

Level Expected at the End of EYFS

We have aimed to select the Early Learning Goals that link most closely to PE curriculum guidance.

For more detail about linked subject progression within the EYFS Framework, please refer to [these documents](#).

Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Self-Confidence and Self-Awareness)

Children are confident to try new activities, and say why they like some activities more than others. They are confident to speak in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas, and will choose the resources they need for their chosen activities. They say when they do or don't need help.

Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Managing Feelings and Behaviour)

Children talk about how they and others show feelings, talk about their own and others' behaviour, and its consequences, and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. They work as part of a group or class, and understand and follow the rules. They adjust their behaviour to different situations, and take changes of routine in their stride.

Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Making Relationships)

Children play co-operatively, taking turns with others. They take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form positive relationships with adults and other children.

Understanding the World (People and Communities)

Children talk about events in their own lives and the lives of family members. They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.

Understanding the World (The World)

Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places and objects.

Government Guidance

A high-quality physical education curriculum inspires all pupils to succeed and excel in competitive sport and other physically demanding activities. It should provide opportunities for pupils to become physically confident in a way which supports their health and fitness. Opportunities to compete in sport and other activities build character and help to embed values such as fairness and respect.

Purpose of Study & Aims

The national curriculum for physical education aims to ensure that all pupils:

- **develop competence to excel in a broad range of physical activities**
- **are physically active for sustained periods of time**
- **engage in competitive sports and activities**
- **lead healthy, active lives**

KS1

Pupils should develop fundamental movement skills, become increasingly competent and confident and access a broad range of opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others. They should be able to engage in competitive (both against self and against others) and co-operative physical activities, in a range of increasingly challenging situations.

Pupils should be taught to:

- master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities
- participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
- perform dances using simple movement patterns

Swimming and water safety

All schools must provide swimming instruction either in key stage 1 or key stage 2.

In particular, pupils should be taught to:

- swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
- use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]
- perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations

KS2

Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success.

Pupils should be taught to:

- use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination
- play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending
- develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]
- perform dances using a range of movement patterns
- take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team
- compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best

Intent

It is our intention at Cookridge Primary School to develop a lifelong love of physical activity, sport and PE in all young people. We aim to help ensure a positive and healthy physical and mental outlook in the future and help young people to develop essential skills like leadership and teamwork. Within each lesson, we strive to give every child the opportunity to develop skills in PE, consider the impact on their health and fitness, compete/perform and evaluate. It is also our intention to ensure that every child has access to at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day. We ensure equality, by providing sessions that are accessible and appropriate for all pupils regardless of any protected characteristics. During PE activities, teachers ensure that the activities are reasonably adjusted and are appropriate for all pupils to access.



Implementation

PE at Cookridge Primary School will cover the National Curriculum objectives through the implementation of the following:

- Clearly document the skills progression throughout every year group of the primary phase. These will be displayed on the school website for all members of the school community to access.
- Provide Long Term plans outlining the intended teaching of the PE knowledge and skills progression.
- Train staff to use the knowledge and skills progression document to plan and teach effectively, in order for children to be able to participate, perform, evaluate and lead.
- Monitor the impact of its teaching of PE and look for successes and areas of development. We will do this using triangulation activities such as data collection, observations, pupil voice, work scrutiny, internal and external moderation and discussions with staff.
- Maintain opportunities for recapping previous learning.
- Give subject leaders time to monitor the impact of the PE curriculum taught on children's learning. Reporting back to staff on areas for development.



Impact

- Use PE data to measure impact of PE implementation – performance of different groups e.g. PPG, Year groups, Gender
- Use triangulation activities to help evidence impact - observations, pupil voice, work scrutiny, internal and external moderation, impact on other areas of the curriculum and discussions with staff.
- We will know the children of focus by analysing triangulation activities which highlight those children who are struggling or are stuck.
- Is the subject Intent statement a reality? If not, why not?
- Create future actions based on Self-assessment of subject area.

COOKRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL GYMNASTICS KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND VOCABULARY PROGRESSION

EYFS Physical Development: In EYFS children should - Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others; - Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing;		National curriculum: In Key Stage 1 Pupils should be taught to master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities	
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Disciplinary	<p>Shapes: show contrast with my body including wide/narrow, straight/curved.</p> <p>Balances: explore shapes in stillness using different parts of my body.</p> <p>Rolls: explore rocking and rolling.</p> <p>Jumps: explore jumping safely.</p>	<p>Shapes: explore basic shapes straight, tuck, straddle, pike.</p> <p>Balances: perform balances making my body tense, stretched and curled.</p> <p>Rolls: explore barrel, straight and forward roll progressions.</p> <p>Jumps: explore shape jumps including jumping off low apparatus.</p>	<p>Shapes: explore using shapes in different gymnastic balances.</p> <p>Balances: remember, repeat and link combinations of gymnastic balances.</p> <p>Rolls: explore barrel, straight and forward roll and put into sequence work.</p> <p>Jumps: explore shape jumps and take off combinations.</p>
Substantive	<p>Shapes: understand that I can make different shapes with my body.</p> <p>Balances: know that I should be still when holding a balance.</p> <p>Rolls: know that I can change my body shape to help me to roll.</p> <p>Jumps: know that bending my knees will help me to land safely.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I hold a shape and count to five people will see it clearly.</p>	<p>Shapes: understand that I can improve my shapes by extending parts of my body.</p> <p>Balances: know that balances should be held for 5 seconds.</p> <p>Rolls: know that I can use different shapes to roll.</p> <p>Jumps: know that landing on the balls of my feet helps me to land with control.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use a starting and finishing position, people will know when my sequence has begun and when it has ended.</p>	<p>Shapes: know that some shapes link well together.</p> <p>Balances: understand that squeezing my muscles helps me to balance.</p> <p>Rolls: understand that there are different teaching points for different rolls.</p> <p>Jumps: understand that looking forward will help me to land with control.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use shapes that link well together it will help my sequence to flow.</p>
Vocab	Move, copy, over, shape, space, rock, around, safely, sideways, travel, forwards, backwards	Action, jump, roll, level, direction, speed, point, balance	Link, pathway, straddle, speed, sequence, star, tuck, pike

