

Physical Education

Athletics Year 6

Unit Purpose

The unit of work will challenge pupils to apply their knowledge, understanding and skills into a series of **competitions**.

Pupils will experience competition across all of the different areas of athletics that they have explored. Pupils will have to work hard individually to apply the correct technique as well as collaborating in teams.

Inspire Me

Dick Fosbury is a retired high jumper who is considered one of the most influential athletes in history. He revolutionised the high jump event with a "back-first" technique, which is adopted by almost all high jumpers today.



Key Success Criteria

- P** Pupils will apply a refined understanding of running for speed, pacing, throwing and jumping for distance.
- C** Pupils will demonstrate an advanced understanding of how to apply the correct technique in each event and why the correct technique is so important.
- S** Pupils will refine their ability to encourage and collaborate with other, communicating developmental feedback and showing respect.
- W** Pupils will constantly apply life skills such as responsibility and self discipline by applying their best effort every time and leading others by example.

Vocabulary for Learning

Tactics: Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attain a certain goal.

Teamwork: Teamwork is the combined effort of a group to achieve a goal or complete a task in the most effective and efficient way.

Speed: Is the ability to move all or part of the body as quickly as possible. Speed is vital to success when sprinting or throwing an object.

Distance: is defined as the length of space between two points. This might mean how far an athlete has to run, how far an athlete has thrown an object, or how far an athlete has jumped.

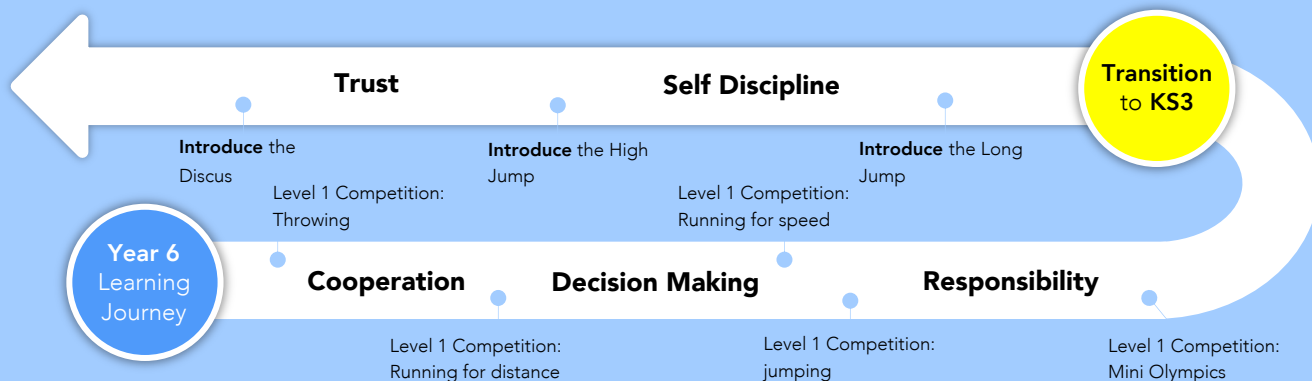
Evaluation: means for an athlete to review their own or teams performance, making judgements on their own or teams strengths and weaknesses in order to improve their own or teams performances.



Sport Specific Vocabulary

False Start: A false start is where an athlete begins a running race before they are permitted to do so.

Events: The different track and field activities in athletics are known as events. Track are running events and field are throwing and jumping events.





Physical Education

Rounders Year 6

Unit Purpose

Pupils will learn to consistently apply effective **tactics** for both batting and fielding.

Pupils will utilise their prior knowledge of **batting** and **fielding tactics** and consider when, where and why they will apply these during a game.

Inspire Me

The National Rounders Association, known as **Rounders England** was founded in 1943. One of the great things about rounders is that the rules can be adapted to suit the age and abilities, meaning that everyone can join in.



Key Success Criteria

- P** Pupils will apply a refined ability to consistently execute throwing, catching, retrieving and batting skills.
- C** Pupils will demonstrate resourcefulness and problem solving skills by creating a range of tactics, applying these to their games.
- S** Pupils will effectively apply their tactics, demonstrating a clear understanding of the role each team member will perform and will ensure the team feels motivated.
- W** Pupils will constantly apply life skills such as integrity and self discipline by playing by the rules and leading others by example.

