

# P.E Curriculum: Intent

At St. Mary's, we aim to develop pupils who:

- are passionate, engaged and enthusiastic students.
- have the opportunity to experience a balanced and varied curriculum, allowing students to participate in a wide variety of activities covering invasion, racket, striking and fielding and athletics.
- develop a lifelong love of sports and physical exercise.
- make positive informed choices around their health, well-being and diet inspiring them to lead an active lifestyle.



# P.E Curriculum: Implementation

The ability to acquire new knowledge and skills exceptionally well and develop an in-depth understanding of P.E.

- The willingness to practise skills in a wide range of different activities and situations, alone, in small groups and in teams and to apply these skills in chosen activities to achieve exceptionally high levels of performance. High levels of physical fitness.
- A healthy lifestyle, achieved by eating sensibly, avoiding smoking, drugs and alcohol and exercising regularly.
- The ability to remain physically active for sustained periods of time and an understanding of the importance of this in promoting long-term health and well-being.
- The ability to take the initiative and become excellent young leaders, organising and officiating, and evaluating what needs to be done to improve, and motivating and instilling excellent sporting attitudes in others. Exceptional levels of originality, imagination and creativity in their techniques, tactics and choreography, knowledge of how to improve their own and others' performance and the ability to work independently for extended periods of time without the need of guidance or support.
- A keen interest in PE. A willingness to participate eagerly in every lesson, highly positive attitudes and the ability to make informed choices about engaging fully in extra-curricular sport.
- The ability to swim at least 25 metres before the end of Year 6 and knowledge of how to remain safe in and around water.

# A St. Mary's P.E pupil has...

- A firm foundation in the fundamental movement skills, which pupils will build on to develop a life -long enjoyment of physical activity, healthy living and wellbeing.
- $\square$  A greater appreciation of the importance of physical activity in promoting their health, happiness, and well-being.
- Regular opportunities to participate in physical activity, developing their skills and overcoming challenges in a supportive and fun environment.
- Enhanced resilience and development of their interpersonal and problem-solving skills.

			P.E progress	sion of know	ledge and ski	lls		
Year Group	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn 1		Locomotion: Walking and Jumping	Locomotion: Running Gymnastics: Wide, Narrow, Curled	Locomotion: Dodging Gymnastics: Linking	Invasion: Netball  Gymnastics  Symmetry &  Asymmetry	Invasion: Netball  Gymnastics: Bridges	Invasion: Netball  Gymnastics: Counter Balance and Counter Tension	Invasion: Netball Health Related Exercise
Autumn 2		Ball Skills Hands 1	Ball Skills Hands 1 Gymnastics: Body Parts	Ball Skills Hands 1 Gymnastics: Pathways	Invasion: Handball  OAA:  Communication -  collaborate and  Tactics.	Invasion: Handball  OAA:  Communication -	Invasion: Football Health Related Exercise	Invasion: Football  Gymnastics: Matching & Mirroring
Spring 1		Gymnastics: High, Low, Over, Under	Ball Skills Feet  Dance: Growing	Ball Skills Feet Dance: Water	Invasion: Handball  OAA:  Communication	Invasion: Basketball Dance: Cats	Invasion: Tag Rugby Dance: The Circus	Invasion: Basketball Dance: Carnival
Spring 2		Dance Nursery Rhymes	Ball Skills Hands 2 Dance: The Zoo	Ball Skills Hands 2 Dance: Explorers	Invasion: Tag Rugby Dance: Weather	Invasion: Tag Rugby Dance: Space	Invasion: Hockey  OAA:  Communication	Invasion: Hockey  OAA: Orienteering
Summer 1		Ball Skills Feet	Locomotion: Jumping Games For Understanding	Locomotion: Jumping Games For Understanding	Net / Wall Tennis	Net / Wall Tennis	Striking & Fielding Rounders Net / Wall Tennis	Striking & Fielding Rounders Net / Wall Tennis
Summer 2		Games For Understanding	Health and Wellbeing	Health and Wellbeing	Athletics	Athletics	Athletics	Athletics
NC end of Key Stage attainment targets								