National curriculum: In Key Stage 2 Pupils should be taught to develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

Gymnastics	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Disciplinary	<p>Shapes: explore matching and contrasting shapes.</p> <p>Balances: explore point and patch balances and transition smoothly into and out of them.</p> <p>Rolls: develop the straight, barrel, and forward roll.</p> <p>Jumps: develop stepping into shape jumps with control.</p>	<p>Shapes: develop the range of shapes I use in my sequences.</p> <p>Inverted movements: develop strength in bridge and shoulder stand.</p> <p>Balances: develop control and fluency in individual and partner balances.</p> <p>Rolls: develop the straight, barrel, forward and straddle roll and perform them with increased control.</p> <p>Jumps: develop control in performing and landing rotation jumps.</p>	<p>Shapes: perform shapes consistently and fluently linked with other gymnastic actions.</p> <p>Inverted movements: explore progressions of a cartwheel.</p> <p>Balances: explore symmetrical and asymmetrical balances.</p> <p>Rolls: develop control in the straight, barrel, forward, straddle and backward roll.</p> <p>Jumps: select a range of jumps to include in sequence work.</p>	<p>Shapes: combine and perform gymnastic shapes more fluently and effectively.</p> <p>Inverted movements: develop control in progressions of a cartwheel and a headstand.</p> <p>Balances: explore counter balance and counter tension.</p> <p>Rolls: develop fluency and consistency in the straddle, forward and backward roll.</p> <p>Jumps: combine and perform a range of gymnastic jumps more fluently and effectively.</p>
Substantive	<p>Shapes: understand how to use body tension to make my shapes look better.</p> <p>Balances: understand that I can make my balances look interesting by using different levels.</p> <p>Rolls: understand the safety considerations when performing more difficult rolls.</p> <p>Jumps: understand that I can change the take off and shape of my jumps to make them look interesting.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use different levels it will help to make my sequence look interesting.</p>	<p>Shapes: understand how shapes can be used to improve my sequence.</p> <p>Inverted movements: know that inverted movements are actions in which my hips go above my head.</p> <p>Balances: know how to keep myself and others safe when performing partner balances.</p> <p>Rolls: understand that I can keep the shape of my roll using body tension.</p> <p>Jumps: know that I can control my landing by landing toes first, looking forwards and bending my knees.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use different directions it will help to make my sequence look interesting</p>	<p>Shapes: understand that shapes underpin all other skills.</p> <p>Inverted movements: understand that sometimes I need to move slowly to gain control and other times I need to move quickly to build momentum.</p> <p>Balances: understand how to use contrasting balances to make my sequences look interesting.</p> <p>Rolls: understand that I need to work within my own capabilities and this may be different to others.</p> <p>Jumps: understand that I can use jumps to link actions and changing the shape of these will make my sequence look interesting.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use different pathways it will help to make my sequence look interesting.</p>	<p>Shapes: know which shapes to use for each skill.</p> <p>Inverted movements: understand that spreading my weight across a base of support will help me to balance.</p> <p>Balances: know where and when to apply force to maintain control and balance.</p> <p>Rolls: understand that I can use momentum to help me to roll and know where that momentum from.</p> <p>Jumps: understand that taking off from two feet will give me more height and therefore more time in the air.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use changes in formation it will help to make my sequence look interesting.</p>
Vocab	Flow, explore, create, matching, interesting, control, contrasting	Quality, technique, apparatus, perform, extension, inverted	Symmetrical, rotation, asymmetrical, synchronisation, aesthetics, progress, canon	Formation, momentum, counter balance, fluently, counter tension, stability

COOKRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL NET AND WALL GAMES KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND VOCABULARY PROGRESSION.

<p>EYFS Physical Development: In EYFS children should – Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others, move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing and demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing;</p>		<p>National curriculum: In Key Stage 1 Pupils should be taught to master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities and participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending</p>	
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Disciplinary	<p>Hitting: explore hitting a ball with hands and pushing with a racket.</p> <p>Feeding and rallying: explore sending and tracking a ball with a partner.</p> <p>Footwork: explore changing direction, running and stopping.</p>	<p>Hitting: explore hitting a dropped ball with a racket.</p> <p>Feeding: throw a ball over a net to land into the court area.</p> <p>Rallying: explore sending a ball with hands and a racket.</p> <p>Footwork: use the ready position to move towards a ball.</p>	<p>Hitting: develop hitting a dropped ball over a net.</p> <p>Feeding: accurately underarm throw over a net to a partner.</p> <p>Rallying: explore underarm rallying with a partner catching after one bounce.</p> <p>Footwork: consistently use the ready position to move towards a ball.</p>
Substantive	<p>Hitting: know to point my hand/object at my target when hitting a ball.</p> <p>Feeding and rallying: know to look at the target when sending a ball and watch the ball to receive it.</p> <p>Footwork: know to use big steps to run and small steps to stop.</p> <p>Tactics: make simple decisions in response to a task.</p> <p>Rules: know that rules help us to stay safe.</p>	<p>Hitting: know to use the centre of the racket for control.</p> <p>Feeding: know to use an underarm throw to feed to a partner.</p> <p>Rallying: know that throwing/hitting to my partner with not too much power will help them to return the ball.</p> <p>Footwork: know that using a ready position will help me to move in any direction.</p> <p>Tactics: know that tactics can help us to be successful when playing games.</p> <p>Rules: know that rules help us to play fairly</p>	<p>Hitting: know to watch the ball as it comes towards me to help me to prepare to hit it.</p> <p>Feeding: know to place enough power on a ball to let it bounce once but not too much so that my partner can't return it.</p> <p>Rallying: know that sending the ball towards my partner will help me to keep a rally going.</p> <p>Footwork: know that using a ready position helps me to react quickly and return/catch a ball.</p> <p>Tactics: understand that applying simple tactics makes it difficult for my opponent.</p> <p>Rules: know how to score points and follow simple rules.</p>
Vocab	Team, space, catch, throw, safely, bounce, forward, backward	Ready, position, partner, net, underarm, score, points	Receive, quickly, trap, defend, return, collect, against