Vocabulary for Learning

Tactics: Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attain a certain goal.

Fielder: A fielder is a defensive position that is occupied while the other team are batting. The aim of the fielding team (defending team) is to prevent the batter from scoring a rounder.

Bowling: is the action of propelling the ball towards the wicket defended by a batter, with the intention of getting the batter out or preventing them from scoring runs.

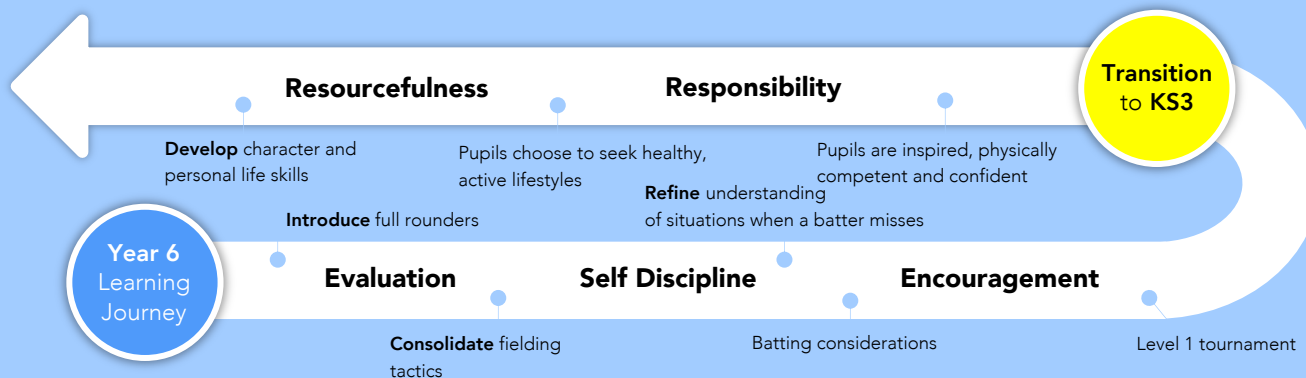


Sport Specific Vocabulary

Run Out: A run out occurs when a batter running to a base fails to reach that particular base before the ball and is stumped or a batter overtakes another batter when running around the bases.

Outfielder: An outfielder is a player on the fielding team, not on a base or the backstop. An outfielder is responsible for catching and returning the ball to a base to prevent the batter from scoring a rounder.

Umpire: is an official who watches the game or match closely enforcing the rules and who is responsible for making sure that the game is played fairly.





Physical Education

Tennis Year 6

Unit Purpose

Pupils will learn to consistently apply effective shot techniques, applying **decision making** as to which shot to make and where to aim in order to score a point. Pupils will **create, apply** and **evaluate tactics** in singles and doubles games.

Inspire Me

Billie Jean King is an American former World Number 1 tennis player and advocate for gender equality. In 1973 King won the 'Battle of the Sexes' tennis match against Bobby Riggs.



Key Success Criteria

- P** Pupils will apply a refined understanding of playing forehand, backhand, serves and volleys into space in order to win points.
- C** Pupils will demonstrate resourcefulness and problem solving skills by creating a range of tactics, applying these to their games.
- S** Pupils will collaborate effectively with their partner, communicating and supporting each other.
- W** Pupils will constantly apply life skills such as integrity and self discipline by playing by the rules and leading others by example.

Vocabulary for Learning

Tactics: Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attaining a certain goal.

Space: is an open area on the court that is unoccupied by your opponent. This could be at the side, front or back of the court.

Outwit: means using your intelligence to trick or out smart your opponent to win a point.



Sport Specific Vocabulary

Forehand: A forehand is a shot in which the palm of your hand faces the direction in which you are hitting the ball.

Backhand: A backhand is a shot in which you hit the ball with your arm across your body and the back of your hand facing the ball.

Volley: Is a shot hit by a player before the ball bounces on their own side of the court. This shot is usually applied when a player is close to the net.

Doubles: is a match played by four players, two on either side of the court.

Serve: Is the method of starting a game of tennis. A pupil serves from the baseline and the ball must be hit diagonally into the opponent's service box.

