



| | | | EYFS To thread through every area: All Communication and Language Early | Milestone 1 (Year 1 & Year 2) | Milestone 2 (Year 3 & Year 4) | Milestone 3 (Year 5 & Year 6) |
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| Develop practical skills in order to participate, compete and lead a healthy lifestyle This concept involves learning a range of physical movements | Dance | Choreography | Learning Goals. • Physical Development — gross motor skills: Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing | To create a short series of actions/movements from a range of stimuli including pictures, poems, props or pieces of music. Knowledge: Action: Travel, stillness, gesture Space: Show changes in level, direction Relationship: Individually and with others, unison and mirror Dynamics: Show changes in speed and weight of movement. | To create a sustained series actions/movements from a range of stimuli including detailed pictures, poems, props or pieces of music. Knowledge: Action: Travel, stillness, gesture, jump, turn Space: Show changes in level, direction, pathway Relationship: Individually and with others, unison, mirror and canon Dynamics: Show changes in speed, | To create a sustained series actions/movements from a range of stimuli including detailed pictures, poems, props or pieces of music. Knowledge: Action: Travel, stillness, gesture, jump, turn Space: Show changes in level, direction, pathway Relationship: Individually and with others, unison, mirror and canon Dynamics: Show changes in speed, |
| and sporting techniques. | | Performance | Expressive Arts and Design — being imaginative and expressive: Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music. | To perform individually and with others, enjoys dance and is engaged and motivated whilst dancing. Knowledge: How to improve dance through timing and control. | • To develop the stamina, suppleness and strength to participate in dance, understanding and applying aspects of safe dance practice. Knowledge: How to improve dance through timing, control, posture and extension. | To demonstrate a desire to improve in dance by constantly looking to develop elements of the work. Knowledge: How to improve dance through timing, control, posture, extension and alignment. |
| | | Analysis and Evaluation | Personal, Social and Emotional Development – managing self: Be confident to try new activities and show independence, | Knowledge: How to give constructive feedback to a partner. | Knowledge: How to comment constructively on group work and suggest areas for development. | Knowledge: How to think critically about dance and communicate effectively about their own and others' work. |

| | | | resilience and perseverance in the face of a challenge. | | | |
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| _ | Strike and Field | Batting | Physical Development – gross motor skills: Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing. Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with | To experience playing shots with a putter To experience playing shots with a chipping club To call and run between wickets touching the bat over the line and sliding on final run. Knowledge: Batting stance and how to call for a run. | To show control of distance and aim when putting To play offside shots in cricket. To make different calls when running. To make 'who' calls when running between the wickets. Knowledge – Who calls when running between the wickets. | To demonstrate correct elements of putting, chipping and long game technique To turn when running between the wickets. Knowledge: How to transfer hands so as not to turn blind to the fielder. |
| | | Ground fielding | consideration for themselves and others. | To catch on the move. <u>Knowledge:</u> Getting in line with the ball and taking it in line with the nose To make a one-handed swoop, pick up and underarm throw <u>Knowledge:</u> Walking in and being in a position of readiness. | To catch a high ball. <u>Knowledge:</u> Calling name, taking responsibility. Long barrier and overarm return with backing up. <u>Knowledge:</u> Where to position self to back up effectively. | To catch balls over head and in front involving different type of footwork. To chase and retrieve with backing up. Knowledge: When to return on the bounce and when to return on the full. |
| | | Bowling | | To bound and coil Knowledge: Which foot to take off from and with foot on or behind the crease line. | To bowl. Knowledge: Bowl from close into the stumps and follow through. | To demonstrate different ways of gripping a ball to make it move in different ways. Knowledge: Bowl using different grips |
| | | Wicket keeping | | To rise as ball hits the ground. Knowledge: When to rise and how to cushion the impact. | To take ball on the off or leg side <u>Knowledge:</u> How to bring hands to stumps to execute a stumping. | To take ball on the off or leg side with batsman in front playing air shots. Knowledge: How to step across to leg or off side without stepping backwards to take the ball. |
| | Invasion Games | Sending | Physical Development – gross motor skills: Demonstrate strength, balance | To pass and move; one-twos. <u>Knowledge</u> : To move into space to receive from a teammate. | To pass over medium distances and move away from opponents. Knowledge: How to lose an opponent. | To pass first time and for receiver to run onto a pass. Knowledge: When to take a touch before sending and when to send first time. |
| | | Receiving | and coordination when playing. • Move energetically, | To demonstrate cushioning. <u>Knowledge:</u> Moving in line with the ball and absorbing the impact | To move to space. <u>Knowledge:</u> How to signal when wanting to receive. | To move away from opposition and receive on the half turn. Knowledge: How to receive a ball in different ways and retain possession. |