National curriculum: In Key Stage 2 Pupils should be taught to play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Disciplinary	<p>Shots: explore returning a ball using shots such as the forehand and backhand.</p> <p>Rallying: explore rallying using a forehand.</p> <p>Footwork: consistently use and return to the ready position in between shots.</p>	<p>Shots: demonstrate technique when using shots playing co-operatively and beginning to execute this competitively.</p> <p>Rallying: develop rallying using both forehand and backhand with increased technique.</p> <p>Footwork: begin to use appropriate footwork patterns to move around the court.</p>	<p>Shots: develop the range of shots used in a variety of games.</p> <p>Serving: develop the range of serving techniques appropriate to the game.</p> <p>Rallying: use a variety of shots to keep a continuous rally.</p> <p>Footwork: demonstrate effective footwork patterns to move around the court.</p>	<p>Shots: demonstrate increased success and technique in a variety of shots.</p> <p>Serving: serve accurately and consistently.</p> <p>Rallying: successfully apply a variety of shots to keep a continuous rally.</p> <p>Footwork: demonstrate a variety of footwork patterns relevant to the game I am playing.</p>
Substantive	<p>Shots: know that pointing the racket face/my hand where I want the ball to go and turning my body will help me to hit accurately.</p> <p>Rallying: know that hitting towards my partner will help them to return the ball easier and keep the rally going.</p> <p>Footwork: know that moving to the middle of my court will enable me to cover the most space.</p> <p>Tactics: know that using simple tactics will help to achieve an outcome e.g. if we spread out, we can cover more space.</p> <p>Rules: know the rules of the game and begin to apply them.</p>	<p>Shots: understand when to play a forehand and a backhand and why.</p> <p>Rallying: know that moving my feet to the ball will help me to hit in a more balanced position therefore increasing the accuracy of my shot.</p> <p>Footwork: know that getting my feet in the right position will help me to balance before playing a shot.</p> <p>Tactics: know that applying attacking tactics will help me to score points and create space. Know that applying defending tactics will help me to deny space, return a ball and limit points.</p> <p>Rules: know and understand the rules to be able to manage our own game.</p>	<p>Shots: know which skill to choose for the situation e.g. a volley if the ball is close to the net.</p> <p>Serving: know that serving is how to start a game or rally and use the rules applied to the activity for serving.</p> <p>Rallying: know that playing the appropriate shot will help to keep the rally going. Know that control is more important than power to keep a rally going.</p> <p>Footwork: know that using small, quick steps will allow me to adjust my stance to play a shot.</p> <p>Tactics: understand the need for tactics and identify when to use them in different situations.</p> <p>Rules: understand and apply rules in a variety of net and wall games whilst playing and officiating.</p>	<p>Shots: understand the appropriate skill for the situation under pressure e.g. choosing to play the ball short over the net if I have just moved my opponent to the back of the court.</p> <p>Serving: begin to apply tactics when serving e.g. aiming to serve short on the first point and then long on the second point.</p> <p>Rallying: understand how to play different shots depending on if a rally is co-operative or competitive.</p> <p>Footwork: know that using the appropriate footwork will help me to react to a ball quickly and give me time to prepare to play a shot.</p> <p>Tactics: understand when to apply some tactics for attacking and/or defending.</p> <p>Rules: understand, apply and use rules consistently in a variety of net and wall games whilst playing and officiating.</p>
Vocab	Serve, accurately, track, racket, control, rally, opponent	Receiver, backhand, outwit, court, forehand	Volley, footwork, set, tactics, co-operatively, continuously, dig	Consecutive, deep, consistently, forecourt, backcourt, defensive, attacking

COOKRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL DANCE KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND VOCABULARY PROGRESSION

EYFS Physical Development: In EYFS children should - Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others, move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing and demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing;		National curriculum: In Key Stage 1 Pupils should be taught to perform dances using simple movement patterns.	
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Disciplinary	<p>Actions: explore how my body moves. Copy basic body actions and rhythms.</p> <p>Dynamics: explore actions in response to music and an idea.</p> <p>Space: begin to explore pathways and the space around me and in relation to others.</p> <p>Performance: perform short phrases of movement in front of others.</p>	<p>Actions: copy, remember and repeat actions to represent a theme. Create my own actions in relation to a theme.</p> <p>Dynamics: explore varying speeds to represent an idea.</p> <p>Space: explore pathways within my performance.</p> <p>Relationships: begin to explore actions and pathways with a partner.</p> <p>Performance: perform on my own and with others to an audience.</p>	<p>Actions: accurately remember, repeat and link actions to express an idea.</p> <p>Dynamics: develop an understanding of dynamics.</p> <p>Space: develop the use of pathways and travelling actions to include levels.</p> <p>Relationships: explore working with a partner using unison, matching and mirroring.</p> <p>Performance: develop the use of facial expressions in my performance.</p>
Substantive	<p>Actions: understand that I can move my body in different ways to create interesting actions.</p> <p>Dynamics: understand that I can change my action to show an idea.</p> <p>Space: know that if I move into space it will help to keep me and others safe.</p> <p>Performance: know that when watching others I sit quietly and clap at the end.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use lots of space, it helps to make my dance look interesting</p>	<p>Actions: understand that actions can be sequenced to create a dance.</p> <p>Dynamics: understand that I can create fast and slow actions to show an idea.</p> <p>Space: understand that there are different directions and pathways within space.</p> <p>Relationships: understand that when dancing with a partner it is important to be aware of each other and keep in time.</p> <p>Performance: know that standing still at the start and at the end of the dance lets the audience know when I have started and when I have finished.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use exaggerated actions it helps the audience to see them clearly.</p>	<p>Actions: know that sequencing actions in a particular order will help me to tell the story of my dance.</p> <p>Dynamics: understand that I can change the way I perform actions to show an idea.</p> <p>Space: know that I can use different directions, pathways and levels in my dance.</p> <p>Relationships: know that using counts of 8 will help me to stay in time with my partner and the music.</p> <p>Performance: know that using facial expressions helps to show the mood of my dance.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I practice my dance my performance will improve.</p>
Vocab	Move, copy, shape, space, safely, travel, sideways, forwards, backwards, around	Counts, pose, level, slow, fast, balance	Mirror, action, pathway, direction, speed, timing

