INTO QUICK TIME, QUICK – MARCH**'. The executive word of command is given as the left foot touches the ground. Complete a check pace in slow time with the right foot, bring the left foot to the balance step position and continue marching in quick time, observing all the principles of quick time.

**Changing from Quick Time to Double Time**

**3007.** The command is: '**INTO DOUBLE TIME, DOUBLE – MARCH**'. The executive word of command is given as the left foot is coming to the ground. Complete a check pace in quick time with the right foot, and commence marching in double time on the next pace with the left foot, observing all the principles of double time.

### **Changing from Double Time to Quick Time**

**3007.** The command is: **'INTO QUICK TIME, QUICK – MARCH'**. The executive word of command is given as the left foot is coming to the ground. The forward movement of the body is checked in three paces, decreasing the pace length and speed gradually. When the right foot comes to the ground on the last check pace, the next pace with the left foot is in quick time.

**DRILL & CEREMONIAL ADVANCED (DCA)**  
**DCA 4 - PRINCIPLES OF DRILL INSTRUCTION**  
**2 PERIODS**

**Reference: AAP5135.001 Manual of Drill Chapter 1**

**Objectives**

**4001.** State and Practise:

- a. Basic Drill Terminology
- b. Correct Words of Command
- c. Voice Projection and timing techniques

**Definition of Drill**

**4002.** Drill is the precise and instinctive execution of recognised military movements by an individual or group, in response to commands and/or signals.

**Aim of Drill**

**4003.** The aim of drill is to develop in the individual:

- a. Self discipline
- b. Alertness
- c. Instantaneous reflexes
- d. Balance and body control
- e. Instinctive and instant obedience to orders, and
- f. Good team work.

**Purpose of Drill**

**4004.** Drill provides a medium by which those in command can correctly and precisely manoeuvre a body of personnel.

**Standards of Drill**

**4005.** It is the responsibility of all Officers, Warrant Officers and NCOs to ensure high standards of demeanour and drill are maintained by personnel when moving as individuals or group, either on or off the parade ground.

**4006.** An individual in command of personnel is to set a good example at all times. When giving commands, they should stand correctly at attention and avoid exaggerated movements of the body, head or hands. When moving around they should turn and march in the correct manner. Any demonstrations should be of the highest standard with precise explanations. Intemperate (inappropriate) language is not to be used.

**4007.** To ensure the highest drill standards are achieved and maintained, an individual in command of personnel is to insist on;

- a. immediate obedience to orders,
- b. exactness of movements,
- c. correct and smart nearing, and

- d. steadiness and balance.

### **Instruction**

**4008.** Drill instruction is to be simple, concise and interesting so that the subject is easily learnt and remembered. Breaks should be incorporated into periods of instruction to avoid fatigue and disinterest.

### **The Instructor**

**4009.** Instructors are to set the standard by their own personal example, and must, therefore:

- a. know the subject well,
- b. have a systematic method of instruction,
- c. be consistent, tolerant, fair and firm,
- d. be able to identify the individuals with learning difficulties within the group,
- e. encourage and offer positive reinforcement,
- f. be able to express themselves without using offensive language, and
- g. be consistent.

### **Sequence of Instruction**

**4010.** The drill pattern and sequence of instruction for a single movement drill lesson are included in lesson plan format at Annex A.

### **Words of Command**

#### **Delivery**

**4011.** Well delivered words of command are essential to satisfactorily initiate drill movements. Since they convey an order which is to be smartly obeyed, they are always given from the position of attention and are delivered in a determined, distinct and confident manner.

**4012.** The following points will assist personnel in delivering words of command in the correct manner:

- a. vocal chords should be 'warmed up',
- b. drinks of water should be taken frequently,
- c. body posture is to be correct, with the head at its natural position (the chin neither tucked in or jutting out), and
- d. breathing should be from an extended stomach rather than a lifted chest.

**4013.** Each command is divided into three parts as follows:

a. **The Prefix.** Commands are always prefixed with the appropriate word '**FLIGHT**', '**SQUADRON**', '**WING**', etc. Using the command prefix '**FLIGHT**', an example would be: '**FLIGHT, ATTEN – TION**' or '**No. 1 FLIGHT, SHOULDER – ARMS**'.

b. **The Cautionary.** This part gives warning of the movement to be performed and precedes the executive. For example, in the command, '**FLIGHT, ATTEN – TION**', '**ATTEN**' is the cautionary word of command, while '**SHOULDER**' is the cautionary word in the command '**No. 1 FLIGHT, SHOULDER – ARMS**'.

c. **The Executive.** The executive is the signal for the movement to be carried out. It is to be sharp and of a sharper pitch than the cautionary. Using the previous examples, ‘-**TION**’ and ‘**ARMS**’ respectively are the executive words of commands.

