



Nottoway High School NJROTC

Petty Officer 1st Class (c/PO1): Written Exam

Study Guide

Date: Click or tap here to enter text.

Cadet Name: Click or tap here to enter text.

REFERENCE:

- a. *Cadet Field Manual 12th Edition*
- b. *Cadet Reference Manual*
- c. *Previous Rank Study Guides*
- d. *Cadet Drill Manual*
- e. *Platoon Drill PowerPoint and Videos*

Written Exam:

GENERAL

Platoon Drill

1. The first phase of drill has been explained in earlier chapters of this Manual. This Chapter discusses the next phase, platoon drill. In platoon drill, the squad is merged with other squads into a platoon.
2. A platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two or more squads. Platoon headquarters consists at a minimum of a platoon commander, a mustering petty officer and a platoon guide. One or more assistants may be designated.
3. Squads in a platoon are numbered from right to left in column (when facing the front of the column) and from front to rear in line.
4. The platoon forms in two or more ranks with a 40-inch distance between ranks. Movements in this Section are described for columns of threes or fours and may be executed by either formation.
5. The platoon changes interval while in line and counts off in the same manner as the squad. Squad leaders are the base for these movements. The guide moves to the right when interval is taken to the left, and does not count off.
6. In platoon drill, if all members of the platoon are to execute a movement simultaneously, the movement is executed on the command of the platoon commander.

In this case, squad leaders do not repeat or give any commands. When squads of the platoon are to execute a movement in successive order, such as forming column of twos (files) and reforming into column (of threes, etc.), squad leaders give appropriate supplemental commands for the movement of their squads.

7. Unless specified for the platoon to be at close interval, all changes in formation should be executed with normal interval and distance between files and ranks.

8. The unit leader will march to the left and parallel to the platoon, from a position where he/she can best control the unit.

9. All commands given by the unit leader while the platoon is halted will be 6 paces in front of the unit and centered on the element.

10. In confined arenas Unit Leaders are permitted to march three paces centered on the left side of the unit where they can best control the unit.

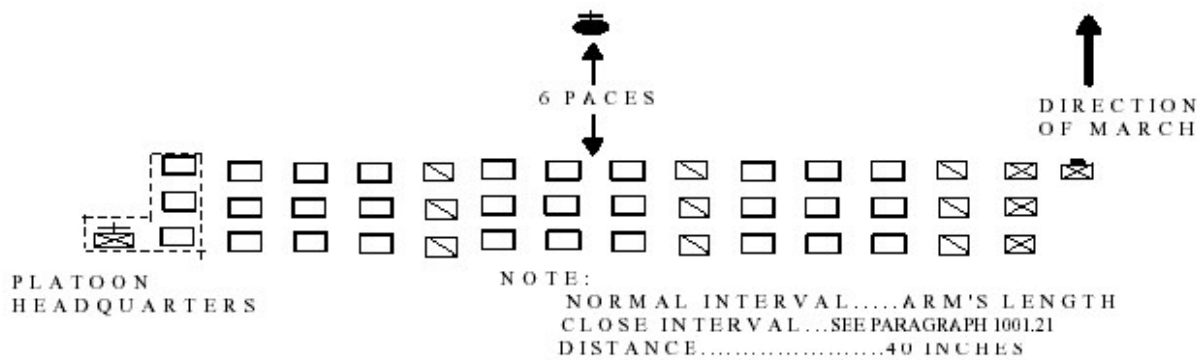


Figure 8-1. Platoon in Line at Normal Interval.

Platoon in Column at Normal Interval.