National curriculum: In Key Stage 2 Pupils should be taught to perform dances using a range of movement patterns and compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Disciplinary	<p>Actions: create actions in response to a stimulus individually and in groups.</p> <p>Dynamics: use dynamics effectively to express an idea.</p> <p>Space: use direction to transition between formations.</p> <p>Relationships: develop an understanding of formations.</p> <p>Performance: perform short, self-choreographed phrases showing an awareness of timing.</p>	<p>Actions: respond imaginatively to a range of stimuli related to character and narrative.</p> <p>Dynamics: change dynamics confidently within a performance to express changes in character.</p> <p>Space: confidently use changes in level, direction and pathway.</p> <p>Relationships: use action and reaction to represent an idea.</p> <p>Performance: perform complex dances that communicate narrative and character well, performing clearly and fluently.</p>	<p>Actions: choreograph dances by using, adapting and developing actions and steps from different dance styles.</p> <p>Dynamics: confidently use dynamics to express different dance styles.</p> <p>Space: confidently use direction and patterning to express different dance styles.</p> <p>Relationships: confidently use formations, canon and unison to express a dance idea.</p> <p>Performance: perform dances expressively, using a range of performance skills, showing accuracy and fluency.</p>	<p>Actions: show controlled movements which express emotion and feeling.</p> <p>Dynamics: explore, improvise and combine dynamics to express ideas fluently and effectively on my own, with a partner or in a small group.</p> <p>Space and relationships: use a variety of compositional principles when creating my own dances.</p> <p>Performance: demonstrate a clear understanding of timing in relation to the music and other dancers throughout my performance.</p>
Substantive	<p>Actions: understand that sharing ideas with others enables my group to work collaboratively and try ideas before deciding on the best actions for our dance.</p> <p>Dynamics: understand that all actions can be performed differently to help to show effect.</p> <p>Space: understand that I can use space to help my dance to flow.</p> <p>Relationships: understand that 'formation' means the same in dance as in other activities such as football, rugby and gymnastics.</p> <p>Performance: understand that I can use timing techniques such as canon and unison to create effect.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I show sensitivity to the music, my performance will look more complete.</p>	<p>Actions: understand that some actions are better suited to a certain character, mood or idea than others.</p> <p>Dynamics: understand that some dynamics are better suited to a certain character, mood or idea than others.</p> <p>Space: understand that space can be used to express a certain character, mood or idea.</p> <p>Relationships: understand that some relationships are better suited to a certain character, mood or idea than others.</p> <p>Performance: know that being aware of other performers in my group will help us to move in time.</p> <p>Strategy: know that I can select from a range of dance techniques to translate my idea.</p>	<p>Actions: understand that different dance styles utilise selected actions to develop sequences in a specific style.</p> <p>Dynamics: understand that different dance styles utilise selected dynamics to express mood.</p> <p>Space: understand that space relates to where my body moves both on the floor and in the air.</p> <p>Relationships: understand that different dance styles utilise selected relationships to express mood.</p> <p>Performance: understand what makes a performance effective and know how to apply these principles to my own and others' work.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I use dance principles it will help me to express an atmosphere or mood.</p>	<p>Actions: understand that actions can be improved with consideration to extension, shape and recognition of intent.</p> <p>Dynamics: understand that selecting a variety of dynamics in my performance can help to take the audience on a journey through my dance idea.</p> <p>Space and relationships: know that combining space and relationships with a prop can help me to express my dance idea.</p> <p>Performance: understand how a leader can ensure our dance group performs together.</p> <p>Strategy: know that if I keep in character throughout, it will help me to express an atmosphere or mood that can be interpreted by the audience.</p>
Vocab	Flow, explore, create, perform, match, feedback, expression	Reaction, unison, represent, dynamics, control	Posture, formation, performance, canon, relationship	Choreograph, phrase, contrast, structure, fluently, connect

COOKRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL INVASION GAMES KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND VOCABULARY PROGRESSION

<p>EYFS Physical Development: In EYFS children should - Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others; - Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing.</p>	<p>National curriculum: In Key Stage 1 Pupils should be taught to master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities and participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending</p>		
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Disciplinary	<p>Sending & receiving: explore s&r with hands and feet using a variety of equipment. Dribbling: explore dropping and catching with two hands and moving a ball with their feet. Space: recognise their own space. Attacking & defending: explore changing direction and tagging games. Catching: explore catching to self and with a partner. Tracking: explore stopping a ball with hands and feet.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: explore s&r with hands and feet to a partner. Dribbling: explore dribbling with hands and feet. Space: recognise good space when playing games. Attacking: explore changing direction to move away from a partner. Defending: explore tracking and moving to stay with a partner. Catching: begin to catch with two hands. Catch after a bounce. Tracking: track a ball being sent directly</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: developing s&r with increased control. Dribbling: explore dribbling with hands and feet with increasing control on the move. Space: explore moving into space away from others. Attacking: developing moving into space away from defenders. Defending: explore staying close to other players to try and stop them getting the ball. Catching: develop catching a range of objects with two hands. Catch with and without a bounce. Tracking: consistently track and collect a ball being sent directly.</p>
Substantive	<p>Sending & receiving: know to look at the target when sending a ball and watch the ball to receive it. Dribbling: know that keeping the ball close will help with control. Space: know that being in a space gives me room to play. Attacking & defending: know that there are different roles in games. Tactics: make simple decisions in response to a task. Catching: know to have hands out ready to catch. Tracking: know to watch the ball as it comes towards me and scoop it with two hands. In.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: know to look at my partner before sending the ball. Dribbling: know that moving with a ball is called dribbling. Space: understand that being in a good space helps us to pass the ball. Attacking: know that being able to move away from a partner helps my team to pass me the ball. Defending: know that staying with a partner makes it more difficult for them to receive the ball. Tactics: know that tactics can help us when playing games. Catching: know to watch the ball as it comes towards me. Tracking: know to move my feet to get in the line with the ball. Rules: know that rules help us to play fairly.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: know to control the ball before sending it. Dribbling: know that keeping my head up will help me to know where defenders are. Space: know that moving into space away from defenders helps me to pass and receive a ball. Attacking: know that when my team is in possession of the ball, I am an attacker and we can score. Defending: know that when my team is not in possession of the ball, I am a defender and we need to try to get the ball. Know that standing between the ball and the attacker will help me to stop them from getting the ball. Catching: know to use wide fingers and pull the ball in to my chest to help to securely catch. Tracking: know that it is easier to move towards a ball to track it than chase it. Tactics: understand and apply simple tactics for attack and defence. Rules: know how to score points and follow simple rules.</p>