**4014.** In this precis, the cautionary and executive parts of each command are shown, however, the prefix is not always shown as it will depend on the group under command. Whenever giving commands, the appropriate prefix is to be used at all times.

**4015.** There are two situations which affect the method of delivering the cautionary word of command:

- a. In the case of a movement which has been rehearsed and the participants are expecting an order, the cautionary is delivered in a regular beat on successive left or right feet as appropriate.
- b. When a command is to be given in circumstances where the recipients are not necessarily expecting it, or where long distance is involved, the cautionary is to be loud and drawn out to ensure that all personnel concerned have heard and understood it. The size of the flight, the distance the order has to travel, the volume of background noise are major factors which influence the length and volume of the cautionary, and the pause between it and the executive.

**4015.** The cautionary must, in all cases, be clear and fully explain the movement which is to follow.

**4016.** Throughout this precis, words of command are printed in bold type in inverted commas. A dash separates the cautionary and executive.

### **Timing**

**4017.** A pause is always made between the cautionary and the executive words of command. Each particular command should normally have the same pause each time it is given. IN a rehearsed situation the pause between the two parts is to be equal to two beats in quick time or slow time as appropriate. This is particularly important when working with a band as the Band Master or Drum Major relies on a regularly delivered word of command.

**4018.** Timing of words of command given on the march is generally dependant on the foot on which the executive command is given. For example, in the command ‘**FLIGHT – HALT**’. The cautionary ‘**FLIGHT**’ is given on the right foot and the executive ‘**HALT**’ is given on the next right foot. Similarly a command such as ‘**No. 1 FLIGHT, EYES – RIGHT**’ is to be given on successive left feet. The table detailing the foot on which the executive word of command is given, is at Annex B.

**4019.** When it is desired to stop an incomplete movement, or to correct an incomplete or wrong word of command, the command ‘**AS YOU WERE**’ is to be given. On this command all personnel in the flight resume their prior position or situation.

### **Moving Off in Step with Another Flight**

**4020.** To move a flight off in step with a preceding flight, in quick or slow time, the cautionary and executive commands are given on successive feet, as the right feet of those on the preceding flight are coming to the ground.

**4021.** The timing for the words of command are at Annex B, the length of pace at Annex C, and the march timing, in paces per minute, at Annex D, and the drill definition at Annex E.

**DRILL PATTERN AND LESSON PLAN**

AIM	To teach students a. ....
REFERENCE	DI(AF) AAF 5135.001 Chapter ..... Paragraph .....
INSTRUCTION POSITION	<p>(Instructor in relation to flight. Flight formation for lesson to be taught)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">xxxxxxxx (Flight)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* (Instructor)</p> <p>(Consider elements (sun, wind) – distractions)</p>
	Before starting lesson, ensure your flight is correctly sized and numbered.
REVISION	<p>Revise previous drill lesson and if practical, finish with a movement that will lead into the movement to be taught. At the completion of the revision, if necessary, reposition the flight in the formation required for instruction.</p> <p>'FLIGHT, REST' (Give this command when you require the flight to watch a demonstration or listen to an explanation)</p>
INTRODUCTION	<p>'DURING THIS PERIOD I WILL BE GIVING COMMANDS TO MYSELF. YOU WILL ONLY ACT UPON THOSE COMMANDS PREFIXED WITH THE WORD FLIGHT'</p> <p>THIS LESSON I AM GOING TO TEACH YOU ..... (Movement)</p> <p>THIS DRILL MOVEMENT WILL ENABLE YOU TO ..... (Short explanation of the purpose of the movement and offer an interest element for motivation, ie history).</p>
DEMONSTRATION (Phase 1)	<p>'WATCH MY DEMONSTRATION OF THE COMPLETED MOVEMENT'</p> <p>'.....' (command)</p> <p>Execute movement, returning to starting position.</p> <p>'FOR EASE OF INSTRUCTION, THIS MOVEMENT WILL BE BROKEN INTO PARTS AND TAUGHT BY NUMBERS/CATCH WORDS'</p> <p>'WATCH WHAT HAPPENS ON THE COMMAND ..... BY NUMBERS – ONE'. (command)</p> <p>'..... BY NUMBERS – ONE' (command)</p> <p>Execute part on command</p>