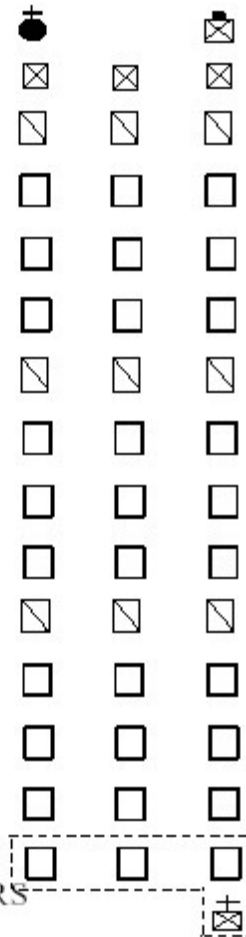
1. The platoon normally forms in line with the squad leaders on the right of their squads and the guide on the right of the first squad leader. (See figure 81.) The platoon marches in line for short distances only. The platoon is normally marched in column with the squad leaders in front of their squads and the guide in front of the third (right) squad leader. The unit leader takes a position in front of the 1st squad during parade and ceremony. (See figure 8-2.)



NOTE:

- NORMAL INTERVAL.....ARM'S LENGTH
- CLOSE INTERVAL.....SEE PARAGRAPH
- DISTANCE.....40 INCHES

PLATOON HEADQUARTERS



TO FORM THE PLATOON

1. The platoon forms in line at normal interval and distance between files and ranks on the command **"FALL IN."** To form at close interval, the command is **"At Close Interval, FALL IN,"** in which case the platoon forms in line with normal distance between ranks, but with close interval between files. The mustering petty officer or platoon commander forms the platoon as described below.

Forming the Platoon by the Platoon Commander

- a. When appropriate, the platoon may be formed by the platoon commander rather than the mustering petty officer. The procedures are the same except that the platoon commander takes post 6 paces in front of the point where the center of the platoon will be, faces that point, draws sword and commands **"FALL IN"** or **"At Close Interval, FALL IN."**
- b. The platoon forms on the platoon commander, the mustering petty officer falling in on the left of the rear rank with sword drawn, if so armed. The platoon commander then

receives the report from the squad leaders and causes the platoon to execute inspection arms if the troops are armed.

TO DISMISS THE PLATOON

1. The platoon is dismissed only from in line while at attention.
2. Armed troops are dismissed with the commands **“Inspection, ARMS;”** and

“DISMISSED.”

3. Unarmed troops are dismissed with the command **“DISMISSED.”** TO COUNT OFF
 1. In line, the command is **“Count, OFF.”** At the command **“OFF,”** everyone except the squad leader, turn their heads 90 degrees over the shoulder and look to the right. The squad leaders shout ONE. The person in the file to the left of the squad leaders turns his/her head smartly back to the front and at the same time shouts TWO. After the person to their right has shouted their number, each subsequent person to the left turns his/her head back to the front and at the same time shouts the next higher number. Numbers are counted off in quick time cadence.
 2. In column, on the command **“From Front to Rear, Count, OFF,”** the squad leader smartly turns his/her head to the right 90 degrees over the shoulder and shouts ONE as the head is turned back to the front. Each subsequent rank, having seen the person's head in front of them return to the front, turns his/her head to the right and shouts the next higher number as the head is turned smartly back to the front. This is carried on in sequence at quick time cadence.

TO ALIGN THE PLATOON

1. The purpose of these movements is to dress the alignment of the squad. They may be executed when the squad is halted at attention in line. The commands are **“Dress Right (Left), DRESS”** or **“At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS.”**

These commands are given only when the squad is at approximately the same interval as the interval at which the dress is commanded.

Dress Right Dress

- a. On the command **“Dress Right, DRESS,”** everyone except the squad leader,

smartly turn their heads to the right, 90 degrees over the shoulder look, and align themselves. At the same time, everyone except the individual on the left flank, provide interval by smartly raising their left arm to shoulder height and in line with their body. Fingers are extended and joined, thumb along the forefinger, palm down. (See figure 7-3.)

- b. As the base of the movement, the squad leader keeps his/her head and eyes to the front. All other members of the squad position themselves by short steps until their right shoulders lightly touch the fingertips of the person on their right.