Vocab	Pass, team, tag, balance, safely, space, forwards, backwards	Defender, points, dribbling, attacker, score, partner	Received, send, teammate, chest pass, possession, goal, dodge, bounce pass
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National curriculum: In Key Stage 2 Pupils should be taught to play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Disciplinary	<p>Sending & receiving: explore s&r abiding by the rules of the game.</p> <p>Dribbling: explore dribbling the ball abiding by the rules of the game under some pressure.</p> <p>Space: develop using space as a team.</p> <p>Attacking: develop movement skills to lose a defender. Explore shooting actions in a range of invasion games.</p> <p>Defending: develop tracking opponents to limit their scoring opportunities.</p> <p>Catching: catch a range of objects with increasing consistency.</p> <p>Tracking: track a ball not sent directly.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: develop passing techniques appropriate to the game with increasing success.</p> <p>Catch a ball using one and two hands and receive a ball with feet/object with increasing success.</p> <p>Dribbling: link dribbling the ball with other actions and change direction whilst dribbling with some control.</p> <p>Catching: catch different sized objects with increasing consistency with one and two hands.</p> <p>Tracking: consistently track a ball sent directly and indirectly.</p> <p>Space: develop moving into space to help my team.</p> <p>Attacking: change direction to lose an opponent with some success.</p> <p>Defending: develop defending one on one and begin to intercept.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: develop control when s&r under pressure.</p> <p>Dribbling: dribble with some control under pressure.</p> <p>Space: explore moving to create space for themselves and others in their team.</p> <p>Attacking: use a variety of techniques to lose an opponent e.g. change of direction or speed.</p> <p>Defending: develop tracking and marking with increased success. Explore intercepting a ball using one and two hands.</p> <p>Catching: demonstrate good technique under pressure.</p> <p>Tracking: demonstrate a range of techniques when tracking and collecting a ball.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: s&r consistently using a range of techniques with increasing control under pressure.</p> <p>Dribbling: dribble consistently using a range of techniques with increasing control under pressure.</p> <p>Space: move to the correct space when transitioning from attack to defence or defence to attack and create and use space for self and others.</p> <p>Attacking: confidently change direction to lose an opponent</p> <p>Defending: use a variety of defending skills (tracking, interception, jockeying) in game situations.</p> <p>Catching: demonstrate increasing consistency of catching under pressure in a variety of game situations.</p> <p>Tracking: demonstrate a wider range of techniques when tracking a ball under pressure</p>
Substantive	<p>Sending & receiving: know that pointing my hand/foot/stick to my target on release will help me to send a ball accurately.</p> <p>Dribbling: know that dribbling is an attacking skill which helps us to move towards a goal or away from defenders.</p> <p>Space: know that by spreading out as a team we move the defenders away from each other.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: know that cushioning a ball will help me to control it when receiving it.</p> <p>Dribbling: know that protecting the ball as I dribble will help me to maintain possession.</p> <p>Space: know that moving into space will help my team keep possession and score goals.</p> <p>Attacking: recognise when to pass and when to shoot.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: know that not having a defender between myself and a ball carrier enables me to s&r with better control.</p> <p>Dribbling: know that dribbling in different directions will help to lose a defender.</p> <p>Space: know that by moving to space even if not receiving the ball will create space for a teammate.</p>	<p>Sending & receiving: understand and make quick decisions about when, how and who to pass to.</p> <p>Dribbling: choose the appropriate skill for the situation under pressure e.g. a V dribble in basketball to keep the ball away from a defender.</p> <p>Space: understand that transitioning quickly between attack and defence will help my team</p>

	<p>Attacking and defending: know my role as an attacker and defender.</p> <p>Tactics: know that using simple tactics will help my team to achieve an outcome e.g. we will each mark a player to help us to gain possession.</p> <p>Catching: know to move my feet to the ball.</p> <p>Tracking: know that using a ready position will help me to react to the ball.</p> <p>Rules: know the rules of the game and begin to apply them.</p>	<p>Defending: know when to mark and when to attempt to win the ball.</p> <p>Tactics: know that applying attacking tactics will help to maintain possession and score goals. Know that applying defending tactics will help to deny space, gain possession and stop goals.</p> <p>Rules: know and understand the rules to be able to manage our own game.</p> <p>Catching: know to move my feet to the ball.</p> <p>Tracking: know that using a ready position will help me to react to the ball.</p>	<p>Tactics: understand the need for tactics and identify when to use them in different situations.</p> <p>Rules: understand and apply rules in a variety of invasion games whilst playing</p> <p>Catching: understand when to use different types of catching.</p> <p>Tracking: know that tracking a ball will help me to collect/stop/receive it quickly and successfully.</p>	<p>to maintain or gain possession.</p> <p>Tactics: know how to create and apply a tactic for a specific situation or outcome.</p> <p>Rules: understand, apply and use rules consistently in a variety of invasion games whilst playing</p> <p>Catching: know how to catch a ball for different situations, considering trajectory, speed, height and size of the ball.</p> <p>Tracking: know how to track a ball for different situations, considering trajectory, speed, height and size of the ball.</p>
Vocab	Receiver, footwork, rebound, tracking, interception, mark, travelling, playing area	Outwit, opposition, opponent, contact, pivot, court, field, pitch	Tactics, control, foul, pressure, onside, offside, support, obstruction	Consecutive, formation, consistently, conceding, dictate, turnover, contest, shut down

COOKRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL FUNDAMENTALS KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND VOCABULARY PROGRESSION MAP.

