KS3 Physical Education

Curriculum Overview 2020-2021: Physical Education

Core intent of the subject at key stage 3

It is our intent within the delivery of Physical Education to prepare students for the future by equipping them with the knowledge to lead a physically and mentally healthy and active lifestyle. We aim to provide a broad and balanced curriculum which develops depth of not only a range of physical activities, but challenging opportunities to understand the exercise physiology and psychology behind the performer. These activities will range from your traditional sports such as Rugby & Netball to activities that are more contemporary such as Yoga & Tchoukball. We also deliver a mixture of team sports like Football, Handball Basketball as well as a good range of individual sports such as Badminton, Trampolining, Dance & OAA, ensuring breadth and depth for all our students. Students will also learn to be critical thinkers; analysing data and performance to improve on aspects of their own or others skills and fitness.

We are determined in PE that our school curriculum will engage, inspire, challenge and motivate students, securing knowledge and skills to enhance student's personal development, providing life-long learning and increasing their employability.

Within PE, students will develop their communication skills, demonstrating how to express their views, whilst working collaboratively within teams to problem solve in order to be successful. Students will also have opportunities to work independently to showcase their skills and be placed in challenging situations where they can develop resilience. Students will also improve their knowledge of a range of activities for example, the individual roles of players, rules of each activity and role and hand signals of all officials as well as tactical knowledge to outwit your opponent

Additionally, within the curriculum students consider the fundamental British Values of democracy, the rule of law through officiating games, individual liberty and mutual respect through working with others and tolerance of those with different views and opinions, particularly when choreographing aesthetic activities. Furthermore, students will have the opportunity to research basic first aid and the effect of health eating on your bodies.

A major focus currently of the PE curriculum is supporting students Mental Wellbeing. We will regularly evaluate the impact physical activity has on their own or others' mental health; educating students on the benefits of physical exercise on improving mental wellbeing, as well as promoting positive experiences of physical exercise by studying a very broad range of activities to help students find something they enjoy and would like to pursue.

There is more to Physical Education then just been able to play different sports. Students will learn the fundamental skills that will allow them to be able to contribute fully to not only the school but the wider community now and to prepare students for the future. Students learn about fair play, how to be disciplined in times of challenge, gracious in times of defeat and to honour sportsmanship regardless of how others treat us. Students will develop a sense of belonging; how they can contribute to a team, the need for organisation, for punctuality, for reliability and ultimately, they will learn that actions have consequences.

At Brine Leas, students will be able to apply these practical and fundamental skills by taking part in a phenomenal provision and availability of enrichments and extension provision within the wider community. From Inter-House sporting events, extra-curricular clubs, representing the school in many of our sporting teams, representing Crewe & Nantwich in our Level 3 competitions. Whilst also having the opportunity to become a sporting Leader, completing a Level 1 Leadership course by working with local feeder schools and involving the community to achieve the necessary volunteer hours needed to complete the course. Furthermore, students may have the opportunity to go on a trip to Wimbledon, where students will be able to learn about some of the more contemporary influences in sport which have developed sport into the multi-billion pound business that it is now. In addition, throughout all key stages we invite guest speakers in to discuss their experiences, their achievements and how they may have overcome adversity to get to where they are now.

Sport is a global and expanding industry and by studying PE students have the opportunity to be a part of something new and exciting. In Key stage 4 & 5 students gain an insight into the socio-cultural influences affecting participation in sport, whilst also exploring the global commercialisation that links sports and business, providing an awareness into the strategic challenges that face the behind the scenes of televised sport such as: sports organisations, sports governance, sports policies, sports marketing and sports economics. It would be unfair to say that studying PE is easy; learning does take a lot of time, effort and dedication. Students will be pushed out of their comfort zone, studying three completely different topics in exercise physiology, psychology and socio-cultural influences. Students will also learn to be critically analytical of their own and others performances. But most importantly you will love it, you will have fun and you will be well equipped to be successful!

Assessment

Students are assessed at the end of each sporting activity block

Homework

N/A

Clubs and/or intervention

We have a range of extra curricular clubs on offer to develop skills and tactics

Parental/Carer support

Encourage children to live an active and healthy lifestyle by supporting food choices at home and supporting children in clubs/activities outside of school to keep fit and well