- c. The unit leader, on his/her own command of execution **“DRESS,”** faces half left, as in marching, and proceeds by the most direct route to a position on line with and one pace to

the right of the individual on the right flank. At this position, the unit leader executes a halt in the oblique facing the rear of the formation, and then executes a right face, facing down the line of the

squad. The unit leader aligns the squad by commanding those individuals in advance or rear of the line to move forward or backward until in line. These individuals are designated by name or number. For example: "**Jones, FORWARD;**" or "**Number Three, BACKWARD.**" Those individuals will move until receiving the command "**STEADY.**" The unit leader may execute a series of short side steps to the right or left in order to identify an individual. However, prior to commanding the identified individual to move, the unit leader will be on line with the rank. After verifying the alignment of the squad, the unit leader faces to the right in marching, marches straight to a point 3 paces beyond the squad, halts, faces to the left, and commands "**Ready, FRONT.**" Immediately after commanding "**FRONT,**" the unit leader marches by the most direct route back to a post 3 paces front and centered on the squad.

d. On the command "**Ready, FRONT,**" all members of the squad who raised their left arm and turned their head to the right, will smartly but quietly lower their arm to their side and at the same time turn their head back to the front, assuming the position of attention.

e. When aligning a squad of well-drilled troops or when there is insufficient time to verify alignment, the unit leader may command "**Ready, FRONT**" from his/her normal position (3 paces front and centered), without having verified alignment.

TO OBTAIN CLOSE INTERVAL FROM NORMAL INTERVAL IN LINE

1. The purpose of this movement is to close the interval between individuals of a squad in line to 4 inches. It may be executed when the squad is halted at attention and in line at normal interval. The command is "**Close, MARCH.**"

2. The squad leader is the base of this movement. On the command of execution "**MARCH,**" the squad leader stands fast and places his/her left hand on his/her hip, as if dressing at close interval, to provide interval for the individuals to the left. At the same time, all other members of the squad face to the right as in marching, march toward the right flank until approximately 4 inches from the person in front of them, halt, and face to the left. They then execute at close interval dress right dress. After aligning and without command, they will smartly lower their left hands and turn their heads to the front as soon as the individual to their left has touched their elbow with his/her right arm and stopped moving.

3. On his/her command of execution, the unit leader steps to the left in marching. He/she marches parallel to the squad maintaining a distance of 3 paces from the squad. When approximately on the center of the squad at close interval the unit leader halts and faces the squad. He/she then adjusts to the center of the squad by taking small steps left, right, forward or back.

TO OBTAIN NORMAL INTERVAL FROM CLOSE INTERVAL IN LINE

1. The purpose of this movement is to extend the interval between individuals of a squad in line to one arm length. It may be executed when the squad is halted at attention and in line at close interval. The command is "**Extend, MARCH.**"

2. The squad leader is the base of this movement. On the command of execution **"MARCH,"** the squad leader stands fast and raises his/her left arm to shoulder height to provide interval for the person on the left. At the same time, all other members of the squad face to the left as in marching, march toward the left flank until they have opened approximately a 30-inch distance from the person behind them, halt, and face to the right. They then execute dress right dress. After aligning and without command, they will smartly, and quietly, lower their left arms and turn their heads to the front as soon as the individual to their left has touched their finger tips with his/her right shoulder and has stopped moving.

3. On his/her command of execution, the unit leader steps to the right in marching. He/she marches parallel to the squad maintaining a distance of 3 paces from the squad. When approximately on the center of the squad at normal interval the unit leader halts and faces the squad. He/she then adjusts to the center of the squad by taking small steps left, right, forward or back.