Gymnastics:	Gymnastics:	Gymnastics:	Gymnastics:	Gymnastics:	Gymnastics:
Movement:  How we can move out		Linking  How to create 'Wide',	Symmetry and Asymmetry	Bridges How to reflect and	Counter Tension and Counter Balance
bodies in 'low' ways; slides, rolls (long, curled) hands and feet.  Balance	How to create 'Wide', 'Narrow' and 'Curled' balances (shapes) on the floor and on apparatus, using a variety of body parts.	'Narrow' and 'Curled' movements on the floor and on apparatus, using a variety of body parts  Flow	What Symmetry and Asymmetry means.  How to execute balances and movements in both symmetrical and	evaluate using their observations to make accurate improvements to our own and others performances	What 'Counter Balance' and 'Counter Tension' means, understanding the difference between them
Why it is so importate to move and balance like a 'Champion'. 'Champion' refers to when we are being silent, pointing their fingers and toes and are still when we ma	bodies in 'high' ways; jumps, hops, skips, side steps and backwards.  How to create high	How to apply 'flow' to our movements, understanding that 'flow' means moving from one action to another without stopping.	asymmetrical ways  How to link movements and balances together, applying champion gymnastics criteria, on the floor and on apparatus.	Sequences  How to create sequences combining movements and bridge balances in pairs, applying flow and challenging their	How to create and execute 'Counter Balances' and 'Counte Tension Balances' wit a partner using a variety of levels and connection points
a shape/balance.  Apparatus	'shapes'.  Transition	Why applying 'flow' as we link our movements together is so	Why it is so important to create 'excellent' movements and	why it is essential to explore a variety of	How to reflect and evaluate using their observations to make accurate
Why it is important use the apparatus safely.  How to be creative of the apparatus, moving through, along, across	between movements, adding movements together and transitioning between them	important  How to use a variety of apparatus when we are creating movement sequences.	balances. Pupils will understanding that 'excellent' refers to when we control our bodies so they are silent, extending our	movements to ascertain the best moves to allow for flow and interesting gymnastics for the sequence.	improvements to our own and others performances.  How to create a sequence, by
over and under a variety of apparatus	How and where to use more than one piece of apparatus at the	Dance: Motif Flow  How to apply 'flow' to	fingers and toes and are able to hold our balances still for at	Why it is important to explore bridge balances and the ways	accurately combining movements and balances, with flow
Dance: Movement Freeze Control  How to move our	same time to create movements and balances. 'interesting' gymnastics.	our movements, understanding that 'flow' means moving from one action to another without	How to peer and self assess, identifying strengths and	we can move in and out of them over and under them, on the floor and on the	and accurate timings within the Counter Balance and Counter Tension theme.
bodies in different ways linked to the	Why it is important to perform each	stopping.	weaknesses in our own and others'	apparatus.	Dance: Canon and Unison

# theme.

How to listen to the music and move the body in relation to the music.

Why it is important to move with control.

Knowledge

perform each movement and balance like a 'champion' and understand the difference between 'wide', 'narrow' and 'curled'.

How to add movements together to create simple movement sequences.

What a 'Motif' is and how to successful create a mini sequence and repeat it. A Motif

performances.

Dance: Excellent Dancers and Peer and Self Assess

How to create and develop a character in

Dance: Emotion and Relationships

How to develop sequences with our partner in character that show relationships and

unter s' with and

How to perform accurately and convincingly in character with big bold actions

### Gymnastics:

#### Matching

What 'Matching' movements mean; Matching is where pupils perform exactly the same movements at the same time.

#### Mirroring

What 'Mirroring' means; Mirroring is where pupils perform their movements creating a mirror image of each other.

How to include a change of speed in our movements.

How to create a sequence of movements, bringing together a combination of both matching and mirroring movements, executed with accuracy and fluidity using a range of apparatus.

Why performing at and 'excellent' standard, with accurate timings and fluidity is so important.

Dance: Choreography and Fluidity

How to make effective evaluations of an individuals or

'Control' means moving our bodies in time with the music, beat or sound.

Why it is so important to move like a 'Champion Dancer'.
Champion dancers can move with control, respond to the rhythm, move in relation to the music.

**Dance:** Expression Theme

How to create a variety of 'small' body movements linked to the theme.

How to create a variety of 'big' body movements linked to the theme.

How to move our bodies with big clear actions.

How to create a variety of 'freeze' positions linked to the theme.

How to move in relation to the music and respond with appropriate movements and actions

What we mean by 'expression' and begin to show this in our movements.

Expression refers to the actions a dancer uses to make their characters thoughts or feelings known.

# Health and Wellbeing:

Coordination, Balance and Agility.

What balance means.
Balance is an even
distribution of weight
enabling someone or
something to remain
upright and steady.

is a series of movements that are repeated.

How to respond to a variety of stimuli or themes with appropriate movements.

How to use movements to tell a story.

# Health and Wellbeing: Warm up and Hand Eye Co-ordination.

Why it is important to warm up before playing sport.