EYFS Physical Development: In EYFS children should – Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others, move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing and demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing;		National curriculum: In Key Stage 1 Pupils should be taught to master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination.	
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Disciplinary	<p>Running: explore running and stopping. Explore changing direction safely.</p> <p>Balancing: explore balancing whilst stationary and on the move.</p> <p>Jumping: begin to explore take off and landing safely.</p> <p>Hopping: explore hopping on both feet.</p> <p>Skipping: explore skipping as a travelling action.</p>	<p>Running: explore changing direction and dodging. Discover how the body moves at different speeds.</p> <p>Balancing: move with some control and balance. Explore stability and landing safely.</p> <p>Jumping: demonstrate control in take off and landing when jumping.</p> <p>Hopping: begin to explore hopping in different directions.</p> <p>Skipping: show co-ordination when turning a rope. Use rhythm to jump continuously in a French rope.</p>	<p>Running: demonstrate balance when changing direction. Clearly show different speeds when running.</p> <p>Balancing: demonstrate balance when performing movements.</p> <p>Jumping: demonstrate jumping for distance, height and in different directions.</p> <p>Hopping: demonstrate hopping for distance, height and in different directions.</p> <p>Skipping: explore single and double bounce when jumping in a rope.</p>
Substantive	<p>Running: know that I use big steps to run and small steps to stop. Know that moving into space away from others helps to keep me safe.</p> <p>Balancing: know that I can hold my arms out to help me to balance.</p> <p>Jumping: know that bending my knees will help me to land safely.</p> <p>Hopping: understand that I use one foot to hop.</p> <p>Skipping: know that if I hop then step that will help me to skip.</p>	<p>Running: understand that bending my knees will help me to change direction. Understand that if I swing my arms it will help me to run faster.</p> <p>Balancing: know that looking ahead will help me to balance. Know that landing on my feet helps me to balance.</p> <p>Jumping: know that landing on the balls of my feet helps me to land with control.</p> <p>Hopping: know that I should hop with a soft bent knee.</p> <p>Skipping: know that I should use the opposite arm to leg when I skip. Know that jumping on the balls of my feet helps me to keep a consistent rhythm.</p>	<p>Running: know that putting weight into the front of my feet helps me to stop in a balanced position. Know that running on the balls of my feet, taking big steps and having elbows bent will help me to run faster.</p> <p>Balancing: understand that squeezing my muscles helps me to balance.</p> <p>Jumping: know that swinging my arms forwards will help me to jump further.</p> <p>Hopping: know that if I look straight ahead it will stop me falling over when I land.</p> <p>Skipping: know that I should swing opposite arm to leg to help me balance when skipping without a rope.</p>
Vocab	Run, stop, space, jump, balance, skip	Fast, hop, slow, direction, land, safely	Dodge, jog, hurdle, speed, steady, sprint

National curriculum: In Key Stage 2 Pupils should be taught to play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Disciplinary	<p>Running: change direction. Show an increase and decrease in speed.</p> <p>Balancing: demonstrate balance when performing other fundamental skills.</p> <p>Jumping and hopping: link jumping and hopping actions.</p> <p>Skipping: jump and turn a skipping rope.</p>	<p>Running: change direction quickly under pressure. Demonstrate when and how to accelerate and decelerate.</p> <p>Balancing: demonstrate good balance and control when performing other fundamental skills.</p> <p>Jumping and hopping: link hopping and jumping actions with other fundamental skills.</p> <p>Skipping: consistently skip in a rope.</p>	<p>Skipping: consistently show a range of skills when skipping in a rope.</p> <p>Running: demonstrate improved body posture and balance when changing direction. Accelerate and decelerate appropriately for the situation.</p> <p>Balancing: consistently demonstrate good balance when performing other fundamental skills.</p> <p>Jumping and hopping: demonstrate good technique and co-ordination when linking jumps.</p> <p>Skipping: show a range of skills when skipping in a rope.</p>	<p>Running: change direction with a fluent action. Transition smoothly between varying speeds.</p> <p>Balancing: show fluency and control when travelling, landing, stopping and changing direction.</p> <p>Jumping and hopping: demonstrate good technique when jumping and hopping for distance and height. Fluently link jumps together.</p> <p>Skipping: consistently show a range of skills when skipping in a rope.</p>
Substantive	<p>Running: understand that leaning slightly forwards helps to increase speed (acceleration). Leaning my body in the opposite direction to travel helps to slow down (deceleration).</p> <p>Balancing: understand how balance helps us with everyday tasks.</p> <p>Jumping and hopping: know that if I jump and land in quick succession, momentum will help me to jump further.</p> <p>Skipping: understand that I should turn the rope from my wrists with wide hands to create a gap to step through.</p>	<p>Running: understand that a change of direction and speed can help to get past or away from an opponent.</p> <p>Balancing: understand that I need to squeeze different muscles to help me to stay balanced in different activities.</p> <p>Jumping and hopping: know that swinging my non-hopping foot helps to create momentum.</p> <p>Skipping: understand that keeping my chest up helps me to stay balanced..</p>	<p>Running: understand that to change direction, I push off my outside foot and turn my hips.</p> <p>Balancing: understand that balance is a skill used in many different activities and everyday life.</p> <p>Jumping and hopping: understand that there are different techniques for different situations.</p> <p>Skipping: understand that people will have varying levels of skipping ability and that I can get better with practice.</p>	<p>Running: know that running develops stamina and speed and both can be improved by training over time.</p> <p>Balancing: know that balance underpins many skills in PE and everyday life and this feels different in different situations.</p> <p>Jumping and hopping: understand when to jump for height or jump for distance in different activities and what to do to achieve this.</p> <p>Skipping: understand that skipping helps to develop co-ordination, stamina and balance.</p>
Vocab	Distance, technique, control, tension, co-ordination, rhythm	Momentum, decelerate, transfer, accelerate, pace, stability.		

Please note: Fundamental skills are not taught explicitly within year 4,5 and 6. They are taught within other PE units.

COOKRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL BALL SKILLS KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND VOCABULARY

<p>EYFS Physical Development: In EYFS children should – Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others, move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing and demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing;</p>		<p>National curriculum: In Key Stage 1 Pupils should be taught to master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination.</p>	
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Disciplinary	<p>Sending: explore sending an object with hands and feet.</p> <p>Catching: explore catching to self and with a partner.</p> <p>Tracking: explore stopping a ball with hands and feet.</p> <p>Dribbling: explore dropping and catching with two hands and moving a ball with feet.</p>	<p>Sending: roll and throw with some accuracy towards a target.</p> <p>Catching: begin to catch with two hands. Catch after a bounce.</p> <p>Tracking: track a ball being sent directly.</p> <p>Dribbling: explore dribbling with hands and feet.</p>	<p>Sending: roll, throw and kick a ball to hit a target.</p> <p>Catching: develop catching a range of objects with two hands. Catch with and without a bounce.</p> <p>Tracking: consistently track and collect a ball being sent directly.</p> <p>Dribbling: explore dribbling with hands and feet with increasing control on the move.</p>
Substantive	<p>Sending: know to look at the target when sending a ball.</p> <p>Catching: know to have hands out ready to catch.</p> <p>Tracking: know to watch the ball as it comes towards me and scoop it with two hands.</p> <p>Dribbling: know that keeping the ball close will help with control.</p>	<p>Sending: know to face my body towards my target when rolling and throwing underarm to help me to balance.</p> <p>Catching: know to watch the ball as it comes towards me.</p> <p>Tracking: know to move my feet to get in the line with the ball.</p> <p>Dribbling: know that moving with a ball is called dribbling.</p>	<p>Sending: know that stepping with opposite foot to throwing arm will help me to balance.</p> <p>Catching: know to use wide fingers and pull the ball in to my chest to help to securely catch.</p> <p>Tracking: know that it is easier to move towards a ball to track it than chase it.</p> <p>Dribbling: know to keep my head up when dribbling to see space/opponents.</p>
Vocab	Run, stop, throw, roll, team, kick, space, catch	Far, aim, safely, direction, balance, send	Overarm, collect, target, underarm, dribble, distance

National curriculum: In Key Stage 2 Pupils should be taught to play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Disciplinary	<p>Sending: send a ball with accuracy and increasing consistency to a target.</p> <p>Catching: catch a range of objects with increasing consistency.</p> <p>Tracking: track a ball not sent directly.</p> <p>Dribbling: dribble a ball with hands and feet with control.</p>	<p>Sending: accurately use a range of techniques to send a ball to a target.</p> <p>Catching: catch different sized objects with increasing consistency with one and two hands.</p> <p>Tracking: consistently track a ball sent directly and indirectly.</p> <p>Dribbling: dribble a ball with increasing control and co-ordination.</p>	<p>Sending: demonstrate clear technique when sending a ball under pressure.</p> <p>Catching: demonstrate good technique under pressure.</p> <p>Tracking: demonstrate a range of techniques when tracking and collecting a ball.</p> <p>Dribbling: dribble with some control under pressure.</p>	<p>Sending: show good technique when sending a ball with increasing control, accuracy and consistency under pressure.</p> <p>Catching: demonstrate increasing consistency of catching under pressure in a variety of game situations.</p> <p>Tracking: demonstrate a wider range of techniques when tracking a ball under pressure</p> <p>Dribbling: dribble consistently using a range of techniques with increasing control under pressure.</p>
Substantive	<p>Sending: know that pointing my hand/foot/stick to my target on release will help me to send a ball accurately.</p> <p>Catching: know to move my feet to the ball.</p> <p>Tracking: know that using a ready position will help me to react to the ball.</p> <p>Dribbling: know that dribbling is an attacking skill used in games which helps us to move towards a goal or away from defenders.</p>	<p>Sending: know that I can use a variety of ways to send the ball and it may depend on the situation e.g. distance, speed, if there is a defender.</p> <p>Catching: know to adjust my hands to the height of the ball.</p> <p>Tracking: know that tracking a ball is an important skill used in games activities and be able to give examples of this.</p> <p>Dribbling: know that dribbling with soft hands/touches will help me to keep control.</p>	<p>Sending: know that controlling a ball before sending it will allow me to send it accurately.</p> <p>Catching: understand when to use different types of catching.</p> <p>Tracking: know that tracking a ball will help me to collect/stop/receive it quickly and successfully.</p> <p>Dribbling: know that dribbling in different directions will help me to lose a defender in game situations.</p>	<p>Sending: understand and make quick decisions about when, how and who to pass to.</p> <p>Catching: know how to catch a ball for different situations, considering trajectory, speed, height and size of the ball.</p> <p>Tracking: know how to track a ball for different situations, considering trajectory, speed, height and size of the ball.</p> <p>Dribbling: choose the appropriate skill for the situation under pressure e.g. a V dribble in basketball to keep the ball away from a defender.</p>
Vocab	Track, shoulder, receive, overhead, chest, accurate	Release, consistently, select, technique, control, persevere.		

COOKRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL ATHLETICS KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND VOCABULARY PROGRESSION

EYFS Physical Development: In EYFS children should – Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing and demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing;		National curriculum: In Key Stage 1 Pupils should be taught to master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities	
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2
Disciplinary	<p>Running: explore running and stopping safely.</p> <p>Jumping: explore jumping and hopping safely.</p> <p>Throwing: explore throwing to a target.</p>	<p>Running: explore running at different speeds.</p> <p>Jumping: develop balance whilst jumping and landing. Explore hopping, jumping and leaping for distance.</p> <p>Throwing: explore throwing for distance and accuracy.</p>	<p>Running: develop the sprinting action.</p> <p>Jumping: develop jumping, hopping and skipping actions. Explore safely jumping for distance and height.</p> <p>Throwing: develop overarm throwing for distance.</p>
Substantive	<p>Running: know that I use big steps to run and small steps to stop. Know that moving into space away from others helps to keep me safe.</p> <p>Jumping: know that bending my knees will help me to land safely.</p> <p>Throwing: understand that bigger targets are easier to hit.</p> <p>Rules: know that rules help us to stay safe.</p>	<p>Running: understand that if I swing my arms it will help me to run faster.</p> <p>Jumping: know that landing on the balls of my feet helps me to land with control. Understand that if I bend my knees it will help me to jump further.</p> <p>Throwing: know that stepping forward with my opposite foot to hand will help me to throw further.</p> <p>Rules: know that rules help us to play fairly.</p>	<p>Running: know that running on the balls of my feet, taking big steps and having elbows bent will help me to run faster.</p> <p>Jumping: know that swinging my arms forwards will help me to jump further.</p> <p>Throwing: know that I can throw in a straight line by pointing my throwing hand at my target as I let go of the object.</p> <p>Rules: know how to follow simple rules when working with others.</p> <p>Running: understand that if I swing my arms it will help me to run faster</p>
Vocab	Push, stop, jump, space, forwards, safely, balance, backwards	Far, hop, aim, fast, slow, bend, improve, direction, travel	Sprint, jog, distance, height, take off, landing, overarm, underarm.