TO MARCH IN THE OBLIQUE

1. The purpose of this movement is to shift the line of march to the right or left and then resume marching in the original direction. It may be executed from any formation that is marching at quick time cadence. The command is **"Right**

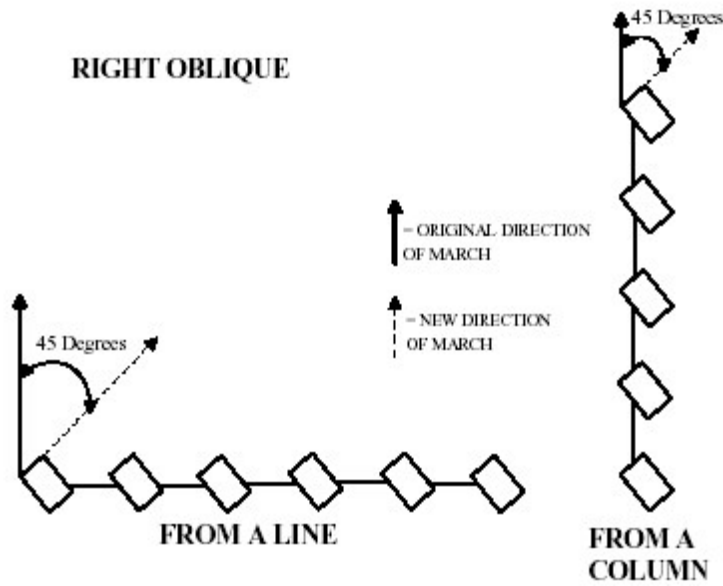
(Left) Oblique, MARCH." The word oblique is pronounced to rhyme with strike. The command of execution is given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the deck. The command to resume the original direction of march is **"Forward, MARCH."** The command of execution is given as the foot toward the original front strikes the deck.

2. To teach the squad to march to the oblique, the unit leader aligns the unit and has members face half right (left). The unit leader then explains that these positions are maintained when marching to the oblique. This is achieved by individuals keeping their shoulders parallel to the persons in front and/or adjacent to them. The squad leader is the base of the movement, and must maintain a steady line of march keeping his/her shoulders blocked perpendicular to the direction of march.

3. At the command **"Right Oblique, MARCH"** the command of execution is given as the right foot strikes the deck. Everyone then takes one more 30-inch step to the front with the left foot and pivots 45 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the right oblique until given another command. (See figure 7-6.) For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command is **"Forward,**

MARCH" in this case the command of execution will be given as the left foot strikes the deck. Everyone then takes one more step in the oblique direction; pivots back to the original front and continue to march. To march to the left oblique, substitute left for right and right for left in the above sequence.

Figure 7-6. Marching to Right Oblique.



4. To halt the squad facing in the original direction of march the command is **“Squad, HALT.”** The command of execution **“HALT”** is given on the left foot when marching to the right oblique and on the right foot when marching to the left oblique. At the command **“HALT,”** everyone takes one more step in the oblique direction, pivots to the original front on the toe of the right (left) foot, and places the left (right) foot beside the other at the position of attention.

5. To temporarily halt the squad in the oblique direction, in order to correct errors, the command is **“In Place, HALT.”** The command of execution **“HALT”** may be given as either foot strikes the deck. At the command of execution **“HALT,”** the squad halts in two counts as in quick time and remains facing in the oblique direction. The only command that can be given after halting in place is **“Resume, MARCH.”** At that command, the movement continues marching in the oblique direction.

6. When given half step or mark time while marching in the oblique, the only commands that may be given are **“Resume, MARCH”** to continue marching with a 30-inch step in the oblique; or **“In Place, HALT”** to halt in the oblique in order to correct errors.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR

1. The purpose of this movement is to march the squad to the rear for a short distance. It may be executed when halted or marching forward at quick time or double time. The command is **“To the Rear, MARCH.”** The command of execution will be given as the right foot strikes the deck.