| | Attacking | such as running, | To demonstrate dribbling. | To shield a ball from an | • To use extra player e.g. 4 v 3. |
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| | | jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping | To change direction on command. | opponent. <u>Knowledge:</u> How to position body | To use deception to trick opponents |
| | | and climbing | To shoot for accuracy. Knowledge: How to turn in different ways | between and opponent and the ball to retain possession. | Knowledge: How to use width and support |
| | Defending | | To demonstrate how to jockey and slow an attack down. | To track an opponent, defending as a team | To cope with fewer players e.g. 4 v 3 |
| | | | Knowledge: How to jockey, and not over committing. | Knowledge: How to position your body, showing awareness of where the ball is and where opponents are. | Knowledge: Positioning of other teammates. |
| Net and Wall | Moving around court | Physical Development — gross motor skills: Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination | To be in the ready position with rackets. To move forward, backwards, sideways. Knowledge: The importance quickly of getting into the right position to hit the ball back | To be in ready position in singles. To move into the net and behind baseline. Knowledge: How to move back into the centre of the court | To be in ready position in singles and doubles. To move in response to partner. Knowledge: How to work alongside a partner |
| | Racket control | | To keep ball balanced on racket and keep the ball under control. Knowledge: Knows the height to strike the ball at. | To bounce ball continuously on forehand and backhand. <u>Knowledge:</u> To cushion the impact and to develop a soft feel for the ball. | To develop different grips in forehand and backhand. <u>Knowledge</u> : Forehand and backhand grips alter and that backhand can be two handed. |
| | Range of shots | when playing. • Personal, Social and Emotional Development – building | To strike forehand and backhand from self-feed. Knowledge: Can strike from own feed on forehand. | To strike from own feed on forehand and backhand and sometimes from a partner's feed. Knowledge: How to get into the best position to return a ball successfully. | To maintain a rally with a range of strokes including overarm serve, volley forehand and backhand. Knowledge: Knows names of different types of shots |
| | Game play | relationships: Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others. | To participate in one-on-one hand tennis passive rallies. Knowledge: To move forwards or backwards depending on the depth of the ball. | To participate in singles rallies. <u>Knowledge</u> : Knows when to attack and when to defend. | To participate in doubles, moving into net and calling name when ball comes between 2 players. Knowledge: Knows when to execute certain shots. |
| Athletics | Speed, agility, quickness (SAQ) | Physical Development – gross motor skills: Move | To show simple foot drills in ladders. Knowledge: How to cushion impact on knees. | To show more complex foot drills in ladders. Knowledge: SAQ can bring improvements in coordination | To develop plyometric jumping ability. Knowledge: That plyometric training develops power |
| | Jumps | energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing | To develop standing Long Jump (Broad Jump). To run and jump low hurdles. Knowledge: Knows to use arms to drive forward. | High Jump - To demonstrate the scissor leap. To hurdle, keeping same lead leg each time and using arms to sprint between hurdles. | To develop triple Jump - same, different, both To hurdle with same leg, bringing opposite arm forward to balance lead leg. |

| | Running | Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing. | To develop longer sprints - 60m, how to start and dipping at finish. To relay, transferring baton over short distances and dip at finish. Knowledge: Knows how to start and how to dip at the finish. To develop standing overarm | Knowledge: Knows which is take off foot. To develop middle distance pacing and sprinting – starting a race, good form during the race and dip at finish. To relay, transferring baton on move. Knowledge: To transfer relay batons whilst in motion. To bound and coil, throwing from | Knowledge: Knows various jumping techniques and can articulate these. To develop longer distances running, pacing, running bends. To relay, transferring baton in alternate hands, receiving facing forwards. To run over greater distance Knowledge: Different takeover techniques To throw with run up and follow |
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| | | | throw for distance. Knowledge: Importance of non- throwing arm in achieving elevation in trajectory. | short run up. <u>Knowledge:</u> Why a run up can add momentum to a throw. | through. <u>Knowledge:</u> How to throw leaving sufficient space to follow through |
| Gymnastics | Conditioning and warming- up | Physical Development – gross motor skills: Move energetically, | To warm up with a partner. Knowledge: Knows a variety of exercises that target different areas of the body. | To warm up a small group of others effectively. Knowledge: Suitable body preparation activities and how to lead a group. | To warm up a large group. Knowledge: How to prepare the body for a distinct discipline e.g. flight, weight on hands and articulate why. |
| | Floor work | such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing • Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination | To use a range of gymnastic techniques with control and good technique. Knowledge: Can articulate the technical process involved in executing movements. | To perform more complex sequences with smooth transitions. Knowledge: How working at different levels provides aesthetic variety. | To perform more complex sequences with smooth transitions whilst working with and alongside others. Knowledge: Understands different ways of working with others — unison, matching, mirroring etc. |
| | Apparatus | when playing. Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others | To change direction, work at different levels and use the floor space imaginatively. Knowledge: How to work safely alongside others whilst travelling in different directions. | To perform sequences that flow, displaying multiple skills and a range of dynamics. Knowledge: How to use various dynamic effects to create aesthetically pleasing movement. | To develop a wide range of well- executed movements using a range of dynamics, with and alongside others. Knowledge: How to execute a wide range of the main gymnastic skills. |
| Outdoor Adventurous Activities (OAA) | Physical activity | Physical Development – gross motor skills: Move energetically, such as running, | To carry out simple map-reading, finding clues. Knowledge: How to read a simple map and work as a team to find clues. | To participate in basic orienteering and running activities, matching symbols. Knowledge: Ordnance survey symbols and to exert self to achieve goals. | To participate in types of orienteering using more complex symbols to match. Knowledge: How to read a map and use the strengths of the group to bring about the best outcome. |
| | Team Challenges | jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing. | To solve problems by working together. | To participate in activities when blindfolded and when using apparatus. | To solve problems involving non- verbal communication. |

| | Personal, Social and Emotional | Knowledge: How to listen to others and to communicate clearly. | | e: How to give very clearns to keep a partner safe. | Knowledge: How to use a variety of non-verbal communication. | |
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| Creative problem solving | Development – building relationships: Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others. | To solve simple problems by planning, performing and evaluating. Knowledge: How to look internally for ideas and then to other groups if none are forthcoming. | To solv discuss Knowledge | ve problems through sion, doing and evaluating. e: How to listen to all ideas in activity before | To solve complex problems through discussion, doing and evaluating. Knowledge: How to solve difficult challenges, how to discuss first and then evaluate at the end. | |
| Swimming | N/A | distance of at least 25 me To use more than one str appropriate for the stroke To coordinate leg and arr To swim at the surface ar | | croke and coordinate breathing as ke being used. The movements. | | |