Helpful sources of information

Sport England, Brine Leas PE twitter account, BBC GCSE AQA PE bitesize

Schedule: Boys KS3 Programme of Study

		Sept 4th -	Nov 11th -	Dec 9th - Dec		Mar 23rd –	Apr 20th -		6th July –
		Nov 8th	Jan 24th	20th	Mar 20th	Apr 2nd	22nd May	3rd July	17th July
Group 1	Lesson 1	Rugby	Basketball	INTERHOUSE	Football		Athletics		
Group i	Lesson 2	Badminton	Health Ed	BASKETBALL	Trampoline	INTERHOUSE	Handball	Tennis	INTERHOUSE
Croup 2	Lesson 1	Basketball	Tag Rugby	AND	Futsal	FOOTBALL	Tennis	Handball	HANDBALL
Group 2	Lesson 2	Health Ed	Trampoline	BADMINTON	OAA		Athletics		

Schedule: Girls KS3 Programme of Study

		Sept 4 th –	Nov 11 th –	Dec 9 th – Dec	Jan 27th -	Mar 23 rd –	Apr 20 th –	1st Jun –	6 th July –
		Nov 8th	Jan 24th	20th	Mar 20th	Apr 2nd	22 nd May	3 rd July	17 th July
Group 1	Lesson 1	Netball	Trampoline	INTERHOUSE	Badminton	INTERHOUSE	Athletics		INTERHOUSE
Group i	Lesson 2	Futsal	Health Ed	NETBALL	Dance	BADMINTON	Tennis	Handball	HANDBALL
	Lesson 1	Trampoline	OAA	AND	Creative		Handball	Tennis	
Group 2				FOOTBALL	Movement				
	Lesson 2	Netball	Health Ed	BADMINTON	Dance		Athletics		

Year 7 Overview

Term	Knowledge	Assessment	Connections to learning	Connections to future pathways			
	Invasion Games – Football, Rugby, Tag Rugby, Netball, Basketball						
Autumn / Spring	of strategies and factics, discipline, respect for others and sportsmanship						
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,				
	Football	Application of knowledge to performance within	Prior learning of	Careers			
	The core skills of football:	to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of	 Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) 	 Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor 			

- Passing and receiving (control using both feet and thigh
- Dribbling close control, use of inside and outside of dominant foot.
- Shooting short and long range with dominant foot, half volley.
- Tackling block, lunge, slide.
- Heading distance and height

The rules of the game:

- Rule 1: Scoring
 A goal is scored if the
 ball crosses the goal line (under the crossbar
 and between the
 goalposts), provided no one has violated the
 rules. The team that
 scores the most goals
 wins.
- Rule 2: Offside
 A player is offside if
 he/she is closer to the
 opposing goal-line

- performance within football
- Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency
- Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation
- Application of skills in conditioned practice.
 This could range from 2v2's, 3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3)
- Application of skills in fully competitive situations

Basic throwing, passing and catching skills.

Future learning of

- Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education –2a

- ➤ Coach
- > Physiotherapist
- Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- > Sports journalism
- > Public services
- Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

> A Level PE qualification

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(within the			
	a defender		
	pall is kicked.		
A player ca	aught offside		
concedes	a free-kick.		
Rule 3: Fo	uls and		
misconduc			
	otball include		
doing any			
	o an opposing		
player:			
Tripping			
Kicking			
Pushing			
Charging			
	attempting to		
strike then	า		
It is also co	onsidered		
foul-play w	hen an		
	ayer handles		
	nile in play, or		
when a go			
	outside of the		
penalty are			
p arrows, and			
Rule 4: Free	oo kicke		
	restarts play		
	or other rule		
infringeme			
	ten from the		
	e the violation		
occurred.			
The two types	s of free-kick		
are:			

Direct: The taker can score directly. Indirect: Another player must touch the ball before a goal can be scored. The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: Individual Positioning skills (attack and defence) e.g. tracking back and supporting runs Set plays Pass/dribble/shoot/tackl e/jockey decision			
making ➤ Roles in formation			
 Fustal The core skills of fustal: Passing and receiving (control using both feet and thigh Dribbling - close control, use of inside and outside of dominant foot. Shooting - short and 	 Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) ➤ Basic throwing, passing and catching skills. Future learning of ➤ Muscle action ➤ Tactical strategies ➤ Effects of exercise on the body ➤ Psychological theories of performance	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor
long range with	situation	Connections to the curriculum	Future learning (L3 and L4) ➤ A Level PE qualification

dominant foot, half volley.	Application of skills in conditioned practice.	➤ Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a	
Tackling - block, lunge, slide.	This could range from 2v2's, 3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3)	➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf	
The rules of the game: • Each team has unlimited substitutions.	 Application of skills in fully competitive situations 	Relationships & Sex Education –2a	
 Teams area allowed one 1minute time out 			
each periodGoalkeepers have 4			
seconds to play the ball with either their hands or feet. They may not touch the ball again without an opponent touching it.			
 Each kick in or free kick you only have 4 seconds to play the ball. 			
 Accumulated fouls (5 per team). Any foul after this is penalised with a direct free kick or penalty kick. 			
No offside			