National curriculum: In Key Stage 2 Pupils should be taught to use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination, develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] and compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Disciplinary	<p>Running: develop the sprinting technique and apply it to relay events.</p> <p>Jumping: develop technique when jumping for distance in a range of approaches and take off positions.</p> <p>Throwing: explore the technique for a pull throw.</p>	<p>Running: develop an understanding of speed and pace in relation to distance. Develop power and speed in the sprinting technique.</p> <p>Jumping: develop technique when jumping for distance.</p> <p>Throwing: explore power and technique when throwing for distance in a pull and heave throw.</p>	<p>Running: apply fluency and co-ordination when running for speed in relay changeovers. Effectively apply speeds appropriate for the event.</p> <p>Jumping: explore technique and rhythm in the triple jump.</p> <p>Throwing: Develop technique and power in javelin and shot put.</p>	<p>Running: demonstrate a clear understanding of pace and use it to develop their own and others sprinting technique.</p> <p>Jumping: develop power, control and technique in the triple jump.</p> <p>Throwing: develop power, control and technique when throwing discus and shot put.</p>
Substantive	<p>Running: understand that leaning slightly forwards helps to increase speed. Leaning my body in the opposite direction to travel helps to slow down.</p> <p>Jumping: know that if I jump and land in quick succession, the momentum will help me to jump further.</p> <p>Throwing: understand that the speed of the movement helps to create power.</p> <p>Rules: know the rules of the event and begin to apply them.</p>	<p>Running: understand that I need to pace myself when running further or for a long period of time. Understand that a high knee drive, pumping my arms and running on the balls of my feet gives me power.</p> <p>Jumping: understand that transferring weight will help me to jump further.</p> <p>Throwing: understand that transferring weight will help me to throw further.</p> <p>Rules: know and understand the rules to be able to manage our own events.</p>	<p>Running: understand that taking big consistent strides will help to create a rhythm that allows me to run faster. Understand that keeping a steady breath will help me when running longer distances.</p> <p>Jumping: know that if I drive my knees high and fast I can build power and therefore distance in my jumps.</p> <p>Throwing: know how to transfer my weight in different throws to increase the distance.</p> <p>Rules: understand and apply rules in a variety of events using official equipment.</p>	<p>Running: understand that I need to prepare my body for running and know the muscle groups I will need to use.</p> <p>Jumping: understand that a run up builds speed and power and enables me to jump further.</p> <p>Throwing: understand that I need to prepare my body for throwing and know the muscle groups I will need to use.</p> <p>Rules: understand and apply rules in events that pose an increased risk.</p>
Vocab	Speed, higher, power, pace, strength, control, faster, accurately, further	Power, stamina, officiate, perseverance, determination, accuracy, personal best	Technique, downsweep, upsweep, flight, rhythm, stride	Rotation, force, compete, trajectory, momentum, continuous pace, transfer of weight.

Cross Curricular links

<p>Alongside teaching children the skills needed to take part in activities, sport and PE, we teach them the importance of being active and healthy. We teach them about healthy lifestyles, overcoming challenges, resilience and the importance of well-being. This is taught within PE and across other subjects in school such as PSHE.</p>	
PSHE	<p>KSI: Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic KQ: What helps us stay healthy?</p> <p>Year 3: Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Being healthy: eating well, dental care KQ: Why should we eat well and look after our teeth? Year 3 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Being healthy: keeping active, taking rest KQ: Why should we keep active and sleep well? Mind mate lesson: Solving problems/making it better: dealing with difficult situations).</p> <p>Year 4 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Self-esteem: self-worth; personal qualities; goal setting; managing set backs KQ: What strengths, skills and interests do we have? Year 4 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Feelings and emotions; expression of feelings; behaviour KQ: How can we manage our feelings? Mind mate lesson: Life changes: positive and negative effects on emotional wellbeing and mental health).</p> <p>Year 4 Unit: Health and Wellbeing Topic: Keeping safe; out and about; recognising and managing risk KQ: How can we manage risk in different places? Mind mate lesson: Solving problems/making it better: coping with difficult situations).</p> <p>Year 5 Health and wellbeing What makes up our identity? Mind mate lesson: Feeling good and being me: Self belief Year 5: Health and well-being How can we help in an accident or emergency? Mind mate lesson: Life changes: Aspirations to manage change positively) Year 5: Health and Well-being How can drugs common to everyday life affect health?</p> <p>Year 6 Health and wellbeing How can we keep healthy as we grow? Mind mate lesson: Feeling good and being me: Self integrity Year 6 Health and wellbeing How can we keep healthy as we grow?</p>
Forest School	<p>Forest School is a child-centred inspirational learning pedagogy, that offers opportunities for holistic growth through regular sessions. It is a long-term program that supports play, exploration and supported risk taking. It develops confidence and self-esteem through learner inspired, hands-on experiences in a natural setting. The process helps and facilitates more than knowledge-gathering, it helps learners develop socially, emotionally, spiritually, physically and intellectually. It creates a safe, non-judgemental nurturing environment for learners to try stuff out and take risks. Forest School inspires a deep and meaningful connection to the world and an understanding of how a learner fits within it. Our approach to risk means that learners constantly expand on their abilities by solving real-world issues, building self-belief and resilience. We believe that risk is more than just potential for physical harm, but a more holistic thing, there are risks in everything we do, and we grow by overcoming them. Forest School therefore, helps participants to become, healthy, resilient, creative and independent learners.</p>
Science	<p>Animals including humans (Y6) SCI2.1: I can recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function. (Y6)</p>