EXPLANATION	<p>Holding the position, look towards flight and state:</p> <p>'ON THAT COMMAND .....' (explanation)</p> <p>(Explain pertinent points in a formal and logical sequence). At the completion of explanation, ask for questions.</p>
EXECUTION	<p>'FLIGHT, ..... BY NUMBERS – ONE' (command)</p> <p>The flight holds that position. The instructor is then to move forward or remains in position, at attention and corrects faults. Identify the fault first, then identify the individual to correct the fault. Allow individual practice of the step as you finish with each student. Correct loudly enough for all to hear so that those ahead may adjust as necessary.</p>
REPETITION	<p>Repeat the movement until you are satisfied that you can move onto the next step.</p> <p>'FLIGHT, REST'</p>
DEMONSTRATION EXPLANATION EXECUTION REPETITION	<p>Continue the above procedure until you have completed all steps of the movement.</p>
CONSOLIDATION	<p>Link the movement together by giving the commands:</p> <p>'FLIGHT ..... BY NUMBERS – ONE'. (command)</p> <p>'BY NUMBERS – TWO' etc.</p> <p>Repeat until satisfied the students are correctly performing each step in sequence.</p> <p>'FLIGHT – REST'</p>
DEMONSTRATION (Phase 2)	<p>The second phase of the lesson is calling the time.</p> <p><b>THERE IS A PAUSE EQUAL TO TWO BEATS IN QUICK TIME BETWEEN EACH STEP OF THE MOVEMENT. THIS IS PRACTISED BY CALLING THE TIME. WATCH MY DEMONSTRATION, CALLING THE TIME'.</b></p> <p>'CALLING THE TIME, .....' (command)</p> <p>Complete movement and, if necessary, remind students of pertinent points and ask for questions.</p>



<p>EXECUTION REPETITION</p>	<p>Instructor to assist flight in calling the time for the first practice, or as long as required.</p> <p>'FLIGHT, TO MY COUNT, .....' (command)</p> <p>Then unassisted.</p> <p>'FLIGHT, CALLING THE TIME, .....' (command)</p> <p>Practice until satisfied with standard checking faults at each execution of the movement.</p> <p>'FLIGHT – REST'</p>
<p>DEMONSTRATION (Phase 3)</p>	<p>THE FINAL PHASE OF THE LESSON IS JUDGING THE TIME. THAT IS, EXECUTING THE MOVEMENT IN SILENCE, CALLING THE TIME TO YOURSELF.</p> <p>'WATCH MY DEMONSTRATION OF JUDGING THE TIME'</p> <p>'JUDGING THE TIME .....' (command)</p> <p>Complete the movement and ask for questions.</p>
<p>EXECUTION REPETITION</p>	<p>'FLIGHT, JUDGING THE TIME .....' (command)</p> <p>Continue until satisfied with standard, checking for faults at each execution of movement. It may be necessary to repeat a phase of the lesson if students are having difficulty.</p> <p>'FLIGHT – REST'</p>
<p>CONCLUSION</p>	<p>'DURING THIS PERIOD YOU HAVE BEEN TAUGHT .....' (movement)</p> <p>THE MAIN POINTS (COMMON FAULTS) TO REMEMBER WHEN PERFORMING THIS MOVEMENT ARE, .....' (explanation)</p> <p>'ARE THERE ANY FINAL QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS LESSON?'</p> <p>'YOU WILL NOW EXECUTE THE MOVEMENT TO THE CORRECT WORDS OF COMMAND WHILST OBSERVING THE CORRECT TIMING'.</p> <p>'FLIGHT, .....' (command)</p> <p>Continue until satisfied with the standard.</p> <p>At the completion of the movement offer a statement of encouragement as to standard of performance.</p> <p>Identify the next period of drill to be taught and dismiss the flight.</p>
<p>NOTE</p>	<p>This plan is a basic example for teaching drill movements. Instructor initiative and common sense will need to be applied for complex drill movements. If each movement is taught by the phases explained in this lesson and all demonstrations and explanations are kept formal in their delivery, then your lesson will succeed.</p>

**WORDS OF COMMAND**

WORDS OF COMMAND

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>QUICKTIME</u>	<u>SLOWTIME</u>
'HALT'	Right foot coming to ground	Right foot touches ground
'LEFT TURN/INCLINE'	Right foot coming to ground	Right foot touches ground
'CHANGE STEP'	Right foot coming to ground	Right foot touches ground
'TO THE RIGHT (LEFT) SALUTE'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'EYES RIGHT (LEFT)'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'EYES FRONT'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'RIGHT TURN/INCLINE'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'ABOUT TURN'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'MARKTIME'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'FOR-WARD'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'INTO SLOW TIME, SLOW MARCH'	Left foot coming to ground	-
'INTO QUICK TIME, QUICK MARCH'	-	Left foot touches ground
'INTO DOUBLE TIME, DOUBLE MARCH'	Left foot coming to ground	-
'STEP SHORT'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'STEP OUT'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground
'QUICK MARCH (FROM STEP OUT OR STEP SHORT)'	Left foot coming to ground	Left foot touches ground