The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: Individual Positioning skills (attack and defence) e.g. tracking back and supporting runs Set plays Pass/dribble/shoot/tackl e/jockey decision making Roles in formation			
Netball The core skills of Netball: ➤ Passing & receiving ➤ Dodging ➤ Marking a player ➤ Shooting or marking a pass ➤ Footwork & movement Rules of Netball: • Footwork rule • 3 second rule	 Increasing pressure: Passing & receiving – chest pass and shoulder pass. Receiving the ball static and on the move Dodging – single dodge, both directions Marking a player – man to man marking Shooting or marking a pass – close shooting, marking a player when about to pass 3ft away Footwork & movement – pivoting, landing on one foot 	Prior learning of > Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) > Basic throwing, passing and catching skills. Future learning of > Muscle action > Tactical strategies > Effects of exercise on the body > Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum > Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a > SMSC, including Fundamental	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification
Non contact1m marking rulePositions and the court		British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf ➤ Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	

Strategies to maximise game play: Centre court passes Defending the D Zonal defence Channel play Man to man marking Rebounding Feeding into the D When to run/pass/level of successful passes Pass/shoot/decision making Creating space			
		Rugby Union	
 Rugby Union has 5 core skills that will be taught throughout year 7 Handling (passing and receiving, long and short, at varying pace, push, spin, switch/scissors Tackling (front, rear, side, chop). Maul (body position, binding, retaining ball). 	 Passing – short (both hands), long pass (dominant hand only). Receiving the ball stationary and on the move (from both sides),two handed pick up from ground. Assessed in isolation with some pressure Evading contact or maintaining possession through contact (footwork 	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) ➤ Basic throwing, passing and catching skills. Future learning of ➤ Muscle action ➤ Tactical strategies ➤ Effects of exercise on the body ➤ Psychological theories of performance	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor
4. Ruck (body, position, jackle, sealing off).	to maintain possession/hand off to maintain possession/ball presentation). Assessed in the handoff below the	Connections to the curriculum > Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a	Future learning (L3 and L4) ➤ A Level PE qualification

5. Kicking (at least two types from punt/spiral, re start, box kick, up and under

Basic Rules of the game in line with core skills taught:

- Handling Students to learn about direction of passing (not forwards) and the offside rule
- Tackling Teaching students the tackle technique to prevent high tackles. Ensure pupils tackle with the should with their head to one side to prevent injury
- Maul Teach pupils the rule to defend a maul legally, ensuring they don't come around the side of purposely collapse the maul. Pupils are not allowed to lineout in year 7 so we don't teach mauling from lineout until year 9, but only from open play.
- Ruck Teach pupils the rules around ruck entry, ensuring they enter

- armpit only to help evade contact
- Tackling Tackle assessed from on knees to on one knee to standing up. Pupils to wrap arms around knees and head to one side. Pupils to roll away after tackle and protect head in ruck.
- Rucking body position, ball presentation, support roles.
- Mauling body position as ball carrier, support roles (if appropriate to position).
- Kicking box kick, grubber, clearance taught in year 7. Pupils are not assessed against the drop kick on fly hack or kick for goal until year 9. Assessed in isolation, sometimes with a small amount of pressure.
- Scrum All pupils to be taught the scrum to restart the game after a knock on. 3-player scrum taught with no pushing.

- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

Pass/run/kick/tackle decision making. Role in formation.		Tag Rugby	
➤ Getting on side. Individual positional skills in open play (attack and defensive) — eg lines of running, last tackle options, line speed, when to come up/ drop back/drift out/step in.			
Tactics and Strategies			
Scrum – Teach the 3 man scrum. All pupils to be taught correct technique with no pushing.			
 Kicking – Focus on the offside rule around kicking and the rule regarding kicking inside and outside of the 22 yard area. 			
through 'the gate'. Year 7 to focus on defending the ruck rather than attacking the ruck which is taught in year 8.	Pupil can compete to hook for the ball.		

Players to be taught the 3 key skills of tag Rugby:

- 1. Handling (passing and receiving, long and short, at varying pace, push, spin, switch/scissors).
- 2. Tackling (front, rear, side).
- 3. Evading tackle (side step, spin, feint, dummy)

Rules:

- Handling Passing backwards and sideways only. Forward pass results in turnover of the ball.
- Tackling Must give the tag back after taking it.
 No hand offs allowed.
 No deliberate contact allowed. Offside rule applies after every tackle. 5 tackles without a try is a turnover.
- Evading tackle Must not hand off. No deliberate blocking to make space.

