

**OTS 306 DRILL
LESSON PLAN**

DRILL INSTRUCTION

2 periods

Introduction

As an officer, you may be called upon at any time to instruct cadets. Although drill instruction is very structured, there are many things to keep in mind during the lesson in order for the class to be effective.

1. Conduct of a Drill Lesson

HOW TO CONDUCT A DRILL PERIOD	
INTRODUCTION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stand the division at ease 2. Introduce yourself and state the movement to be taught 3. Stand the division easy 4. State the purpose for the movement (there is always a reason) 5. Demonstrate the complete movement, calling out the time.
MOVEMENT BREAKDOWN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate the first part of the movement. 2. Explain how the first part of the movement is done. 3. Give the division the opportunity to ask questions. 4. Practice the division on the first movement if required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collectively • individually • collectively 5. Teach the second and each subsequent movement following the sequence described above
COMPLETE MOVEMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give two complete and final demonstrations 2. Practice the complete movement, with the instructor calling the time 3. Practice the complete movement, with the cadets calling the time 4. Practice the complete movement, with the cadets judging the time
CONCLUSION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restate movement and purpose 2. State level of achievement for the lesson 3. State the next lesson

Instructors, 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.

Demonstrations

Demonstrations shall be planned so that the division can see the position or movement. All demonstrations shall be correct. Excessive demonstration is a common fault and shall be avoided. Arms drill shall be demonstrated using the appropriate weapon.

Checking

Constant checking and positive reinforcement is essential for detecting faults and encouraging improvements. An instructor shall not strike or push members of the division. This does not preclude the instructor, without being offensive, from assisting in the correction of a cadet's position.

Vocabulary

Use short, concise words to impress upon the division that the movement must be performed smartly. For example, the words "crack", "drive", "seize" and "grasp" suggest the degree of smartness required. Profanity and personal sarcasm shall never be used.

Rest Periods

In the early stages the cadets should 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 cadets alert, exercise the muscles, and as a result, produce a high standard of drill.

NOTE: At this point, the instructor should go through a drill lesson using the proper procedure. An ideal movement to use is the "To the front Salute" as it is a basic movement comprised of 2 "squads" when broken down.

Conclusion

Unlike classroom instruction, teaching drill can be difficult, as you are setting the standard of drill that will be followed at the corps. Every move that you make will be emulated by your cadets (that, of course, is the ultimate goal).

Your uncompromising attention to detail will often be mistaken by some cadets as a form of harassment. Some of them will be afraid of making mistakes while you are around. You have to ensure that all cadets understand that your insistence on excellence has its goal to help everybody work together.