Why we need to have good hand/feet eye coordination when playing sport.

How motivation can help enhance our performance.

What happens to our heart and muscles when we perform an activity or play a sport.

Why we need to keep fit and healthy

order to tell a story through movements.

How to develop characterisation, exploring characters that are opposites.

Why it is so important to perform like an 'excellent dancer' Excellent dancers interpret the music, perform with good timing and musicality, show expression and creativity and are able to choreograph. Introduce these throughout the unit as appropriate.

How to peer and self assess, identifying strengths and weaknesses in our own and others' performances

# Invasion Games: Netball. Possession and Attack v Defence

How to pass the ball keeping possession to beat an opponent

When, where and why we should pass.

How to combine passing and moving to score points against another team.

How we can combine passing and moving to create space and keep possession.

Why we do not stand directly behind a defender when finding interlinking dance moves.

How to reflect and evaluate to make accurate improvements to our own and others performances

How to create sequences in pairs, applying flow and challenging their creativity.

What we mean by emotion and include this chorographical element in our performances. Emotion refers to the feelings a dancer's character is feeling depending on their circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.

#### Invasion Games:

**Netball:** Footwork and Shooting

How to effectively apply passing and moving skills to keep possession.

What the four positions in 'Flier' netball are (GK, GD, GA, GS) and understand each role.

When to shoot, where to shoot from and why.

What 'footwork' means and will be able to apply this understanding in a How to include a change of speed in our movements

What cannon and unison are and be able to include these chorographical elements in our performances. Canon: Canon is where pupils perform taking it in turns one after the other. Unison: Unison is where pupils perform the same movement at exactly the same time as each other.

How to create a sequence, by accurately combining movements with flow and accurate timings.

Invasion Games: Netball: Marking and Positions

How 'marking,' is used during a game and when this is applied.

How to move the ball up the court, creating an attack that results in a successful shooting opportunity

Who we are marking during a game and why.

When, where and why we use different passes in a game; chest, bounce and shoulder passes, in order to keep possession.

pairs' strengths and weaknesses.

Why performing at and 'excellent' standard, with accurate timings and fluidity is so important.

What 'Choreography' means. Choreography: is a set of sequence steps and movements that have been specifically designed for a dancer or group of dancers to performer.

How to include a change of speed and dynamic in our movements.

Invasion Games: Netball: Officiate and Tactics

How to organise our team, selecting who to play in each position and understanding why

How to create and apply attacking tactics during a game to create attacking opportunities.

How to regain possession if we lose possession of the ball.

How to create and apply defensive tactics during a game to prevent attacking opportunities.

How to apply the basic rules of netball and will be able to take

What agility means.
Agility is the bodies
ability to move quickly
and easily

What coordination means. Coordination is the ability to use different parts of the body together efficiently

Why we need to remain balanced when playing sport.

Why we need to be agile when playing sport.

a position to receive the ball

How to apply the correct technique (chest pass) when passing. When applying the chest pass we step into the pass, pushing the ball away from our body (chest), with two hands towards our partners / team members hands (target).

### Handball: Possession and Attack v Defence

When, where and why we should pass.

How to pass the ball keeping possession to beat an opponent

How we can combine passing and dribbling to create space.

Why we need to have our hands ready to receive a pass

Why we do not stand directly behind a defender when finding a position to receive the ball.

How to apply the correct technique (shoulder pass) when passing. When passing we throw the ball with our arm high above our shoulder, stepping forwards into the pass.

game. A player can receive the ball with both feet grounded or jump to catch the ball and land on two feet simultaneously. The landing foot cannot be moved, other than to pivot on the spot, whilst the other foot can be moved in any direction.

How to apply the correct technique when shooting. When shooting we need to keep the ball under control, with the palm of one of our hands under the ball with our fingers pointing upwards. Our other hand supports the side of the ball. We need to have a balanced stance, bending our knees and straighten them as we shoot.

# Handball: Shooting and Marking

When to shoot, where to shoot from and why.

How to effectively apply passing and moving skills to keep possession

How 'marking,' is used during a game and when this is applied.

Who we are marking during a game and why.

What the five positions in 'Stinger' netball are (GK, GD, C, GA, GS) and understand each role.

## Tag Rugby: Offside, Miss Pass and Loop Pass.

When, where and why we apply a miss pass in a game situation.

Why we should release the ball quickly once we have been tagged.

When, where and why we apply a loop pass in a game situation.