Strategies and Tactics

- Handling short (both hands), long pass (dominant hand only). Receiving the ball stationary and on the move (from both sides),two handed pick up from ground. Assessed in isolation with some pressure.
- Tackling Ability to remove the tag in 1v1 and 2v2 situations
- Evading tackle –
 Assessed under 1v1 and 2v1 situations.

Prior learning of

- Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination)
- Basic throwing, passing and catching skills.

Future learning of

- Muscle action
- > Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education –2a

Careers

- Dietician
- Sports Psychologist
- > PE teacher
- Doctor
- Coach
- Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- Sports journalism
- > Public services
- ➤ Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

> A Level PE qualification

Getting on side. Individual positional skills in open play (attack and defensive) – eg lines of running, last tackle options, line speed, when to come up/ drop back/drift out/step in. Pass/run/kick/tackle decision making. Role in formation.			
		Basketball	
Dribbling – using both hands, change of pace and direction. Passing – chest, javelin, bounce, overhead, use of the fake. Receiving/intercepting – making a target (signalling), one/two handed catch, stationary and on the move, differing speeds and heights, rebounding, stealing. Shooting – lay-up, set shot, jump shot, free shot, use of the fake. Footwork and marking – stopping (jump stop, stride stop), pivoting,	 Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation Application of skills in conditioned practice. This could range from 2v2's, 3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3) 	Prior learning of > Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) > Basic throwing, passing and catching skills. Future learning of > Muscle action > Tactical strategies > Effects of exercise on the body > Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum > Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a > SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification

getting free, tracking (drop step). Strategies and Tactics: Beating opponent – feint and drive to the basket. Feint and shoot. Set plays – offense and defence Individual positional play. Variety of attacking movements. Switching hands during dribble – cross over step. Pass/dribble/shoot decision making. Screen, pick and roll. Effectiveness in team tactics/ strategy, eg zone defence, fast break etc. Double team defence	Application of skills in fully competitive situations	➤ Relationships & Sex Education — 2a				
taught mixed ability to provide students to make the The 5 core skills taught	Dance & Creative Movement (girls only) Develop an understanding of choreographic devices, compositional ideas and aesthetic appreciation for movement, Dance is taught mixed ability to provide students, who are less able in invasion games, an opportunity to excel and be challenged. It enables students to make their own decisions, work collaboratively, memory recall, develop timing and their listening skills. > The 5 core skills taught > Students are assessed Prior learning of Careers					
in Dance are:Travel, locomotion, stepping and pathways	in the following areas:Personal space and bases	 Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) 	DieticianSports PsychologistPE teacher			

 Rotation, turning and weight transference Jumps and elevations Gestures and motifs Rules/context: Dances can either be in a solo performance, a duet performance or a group performance and should last at least 2 minutes Strategies taught for a more effective dance piece: Form Use of personal space Use of general space Dynamics/relationships between performers Interpretation of music Repetition Change of pace Focus of eye line Creative Movement	 Different pathways and change of direction Change levels and speeds Form groups and change formation Use props and costumes Replicate movements through the following 2 themes: The Greatest Showman Getcha head in the game (High School Musical) 	skipping, landing skills Future learning of Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	 Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification Careers
 Skills/activities taught are: Gymnastics Step Aerobics Skipping Cheerleading Rules:	 Gymnastics – students assessed in pairs balances and routines incorporating music Step Aerobics – students assessed in basic routine with a limited number of moves, repeated Skipping – Students assessed in more basic 	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) ➤ Basic jumping, hopping, skipping, landing skills Future learning of ➤ Muscle action ➤ Tactical strategies	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism

- Students must at all times observe the appropriate rules from their National Governing Body (NGB).
- They must follow guidance from the NGB and the BAALPE document, with regards to use of protective equipment in order to ensure their own personal safety.

Strategies to be successful:

- Gymnastics Tariff difficulty, movement placement within routine, composition of routine, interpretation of music (where appropriate).
- Cheerleading use of advanced moves/lifts
- Skipping timing, difficulty of routine
- Step aerobics height of blocks, difficulty of routine

- moves and getting into and out of a rope
- Cheerleading Students assessed basic cheer arm actions and linking these together into a cheerleading routine
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

- > Public services
- Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

➤ A Level PE qualification

Health Education

Develop an understanding of the theory aspects of Physical Education including how the body works and how to prepare for exercise effectively. The health education pathway gets progressively more demanding and challenging through years 7-9 to meet GCSE needs. This crucial knowledge helps to prepare the students about how to exercise safely and effectively through to adulthood. Including knowledge of heart rates, training zones, methods of training and the core principles of training