2. When halted, on the command of execution **“MARCH,”** everyone takes one 15-inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 180 degrees toward the right on the balls of both feet. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the rear. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction the command **“To the Rear, MARCH”** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

3. When marching at quick time, on the command of execution **“MARCH,”** everyone takes one 15 inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 180 degrees toward the right on the balls of both

feet. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches to the rear. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command **“To the Rear, MARCH”** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

4. When marching at double-time, on the command of execution **“MARCH,”** everyone takes two more 36-inch steps to the front and then four, 6-inch vertical steps in place at double time cadence. On the first and third steps in place, everyone pivots 180 degrees to the right, 90 degrees on the first step and 90 degrees on the third. After the fourth step in place, and for the fifth step, they step off with a 36-inch step in the new direction. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command **“To the Rear, MARCH”** is given again. No other command may be given when marching to the rear until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

TO MARCH TO THE FLANK

1. The purpose of this movement is to march the squad to the right or left flank for a short distance. It may be executed from any formation that is marching at quick time or double time cadence. The command is **“By the Right (Left) Flank, MARCH.”** The command of execution is given as the foot in the direction of the turn strikes the deck.

2. To march to the right flank, when marching at quick time, the command is **“By the Right Flank, MARCH.”** On the command of execution **“MARCH,”** everyone takes one more 30-inch step to the front with the left foot and then pivots 90 degrees to the right on the ball of the left foot. Stepping out of the pivot with a 30-inch step, the entire squad marches in line to the right flank. The unit leader executes the flanking movement with the squad maintaining his/her distance from the squad. For the squad to resume marching in the original direction, the command is **“By the Left Flank, MARCH.”** To march to the left flank, substitute left for right and right for left in the above sequence. No other command may be given when marching to the flank until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

3. When marching at double time, on the command of execution **“MARCH,”** everyone takes two more 36-inch steps to the front and then two, 6-inch vertical steps in place at double time cadence. While stepping in place, everyone turns 90 degrees toward the direction commanded and then steps off with a 36-inch step in the new direction. No other command may be given when marching to the flank until the unit has resumed marching to the original front.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION OF A COLUMN

1. The purpose of this movement is to change the direction of march of a column. It may be executed when the squad is halted or marching in column. The command is **“Column Right (Column Left, Column Half Right, or Column Half Left), MARCH.”** The squad leader establishes the pivot point for the movement.

2. When marching, the commands of execution are given on the foot in the direction of the turn. On the command of execution **“MARCH,”** the squad leader takes one more 30-inch step to the front and then pivots 90 degrees to the right (left) on the ball of the left (right) foot. He/she then takes a 30- inch

step in the new direction. The remaining members of the squad continue to march to the point where the squad leader pivoted. They would then pivot 90 degrees in the new direction of march.

3. When halted, at the command of execution **“MARCH,”** the squad leader faces to the right (left) as in marching by turning to the right (left) on his right toe and takes one 30-inch step in the new direction with the left foot. The remaining members of the squad step off to the front as in forward march. The remainder of the movement is executed the same as in marching.

4. Column half right (left) is executed as described above except that the pivot is 45 degrees to the right (left).

5. During column movements, the unit leader executes the movement with the squad, maintaining proper distance from the squad.

DRILL MOVEMENT	SCORE:
1. Fall, In	0 1 2 3
2. Dress Right, Dress	0 1 2 3
3. Ready, Front	0 1 2 3
4. Cover	0 1 2 3
5. Present, Arms	0 1 2 3
6. Order, Arms	0 1 2 3
7. Right, Face	0 1 2 3
8. Left, Face	0 1 2 3
9. About, Face	0 1 2 3
10. About, Face	0 1 2 3
11. Parade, Rest	0 1 2 3
12. Attention	0 1 2 3
13. Right Step, March	0 1 2 3
14. Left Step, March	0 1 2 3
15. Right, Face	0 1 2 3
16. Forward, March	0 1 2 3
17. Column, Right/Left	0 1 2 3
18. By the Right/left flank	0 1 2 3
19. Right/Left Oblique, March	0 1 2 3
20. Detail, Halt	0 1 2 3
21. Left, Face	0 1 2 3
22. Fallout	0 1 2 3