What offside means and where they need to stand depending on whether they are attacking or defending. The attackers need to remain behind the ball carrier. The defenders must stand at least 1m in front of the ball carrier once they have been tagged.

### Football: Tacking and Marking, Defensive Tactics.

The different methods of defending that we can use during a game.

How to move the ball up the pitch, creating an attack that results in a successful shooting opportunity responsibility for officiating and managing our own games.

How to apply the basic rules of netball and will be able to take responsibility for officiating and managing our own games.

# Basketball: Transition and High Press and Pressure.

How we can regain possession if we miss a shot (rebound).

How different attacking tactics can be applied during a game to create shooting opportunities.

How to regain possession if we lose possession of the ball.

How and when different defensive tactics (high press or retreating back) can be applied during a game to prevent attacking opportunities.

How to apply the basic rules of basketball and will be able to take responsibility for officiating and managing our own games.

Football: Counter Attack/Transition and Attacking and Defending Tactics.

## Tag Rugby: Possession, Try and Tag:

How to carry the ball when moving. We hold it in two hands.

How to pass the ball using a 'swing' pass technique. A swing pass is a two handed pass where our hands follow the direction of the pass

How to score a try.

Where to stand when receiving the ball from a pass from our partner or team mate.

How to tag correctly. We tag the take from attacker carrying the ball. Stop and stand still. Hold the tag in the air and shout, "tag." We give the tag back to the attacker (in a game situation this happens once the ball has been passed), before returning to the game.

Why the ball carrier need to move forwards when running with the ball. The ball carrier needs to run forwards in order to create space and attacking opportunities

# Tennis: Rally, Ready and Recover

Where to throw (hit) the ball on the court.

Why we must win the ball back when we lose possession.

How to apply the correct technique when shooting. When shooting we throw the the ball with our arm high above our shoulder, stepping forwards to generate power and aiming for the corner of the goal.

# Basketball: Shooting and Triple Threat.

How to effectively apply passing and moving skills to keep possession.

When to pass, when to dribble or when to shoot and be able to explain why we have choose to made that decision.

When to shoot, where to shoot from and why

What 'triple threat' means and when this is applied during a game. The triple threat involves asking ourselves; can I shoot, if not can I pass, if not can I dribble before making and applying a skill.

How to apply the correct technique when shooting. When shooting we need to keep the ball under control, with the palm of one of our hands under the ball with our

How "man-to-man marking," is used during a game and when this is applied.

When, where and why we apply different methods of defending in order to prevent the attackers from scoring. Including: tackling, marking, intercepting a pass and tracking back.

What the basic rules (laws) governing football are; including what the difference between a free kick and a penalty kick is. A free kick is awarded when a foul is committed by a defender on an attacker outside of the penalty area. A penalty kick is awarded when a foul committed by a defender on an attacker inside of the penalty area.

# Hockey: Marking and Goal Side.

How "man-to-man marking," is used during a game and when this is applied

How to combine passing and dribbling to create an attack that results in a successful shooting opportunity.

When and why to apply different methods of defending;

What the consequences in a game of rushing into a tackle or miss-timing a tackle.

How different attacking tactics can be applied during a game to create shooting opportunities.

How different defending tactics can be applied during a game to prevent attacking opportunities.

How to manage our team selecting players to play in certain positions and understand what skills and attributes are required to be successful in these positions

Hockey: Counter Attack/Transition, Attacking and Defending Tactics.

That once we regain possession of the ball we become attackers.

How different attacking tactics can be applied during a game to create shooting opportunities.

How different defending tactics can be applied during a game to prevent attacking opportunities.

Why we need to throw (hit) the ball into space on the court.

Why we need to control the ball when playing a shot.

Why we need to return (recover) to the middle of the court (baseline) once we have thrown (hit) the ball.

How and why we execute a basic forehand shot in a mini game. A forehand is a shot in which the palm of your hand faces the direction in which we are hitting the ball. We swing the racket low to high.

The consequences\* of throwing (hitting) the ball out of the court or letting it bounce more than once on our side of the court.

\*Our opponent wins a point

# Communication: Collaborate and Tactics.

What makes an effective leader.

How to create and apply simple tactics for completing challenges quickly

Why our role is important if our team

fingers pointing
upwards. Our other
hand supports the side
of the ball. We need
to have a balanced
stance, bending our
knees and straighten
them as we shot.

# Tag Rugby: Forward Pass and Support.

Where to stand after the ball carrier has been tagged so that we are ready to receive a pass.

Where to stand when we are defending to prevent the attackers from scoring a try.