- Students will learn key aspects of health and exercise
- ➤ Bones of the body:
- head/neck cranium and vertebrae
- shoulder scapula and humerus
- chest ribs and sternum
- elbow humerus, radius and ulna
- hip pelvis and femur
- knee femur, tibia, patella
- ankle tibia, fibula and talus.
- Muscles and how to warm them up:
- latissimus dorsi
- deltoid
- rotator cuffs
- pectorals
- biceps
- triceps
- abdominals
- hip flexors
- gluteals
- hamstrings
- quadriceps
- gastrocnemius
- tibialis anterior
- Understand aerobic and anaerobic respiration

- A theory examination is completed at the end of the activity block to assess theoretical knowledge as well as practical application
- Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance
- ➤ Heart rate training zones
- > Training methods and principles

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

- > A Level PE qualification
- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- > PE teacher
- Doctor
- > Coach
- > Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- > Sports analyst
- Sports journalism
- Public services
- Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

 and how to exercise for both respiration types. Understand methods of training and how to carry out a circuit training session 			
Trampolining develops coroutines, builds muscular e imp	ulum for students and exposes ore strength, aesthetic appreci endurance, gives biomechanica prove performance (related to 0	s them to further sports which they may ation of skills, understanding of choreogal feedback and physics of rotation, allo GCSE PE) and develops patience and r	graphic devices when creating ws for coaching opportunities to esilience
The core skills of trampolining Basic shapes (straight, tuck, pike & straddle) Twists (half and full) Landings (seat, front, back) Somersaults (front/back (tucked) The rules of the game: Students are expected to perform and use the trampolines in a safe manner at all times. As a minimum, a standard size trampoline is required with appropriate spotters/safety mats and head clearance.	 Students are assessed on their application of skills in isolation Students are assessed on their application of skills in progressive moves (e.g. half twist into seat landing) Students are assessed on their performance in completion of a 10 bounce routine 	 Planes and axis of movement Physics of rotation Levers Muscle action Effects of exercise on the body Body systems Coaching to bring about an improvement in performance Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor

 Participants may perform a 10 bounce routine of unlimited tariff (provided they are accompanied by a suitably qualified coach to supervise the routine). The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: 			
 Tariff selection in both routines Placement of moves in both routines Maintenance of height Acceleration off the bed Control of landings 			
It develops cardiovascular	portunity to develop teamwork, can be fitness, map reading skills, co	turous Activities (boys only) problem solving and communications so used in later life; mpass use, the ability to plan a route, so rovides enjoyment and competition for the solution for the so	safety aspects to consider and
 Develop 4 key skills: Communication – giving and receiving instructions from teachers and peers Problem Solving Teamwork Map Reading 	 Students are assessed on their application of skills in isolation Students are assessed on their application of skills in a competitive situation 	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Body systems Psychological theories of performance Teambuilding Problem Solving 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete

	 Develop understanding of these skills for use in later life both in a sporting context and general day-to-day life Understanding health benefits of physical activity through orienteering and teambuilding activities 		Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	 ➢ Sports analyst ➢ Sports journalism ➢ Public services ➢ Police officer ➢ Fitness instructor 		
	Performing at Maximum Levels – Athletic activities We teach athletics to provide students opportunity to set targets and try to achieve their best. It provides a range of activities, developing multiple skills and disciplines. We also compete against other schools during the summer term in large-scale competitions. Many students choose to join athletics club outside of school and continue to develop performance. It improves fitness levels, power, speed and strength. It allows students to take measurements and develop numeracy, enables students to officiate, teaches safety, resilience and the ability to recognise their own strengths and weaknesses					
Summer	The students are taught the following core skills/ techniques: • Track – starts and finishes, arm action, leg action • Jumps – run up/speed, take-off, flight and landing • Throws – grip, stance and preparation to throw, movement into throwing action, release, follow-through	 Students will be assessed in the following areas: Track – starting position head position, cadence, leg drive and recovery phase, foot strike, arm action, hurdling action with same lead leg. Throws – grip, stance, movement into throwing position, release action, recovery. Jumps – leg drive on take-off, arm action on 	Prior learning of > Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) > Basic running, throwing and jumping skills. Future learning of > Muscle action > Tactical strategies > Effects of exercise on the body > Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor		