### LENGTH OF PACE

The length of pace, measured from heel to heel, for marching is as follows:

a.	Quick Time	75 centimetres
b.	Slow Time	75 centimetres
c.	Stepping Out	85 centimetres
d.	Stepping Short	50 centimetres
e.	Double Time	100 centimetres
f.	Side Pace	30 centimetres

**TIMING**

The timing, in paces per minute, for marching is as follows:

a.	Quick Time	116
b.	Slow Time	70
c.	Double Time	180
d.	Side Pace	116

### DRILL DEFINITIONS

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Alignment	Any straight line on which a body of cadets is formed, or is to be formed.
Column	Units on parallel and successive alignments at a distance from each other equal to their own frontage plus 10 paces.
Column	Close Flights or Squadrons in Column with distances to suit requirements. If specified distances have not been ordered, the distance between flights is to be 15 paces.
Column	of Route Flights, Squadrons etc, formed up in a column which has not more than three cadets abreast at any part, including Officers and Supernumeraries. The normal formation for a unit, etc, marching over a distance.
Column	of Threes Flight Squadron etc, formed up facing a flank in sections of threes, Officers and Supernumeraries retaining their position as in line.
Depth	The space occupied by a body of cadets from front to rear.
Distance	The space between cadets measured from front to rear, heel to heel. In the case of Flights, etc, the distance is to be measured from the heels of the cadets of the front rank of the Flight, etc to the heels of the cadets of the front rank of the flight, etc, next in succession. The distance between units in formation is to be measured in paces of 75cm.
Dressing	The act of taking alignment and interval correctly.
Drill	The precise and instinctive execution of recognised military movements by an individual or group, in response to commands and/or signals.
File	Three cadets covering front to rear on a frontage of one.
File, Single	Any number of cadets covering front to rear on a frontage of one.
File, Blank	A file without a centre or rear rank cadet or without a centre rank cadet. A blank file is always second file from the left.
Flank	The right or left of a rank or body of cadets in line.
Flank, Direction	The flank by which cadets and units take up and maintain dressing.

<b><u>Word</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
Flight	A body of cadets under the control of one person.
Form, Right or Left	Changing direction without changing formation.
Form Flight	Changing formation without changing direction, ie from section of threes to 'in line'.
Frontage	The extent of ground covered by the cadets of a formation.
Incline	A diagonal movement of 45 degrees to the left or right at the halt or when marching.
Interval-in-Line	The lateral space between the cadets of a flight on the same alignment is 105cm.
Interval-in-Threes	The lateral space between the cadets, etc, formed on the same alignment.
Line	A number of cadets, flights, etc, formed on the same alignment.
Marker	A cadet on whom a flight or unit takes up position.
Order, Close	The formation of a flight in two or three ranks, at a distance from each rank of two paces of 75cm each, or in the case of the latter, one pace of 75cm.
Order, Open	When in three ranks, the distance between each rank is three paces of 75cm each. When in two ranks the distance between ranks is four paces of 75cm each.
Pace	The distance covered from one foot to another measured from heel to heel when on the move, normally 75cm.
Pause	The period of time between successive drill movements.
Rank	A line of cadets, side by side on one alignment.
Squadron	Two or more Flights.
Supernumerary	Any non-executive Officer, Warrant Officer or SNCO of a Flight.
Supernumerary Rank	An extra rank or ranks composed of supernumerary Officers, Warrant Officers or SNCOs formed up two paces in the rear of the flight. When in line the supernumeraries are evenly distributed on either side of the Flight Sergeant of each flight. When in column of route, the distance is one pace behind the rear section of threes.

<b><u>Word</u></b>	<b><u>Definition</u></b>
Wheel	A movement by which a body of cadets changes its direction on a fixed point normally through 90 degrees.
Wing	Two or more Squadrons.

**DRILL & CEREMONIAL ADVANCED (DCA)**  
**DCA 5 - STUDENT DRILL INSTRUCTION**  
**2 PERIODS**

**Objectives**

**5001.** Command and control a marching squad using the correct words of command and technique for approx three minutes using movements from DCB 1 - 9.

**Note:** This block of instruction is to include each cadet practising voice projection and control of a squad with individual critique by the Drill Instructor.

**DRILL & CEREMONIAL ADVANCED (DCA)**  
**DCA 6 - MUTUAL INSTRUCTION EXERCISE**  
**3 PERIODS**

**Objectives**

**6001.** State and practise;

- (1) Aims of Drill
- (2) Requirements of the Drill Instructor
- (3) Sequence of instruction for a formal drill lesson

**6002.** Practise and present two short drill instruction lessons, each of approx eight minutes from DCB 1 - 8. Each drill instruction lesson is to be followed by comments by the course Drill Instructor.