How and why we need to support the ball carrier when we are attacking. The attackers without the ball need to remain behind the ball carrier

What the consequence in a game are of an inaccurate pass, dropping the ball or running off the pitch.

# Tennis: Forward and Backhand, Outwit.

What the ready position looks like.

How to use their racket to direct the ball towards a space to win a point.

How we can outwit our opponent during a mini game.

tackling, marking, blocking or intercepting in order to prevent the attackers from scoring.

Our role in team when we are defending and when we are attacking.

# Tennis: Volley and Serve.

When and where to play a volley shot in a mini game.

When and where we serve in a mini game.

Where we stand on the court when applying a volley shot in a mini game.

Where to serve to make it harder for our opponent to return the ball. We aim for the outside corner, forcing our opponent wide. This opens up lots of space on the court for our next shot.

How to apply our prior learning of how we can win a point whilst playing with a partner (doubles)

# Rounders: Fielding and Batting Tactics.

Where to strike the ball when we are batting depending on where the fielders are standing in order to score rounders.

How to officiate our games fairly applying the rules correctly.

# Tennis: Tactics and Doubles.

How to use the correct scoring system during a mini game.

How to organise, umpire and manage round robin games.

When, where and why we are selecting to play a shot (forehand, back or volley) to win a point.

# Rounders: Umpire and Adapt Tactics.

How to create and apply simple fielding and batting tactics in a full game of Rounders, in order for our team to be successful.

The difference between racing rounders and the full game, applying this understanding into mini games.

How to umpire and score in a game

# Health Related Exercise: Flexibility and Strength.

How strength and flexibility impact on our bodies performance.

		is going to be	How and why we execute	How to create and	Which sports rely on
		successful.	a basic backhand shot in	apply simple fielding	athletes being flexible
		How to communicate	a mini game. A backhand	and batting tactics in	and/or being strong.
		How to communicate effectively, listening	is a shot in which we hit	order for our team to	What flexibility
		when others are	the ball with our arm	be successful.	means. Flexibility is
		speaking and using a	across our body with the back of our hand facing	How the fielding team	the elasticity of
		clear voice when	the ball. We swing the	can stop the batter	muscles when
		communicating our own	racket low to high.	scoring if they hit or	stretching and the
		ideas.		miss the ball.	ability to move joints
		How to collaborate		Why we need to	through a full range of
		with our own team	When to apply either	double up on fielding	motion.
		members, applying the	a forehand or	positions, to maximise	What is strength
		rules of the game.	backhand shot in a	our efficiency when	means. Muscular
		How to collaborate	game situation.	we are fielding	strength is defined as
		with the opposing	Communication:	Cricket: Fielding and	the maximum amount of force that a muscle
		team(s), applying the	Create and Apply,	Batting Tactics.	can exert against a
		rules of the game.	Verbal and Non-	Where to strike the	form of resistance in
			Verbal.	ball when we are	a single effort.
				batting depending on	
			What the attributes	where the fielders are	
			of an effective team	standing in order to	
			are. For example	score runs.	
			integrity,	How to create and	
			communication, co-	apply simple fielding	
			operation, and	and batting tactics in	
			collaboration.	order for their team	
			Why it is so important	to be successful.	
			to be positive and	How and why the role	
			approach the	as a batter may	
			challenge positively.	change depending on	
			chancinge positively.	the situation of the	
			How and why we need	game.	
			to be able to	Where and how to	
			communicate how we	bowl in order to	
			feel when working as	prevent the batters	
			part of a team	from scoring runs.	
			What verbal and non	Stepping forwards with one foot,	
			verbal communication	releasing the ball from	
			means. Verbal	low to high using their	
			communication is a	opposite hand towards	
			method of	the wicket (stumps).	
			communicating using		
			our voice. When		

			communicating	Athletics: Change
			_	
			verbally it is	Over and Personal
			important that our	Best.
			message is clear and	Why we need to
			precise so that our	maintain our speed
			team members can	until we cross the
			understand. Non-	finish line.
			verbal communication	
			is a method of sending	
			messages or signals	changeovers take
			without speaking. This	place on a curved
			includes actions such	track.
			as making eye contact,	How to hurdle safely,
			using hand gestures or	applying the correct
			changing a body	technique.
			language or posture to	rechnique.
			communicate.	How to evaluate our
				own and others
				sprinting technique
				making suggestions on
				how we can improve
				our own and others
				performance.
				Communication:
				Orientate and
				Responsibility
				How to take
				responsibility for
				others and lead others
				in an effective way.
				Why we have to
				orientate a map in
				order to locate points
				on the map.
				How to plan a route
				effectively in order to
				locate as many points
				as possible.
				How to manage time
				and avoid being late
i				<b>J</b>