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	and recovery in the	take-off, movement over	> Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a,	> A Level PE qualification
	following events:	the bar/through the air.	3b, 4a, 6a	
	100m, 200m, 800m,	Landing.	SMSC, including Fundamental	
	1500, Relay, Shot putt,		British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a,	
	Javelin, Discus, Long		3c, 4d, BVf	
	jump, Triple jump (boys		Relationships & Sex Education –	
	only) and high jump		2a	
	Rules:			
	Students must at all			
	times observe the			
	appropriate rules from			
	their National			
	Governing Body (NGB).			
	They must follow			
	guidance from the NGB			
	and the BAALPE			
	document, with regards			
	to use of protective			
	equipment in order to			
	ensure their own			
	personal safety.			
	percental carety.			
	Strategies/tactics to			
	maximise effectiveness:			
	Track – use of blocks,			
	drive and pick up			
	phase, (sprints/sprint			
	hurdles).			
	Starts and finishes.			
	Pacing strategy (stride			
	pattern – hurdles),			
	breaking from the			
	group. Throws –			
	adjusting technique to			
	meet environmental			
L_	moot on vironinontal			

changes. Competition strategy (safe throw and response to opponents). Jumps – accuracy of run up (positioning on take-off). Equal phases (triple jump)			
such as Wimbledon to ins	ty to develop coordination. We spire children. Some students thation, sportsmanship, respect a	teach at this time as it is seasonal & conen join clubs outside of school and conend honesty, the opportunity to officiate system to develop numeracy.	ntinue as a hobby in later life. It
Tennis The core skills of tennis for year 7 are: 1. Underarm serve. 2. Forehand groundstroke. 3. Backhand groundstroke. 4. Dropshots (forehand and backhand) 5. Volleys (forehand and backhand) Simple cooperative games	 Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within tennis games of singles. Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 or 2v2 situation Application of skills in 	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Body systems Psychological theories of performance Review of own performance Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor

 Rule 1 lines of tennis court to include the tramlines, baseline, service box. (singles and doubles) Rule 2 service box Rule 3 allow multi touch tennis Rule 4 Simple scoring 1-5 	 Application of skills in fully competitive situations 		
The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: > Positioning on court. > Cooperative rally's practising different shots > Decision making are important for success			
Badminton The core skills of Badminton: Service – high, low, flick (forehand or backhand) Overhead – clear, drop (forehand and backhand where appropriate) Underarm – clear, drive, drop (forehand and backhand where appropriate) Net play Smash	 Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within badminton Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from 	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Body systems Psychological theories of performance Teambuilding Problem Solving Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor

 The rules of the game: Rules for service Dimensions of the court for singles and doubles play Rules of scoring and officiating The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: Variation of serve. Shot selection for service return. Position on court. Decision making in serve. Use of footwork to restrict playing backhand strokes. Shot disguise/feints. 	 an opponent in a 1v1 or 2v2 situation Application of skills in conditioned practice. Application of skills in fully competitive situations 		
	Invasio	n Games – Handball	
They provide student of strategies and tactics	s with an opportunity to develo , , discipline, respect for others a hands and feet, with sudden cl	gies to overcome opponents in direct cop p teamwork, communication skills, the sum understanding and sportsmanship Improves arm musc hanges of pace and direction required. al focus and self-confidence.	ability to outwit opponents, cles and upper body strength.
5 Core skills in Handball will be taught including:	 Passing – Assessed performing the one handed shoulder & bounce pass in isolation 	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher

- Passing shoulder, bounce, (stationary and on the move).
- Receiving making a target (signalling), one/two handed catch – stationary and on the move.
- 3. Shooting standing, jump.
- 4. Moving with the ball dribbling/dodging.
- 5. Jockeying/marking/bloc king/tackling.

Rules taught:

- Passing Any form is passing is allowed in handball but we want to see one hand passing at all times.
- Receiving Pupils cannot take more than 3 steps without bouncing the ball after receiving it
- Shooting Players
 must shoot from
 outside the D. Players
 can jump into the D but
 must release the ball
 before their feet touch
 the floor

- over a distance of between 3-5 meters.
- Receiving Pupils will be assessed against their ability to catch with one and two hands in isolation. They will need to do this whilst stationary and on the move.
- Shooting Pupils ti be assessed in their ability to shoot without defensive pressure taking a 3 step run up. They will need to shoot of the correct foot with one hand with and without jumping into the D.
- Moving with the ball Pupils to be assessed against their ability to dribble under small amounts of defensive pressure, keeping control on the ball using agility to change direction.
- Jockeying/tackling/blocki ng - Students to be assessed against their ability to defend and

Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

- Doctor
- > Coach
- Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- > Sports journalism
- Public services
- Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Moving	g with the ball –	block around a defensive	
	s cannot take	D, using agility to mark	
	hen 3 steps	their opponent in small	
	t bouncing the	sided game scenarios	
	ney cannot be	(2v2 and 3v3 situations)	
	ary with the ball	,	
	re than 3		
	ds. Players		
	bounce the ball		
	nds. Players		
	dribble, stop		
	ng and dribble		
	(double dribble).		
aga			
Tacklir	ng/Jockeying -		
	s can make		
	t in the chest		
	ent arms only.		
	s not to make		
_	t elsewhere.		
	can block with		
	ody and		
interce	-		
Interse	ρι.		
Strategies	s and Tactics:		
Otratogra	dia radio.		
► Wher	n to dribble, run,		
	shoot, level of		
	essful passes.		
	ception, blocking		
	ion making.		
	ting and finding		
	e. Individual		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	onal skills (attack		
	lefence).		
and C	10101100/.		