			back and understand	
			why this is important.	
			I to date Boloked	
			Health Related	
			Exercise: Fitness and	
			Cardiovascular	
			The cardiovascular	
			system is responsible	
			for transporting	
			oxygen and nutrients	
			around our bodies.	
			ar carra car boares.	
			What are the main	
			functions of the	
			heart, lungs, blood and	
			muscles are	
			\4/b a+ +b -	
			What the	
			cardiovascular system	
			is.	
			What we mean by	
			Cardiovascular fitness.	
			Fitness is the state of	
			being physically,	
			mentally and socially	
			healthy as a result of	
			proper nutrition and	
			exercise.	
			Why it is important to	
			cool down.	
			What are the dangers	
			and consequences are	
			of leading an	
			unhealthy lifestyle	
			unneurny mestyle	

#### Locomotion: Walking

- Explore/develop walking
- Explore walking in different pathways
- Sustain walking
- · Explore marching
- Apply walking into a game.

#### Locomotion: Jumping

- Explore/develop jumping
- Apply jumping into a game
- Jumping for distance
- · Explore jumping high
- Explore hopping.

#### Ball Skills Hands 1

- Explore pushing
- Explore rolling
- Explore bouncing
- Explore bouncing into space
- Combine pushing and rolling
- Combine rolling, pushing and bouncing.

#### Ball Skills Feet

- Explore moving with a ball using our feet
- Develop moving with a ball using our feet
- Understand dribbling
- Develop dribbling against an opponent.

# Ball Skills Hands 2

- Explore throwing overarm
- Explore throwing underarm
- Explore rolling
- Explore stopping a ball
- · Explore catching.

#### Locomotion: Running

- Explore running
- · Apply running into a game
- Explore running at different speeds
- Running for speed:Acceleration
- Explore running in a team
- Consolidate running, apply running into a game.

### Locomotion: Jumping

- Recap jumping
- $\cdot$  Develop jumping
- Explore how jumping affects our bodies
- · Explore skipping
- Apply skipping and jumping into a game.

### Ball Skills Hands 1

- Introduce sending (bouncing) with control
- Introduce aiming with accuracy
- Introduce power and speed when sending a ball
- Introduce/develop stopping, combining sending skills
- Combine sending and receiving skills

#### Ball Skills Feet

- Develop moving the ball using the feet
- Apply dribbling into games
- Consolidate dribblingExplore kicking

(passing)

# Locomotion: Dodging

- · Explore dodging
- Develop dodgingApply dodging:
- Explore attacking and defending
- Apply dodging in teams.
   Locomotion: Jumping
- · Consolidate jumping
- Apply jumping into a game
- Linking jumping
- Explore jumping combinations
- Develop jumping combinations

#### Ball Skills Hands 1

- Develop dribbling/ passing and receiving
- Combine dribbling, passing and receiving, keeping possession
- Develop
   dribbling/passing and
   receiving to score a
   point
- Combine dribbling, passing and receiving to score a point.

#### Ball Skills Feet

- Develop dribbling/ passing/receiving, keeping possession
- Combine dribbling, passing and receiving, keeping possession/to score a point
- Apply dribbling, passing and receiving as a team to score a point

### Invasion Games -Netball

- Introduce passing, receiving and creating space
- Develop/combine passing and moving
- Combine/develop passing and shooting

### Gymnastics -Symmetry and Asymmetry.

- Introduction to symmetry
- Introduction to asymmetry
- Application of learning onto apparatus
- Sequence formation
- Sequence completion.

#### Invasion Handball

- Refine passing and receiving
- Develop passing and creating space
- Develop passing, moving and shooting
- Combine passing and shooting
- Introduce defending.

## Tactics and Communication

- Creating and applying simple tactics
- Developing leadership
- Develop communication as a team
- Create defending and attacking tactics as a team

### Invasion Games -Netball

- Refine passing and receiving
- Develop passing and dribbling creating space
- Develop passing, moving and shootingRefine passing and
- shootingDevelop footwork.

# Gymnastics - Bridges

- Introduction to bridges
- Application of bridge learning onto apparatus
- Develop sequences with bridges
- Sequence formationSequence completion.

# Invasion - Handball

- Refine passing and receiving
- Develop passing and creating space
- Develop passing, moving and shooting
- Combine passing and shooting
- Introduce defending.

# Tactics and Communication

- Creating and applying simple tacticsDeveloping
- leadership
   Develop
  communication as a
  team
- Create defending and attacking tactics as a team

# Invasion Games - Netball.

Recap and refine dribbling and passing to create attacking opportunities

- · Develop marking
- · Refine shooting
- Refine attacking skills, passing, dribbling and shooting introduce officiating

### Gymnastics - Counter Balance and Counter Tension

- Introduction to Counter Balance
- Application of Counter Balance learning onto apparatus
- Sequence formation
- · Counter Tension
- Sequence completion

#### Football

- Refine dribbling and passing to maintain possession
- Introduce and develop defending
- · Develop shooting
- Refine attacking skills, passing, dribbling and shooting, introduce officiating

# Health Related Exercise

- Explore and understand cardio fitness
- Explore and understand flexibility fitness
- Explore and understand strength fitness

#### Invasion Games -Netball

 Consolidate keeping possession, develop officiating
 Consolidate defending
 Create, understand and apply attacking/defending

# Health Related Exercise

tactics in game

situations

- Develop a secure understanding of cardio fitness
- Develop a secure understanding of flexibility fitness
- Develop a secure understanding of strength fitness

#### Football

- Consolidate keeping possession, develop officiating
- · Consolidate defending
- Organise formations and mange teams
- Organise formations decide tactics, manage teams and officiate games

### Gymnastics -Matching and Mirrorina

- Introduction to matching/ mirroringApplication of
- matching/ mirroring learning onto apparatus
- Sequence development

### Gymnastics: High, Over, Under, Over

- Introduction to high, low, over and under
- Introduction to the apparatus
- Applying high and low on apparatus.

#### Moving

- Explore moving and making shapes using different body parts
- Explore moving in different directions
- Explore big and small ways of moving and making shapes
- Moving in pairs
- Creating shapes in pairs.

#### Nursery Rhymes

- Moving in sequence
- Creating our own movements
- Creating simple movement sequences
- Responding in movement to words and music
- Exploring contrasting tempos
- Exploring character movements

# Games For Understanding

- Taking turns/keeping the score
- Understanding and playing by the rules
- Avoiding a defender
- Preventing an attacker from scoring.

 Apply kicking (passing) to score a point.

#### Ball Skills Hands 2

- Introduce throwing with accuracy
- Apply throwing with accuracy in a team
- Introduce stopping a ball
- Develop sending (rolling) skills to score a point
- Consolidate sending and stopping to win a game.

### Gymnastics: Wide, Narrow, Curled

- Introduction to wide, narrow and curled
- Exploring the difference between wide, narrow and curled
- Transitioning between wide, narrow and curled movements
- Linking two movements together.

# Gymnastics: Body Parts

- Introduction to big/ small body parts
- Combining big and small with wide, narrow and curled
- Transition between wide narrow and curled using big and small body parts

#### Ball Skills Hands 2

- Consolidate pupils application and understanding of underarm throwing
- Applying the underarm and overarm throw to win a game
- Applying the underarm throw to beat an opponent.

### Gymnastics: Linking

- Developing linking
- Linking on apparatus
- Jump, roll, balance sequences/on apparatus
- Creation of sequences
- Completion of sequences and performance.

# Gymnastics: Pathways

- Explore/develop zigzag pathways/on apparatus
- Explore/develop curved pathways/on apparatus
- Creation of pathway sequences
- Completion of pathways sequences and performance.

# Dance: Water

- · Responding to stimuli
- Developing whole group movement
- Improvisation and physical descriptions
- Creating contrasting movement sequences

#### Tag Rugby

- Introduce moving with the ball, passing and receiving
- $\cdot \ {\bf Introduce} \ {\bf tagging}$
- Create space when attacking
- Develop passing and moving
- Combine passing/moving to create attacking opportunities.

### Dance - Weather

- Responding to stimuli, extreme weather
- Developing thematic dance into a motif
- Extending dance to create sequences with a partner
- Developing sequences with a partner.

### Tennis

- Introduction tennis, outwitting an opponent
- · Creating space to win a point
- Consolidate how to win a game introduce rackets
   Introduce the forehand.

#### Basketball

- Refine dribbling
   Refine passing and receiving
- Refine passing and dribbling creating space
- Refine passing and dribbling creating shooting opportunities
- Introduce marking.

# Dance - Cats

- · Responding to stimuli working together
- Extending sequences with a partner in character
- Exploring two contrasting Relationships and interlinking dance moves.

### Tag Rugby

- Refine passing and moving to create attacking opportunities
- Explore different passes that can be used to outwit defenders
- · Refine defending as a team
- Create and apply defending tactics.
   Develop officiating

#### Dance Space

- Extending sequences with a partner in character
- Developing sequences with a partner in character that show relationships and

#### Invasion - Tag Rugby

- Refine passing and moving to create attacking opportunities
- Explore different passes that can be used to outwit defenders
- Refine defending as a team
- Create and apply defending tactics.
   Develop officiating

#### Dance - The Circus

- Develop character movements linked to prejudices
- Create movements that represent different characters and performers in a circus
- Extending our performance incorporating props and apparatus linked to the variety of performers

#### Hockey

- Develop defending;
   blocking and tacking
- Refine dribbling/passing to create attacking opportunities
- Refine attacking skills, passing dribbling and shooting
  Refine defending
- Refine defending skills developing transition from defence to attack

# Striking and Fielding Rounders

#### Basketball

- Consolidate keeping possession and officiating
- Consolidate
   defending
- Create, understand and apply attacking tactics in game situations
- Create, understand and apply defending tactics in game situations

#### Dance Carnival

- Performing with technical control and rhythm in a group
  Creating rhythmic patterns using the
- body
   Experiencing dance
  from a different
  culture
- Chorographical elements including still imagery

#### Hockey

- Consolidate keeping possession, develop officiating
- Consolidate defending
- Create, understand and apply attacking/defending tactics in game situations

#### Orienteering

- · Face orienteering
- $\cdot$  Cone orienteering
- Point and return
- Point to point
- Timed courseOrienteering competition

		Adding (linking)	· Sequences,	interlinking dance	Develop fielding	Striking and Fielding
		movements together	relationships and	moves	tactics maximising	Rounders
		<b>J</b>	performance	<ul> <li>Sequences,</li> </ul>	players	• Introduction to full
		Dance: Growing		relationships,	· Understand what	rounders
		· Responding to	Dance: Exploring	choreography and	happens if the batter	· Consolidate fielding
		rhythm	· Responding to	performance	misses the ball	tactics
		• Developing the	stimuli	Tennis	<ul> <li>Refine fielding tactics, what players</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Refine our understanding of what</li> </ul>
		growing plant 'dance'	• Developing our motif	· Introduce/develop	where?	happens if the batter
		• Introduction to	with expression and	the volley	• Applying tactics in	misses or hits the ball
		motifs	emotion	• Controlling the gai	1	backwards
		· Creating motifs	• Applying	from the serve		• Batting
		Creating movement	choreography in our	• Doubles,	Tennis	considerations
				understanding and	• Introduce/develop	
		sequences	motifs	applying tactics to w	•	Striking and
		• Relationships and	• Extending our	a point	• Controlling the game from the serve	Fieldwork Tennis
		performance.	motifs	Problem Solving	· Doubles,	• Game application
		N Tl. 7	• Sequences,	· Benches and mats	understanding and	• Game application,
		Dance: The Zoo	relationships and	challenge	applying tactics to win	mixed ability doubles,
		• Exploring expression	performance	· Round the clock	a point	round robin games
		Developing our		card challenge		
		movements, adding	Games For	• The pen challenge	Cricket	
		movements together	Understanding	• The river rope	• Refine batting,	
		· Responding to a	Attacking/defending	challenge	batting and bowling tactics	
		rhythm: Introducing	as a team	Caving challenges	· Refine fielding	
		partner work	• Understanding the		stopping, catching and	
		· Creating an animal	transition between		throwing	
		sequence motifs	defence and attack		· Combine bowling and	
		<ul> <li>Exploring</li> </ul>	· Create and apply		fielding creating and	
		relationships within	attacking/ defensive		applying tactics	
		our motifs.	tactics		• Introduce umpiring	
					and scoring	
		Games For	Health and Wellbeing		Athletics	
		Understanding	• Consolidate agility		· Finishing a race	
		· Understanding the	· Consolidate		• Evaluating our	
		principles of	balancing: Explore		performance	
		attack/defence	balancing on apparatus		• Sprinting: My	
		Applying attacking/	• Introduce and		personal best	
		defending principles	explore coordination:		· Relay changeovers	
		into a game	Dribbling and kicking		• Shot Put	
		· Consolidate			<ul> <li>Introducing the Hurdles</li> </ul>	
		attacking/defending.			Fluirules	
1						

	Health and Wellbeing
	• Introduce and
	explore agility
	· Introduce and
	explore balance
	· Introduce and
	explore coordination:
	Bouncing, rolling and
	throwing