Term	Knowledge	Assessment	Connections to learning	Connections to future pathways
	They provide studer	range of tactics and strategies t	to overcome opponents in direct compensation of the state	etition through team and individual ability to outwit opponents,
Autumn / Spring	The core skills of football: Passing and receiving (control using both feet and thigh Dribbling - close control, use of inside and outside of dominant foot. Shooting - short and long range with dominant foot, half volley. Tackling - block, lunge, slide. Heading - distance and height The rules of the game:	to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation Application of skills in conditioned practice. This could range from 2v2's, 3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3) Application of skills in fully competitive situations	 ➢ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) ➢ Basic throwing, passing and catching skills. Future learning of ➢ Muscle action ➢ Tactical strategies ➢ Effects of exercise on the body ➢ Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum ➢ Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a ➢ SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf ➢ Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	 Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification
	 Rule 1: Scoring A goal is scored if the ball crosses the goal- 			

line (under the		
crossbar and between		
the goalposts),		
provided no-one has		
violated the rules. The		
team that scores the		
most goals wins.		
most goals wins.		
Rule 2: Offside		
A player is offside if		
he/she is closer to the		
opposing goal-line		
(within the opposing		
half) than a defender		
when the ball is		
kicked. A player		
caught offside		
concedes a free-kick.		
Rule 3: Fouls and		
misconduct		
Fouls in football		
include doing any of		
the following to an		
opposing player:		
Tripping		
Kicking		
Pushing		
Charging		
Striking or attempting		
to strike them		
It is also considered		
foul-play when an		
outfield player handles		
the ball while in play,		
or when a goalkeeper		

	handles it outside of the penalty area.		
	Rule 4: Free kicks A free-kick restarts play after a foul or other rule infringement. It is usually taken from the spot where the violation occurred. The two types of free-		
	kick are: Direct: The taker can score directly. Indirect: Another player must touch the ball before a goal can be scored.		
ma	ne strategies to aximise effectiveness game play:		
	Individual Positioning skills (attack and defence) e.g. tracking back and supporting runs		
>	Set plays Pass/dribble/shoot/tac kle/jockey decision making Roles in formation		

Fustal

The core skills of fustal

- Passing and receiving (control using both feet and thigh
- Dribbling close control, use of inside and outside of dominant foot.
- Shooting short and long range with dominant foot, half volley.
- Tackling block, lunge, slide.

The rules of the game:

- Each team has unlimited substitutions.
- Teams area allowed one 1minute time out each period
- Goalkeepers have 4 seconds to play the ball with either their hands or feet. They may not touch the ball again without an opponent touching it.
- Each kick in or free kick you only have 4

- Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure
- Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football
- Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency
- Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation
- Application of skills in conditioned practice. This could range from 2v2's, 3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3)
- Application of skills in fully competitive situations

Prior learning of

- Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination)
- Basic throwing, passing and catching skills.

Future learning of

- ➤ Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

Careers

- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- > PE teacher
- Doctor
- Coach
- Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- Sports journalism
- > Public services
- ➤ Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

> A Level PE qualification

seconds to play the ball. • Accumulated fouls (5 per team). Any foul after this is penalised with a direct free kick or penalty kick. • No offside The strategies to maximise effectiveness			
of game play: Individual Positioning skills (attack and defence) e.g. tracking back and supporting runs Set plays Pass/dribble/shoot/tac kle/jockey decision making Roles in formation			
Netball The core skills of Netball: Passing & receiving Dodging Marking a player Shooting or marking a pass Footwork & movement Rules of Netball:	Increasing pressure: > Passing & receiving - Receiving the ball on the move, passing on the move > Dodging – double dodge, both directions > Marking a player – man to man marking and 2v2 marking > Shooting or marking a pass – close shooting,	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) ➤ Basic throwing, passing and catching skills. Future learning of ➤ Muscle action ➤ Tactical strategies ➤ Effects of exercise on the body ➤ Psychological theories of	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer

including passing out of the D and back in Footwork & movement – pivoting, landing on two feet and controlling landing Half court games	Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	Future learning (L3 and L4) ➤ A Level PE qualification
 Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation 	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) ➤ Basic throwing, passing and catching skills. Future learning of ➤ Muscle action ➤ Tactical strategies ➤ Effects of exercise on the body ➤ Psychological theories of performance	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor
	the D and back in Footwork & movement — pivoting, landing on two feet and controlling landing Half court games Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1	the D and back in Footwork & movement – pivoting, landing on two feet and controlling landing Half court games Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation Application of skills in isolation of skills in of the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a Prior learning of Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) Basic throwing, passing and catching skills. Future learning of Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum

and heights, rebounding, stealing. 4 Shooting – lay-up, set shot, jump shot, free shot, use of the fake.	could range from 2v2's, 3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3) Application of skills in fully competitive situations	 Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	
5 Footwork and marking – stopping (jump stop, stride stop), pivoting, getting free, tracking (drop step).			
Strategies and Tactics			
 Beating opponent – feint and drive to the basket. Feint and shoot. Set plays – offense and defence Individual positional play. Variety of attacking movements. Switching hands during dribble – cross over step. Pass/dribble/shoot decision making. Screen, pick and roll. Effectiveness in team tactics/ strategy, eg zone defence, fast 			

break etc. Double team defence				
Dance & Creative Movement (girls only) Develop an understanding of choreographic devices, compositional ideas and aesthetic appreciation for movement, Dance is taught mixed ability to provide students, who are less able in invasion games, an opportunity to excel and be challenged. It enables students to make their own decisions, work collaboratively, memory recall, develop timing and their listening skills.				
Dance The 5 core skills taught in Dance are: Travel, locomotion, stepping and pathways Balance and stillness Rotation, turning and weight transference Jumps and elevations Gestures and motifs Rules/context: Dances can either be in a solo performance, a duet performance or a group performance and should last at least 2 minutes Strategies taught for a more effective dance piece:	 Students are assessed in the following areas: use of partners and space Use of gesture Role of choreographer Use of props and costumes Basic actions and movements Change formation Unison and canon Through the following 2 themes: Rock n roll HAKA 	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) ➤ Basic jumping, hopping, skipping, landing skills Future learning of ➤ Muscle action ➤ Tactical strategies ➤ Effects of exercise on the body ➤ Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum ➤ Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf ➤ Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification	

Use of personal spaceUse of general space

 Dynamics/relationship s between performers Interpretation of music Repetition Change of pace Focus of eye line Creative Movement Skills/activities taught are: Gymnastics Step Aerobics Skipping Cheerleading Rules: Students must at all times observe the appropriate rules from their National Governing Body (NGB). They must follow guidance from the NGB and the BAALPE document, with regards to use of protective equipment in order to ensure their own personal 	 Gymnastics: as year 7 but assessed with using medium/fixed apparatus Step Aerobics: students assessed in basic routine with an increasing number of moves, repeated Skipping: as year 7 but students assessed in more demanding skills movements and pairs routines in one rope Cheerleading: as year 7 but students assessed in jumps and linking together these cheerleading movements 	Prior learning of Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) Basic jumping, hopping, skipping, landing skills Future learning of Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification
safety. Strategies to be successful: > Gymnastics - Tariff difficulty, movement			

>	placement within routine, composition of routine, interpretation of music (where appropriate). Cheerleading - use of advanced moves/lifts Skipping – timing, difficulty of routine Step aerobics – height of blocks, difficulty of routine					
	Rugby Union					
1.	Rugby Union has 5 core skills that will be taught throughout year 7 Handling (passing and receiving, long and short, at varying pace, push, spin, switch/scissors Tackling (front, rear, side, addition of smother tackle, chop).	 Pupils will be assessed against the 5 core skills: Passing – short (both hands), long pass (dominant and non dominant hand only). Receiving the ball stationary and on the move (from both sides), two handed pick up from ground. Assessed in 2v1 and 3v2 situations looking at adding the 	Prior learning of > Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) > Basic jumping, hopping, skipping, landing skills Future learning of > Muscle action > Tactical strategies > Effects of exercise on the body > Psychological theories of performance	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor		
	Maul (body position, binding, retaining ball). Ruck (body, position, jackle, sealing off).	switch and dummy switch to outwit the opponent. Evading contact or maintaining possession through contact (footwork to maintain	Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf	Future learning (L3 and L4) ➤ A Level PE qualification		

5. Kicking (at least two types from punt/spiral, grubber, drop kick/re start, box kick, up and under, penalty/conversion) or scrummaging (binding, body position, generation of power/hooking, as appropriate to position) or lineout.

Basic Rules of the game in line with core skills taught:

- Handling Students to learn about direction of passing (not forwards) and the offside rule
- Tackling Teaching students the tackle technique to prevent high tackles. Ensure pupils tackle with the should with their head to one side to prevent injury
- Maul Teach pupils the rule to defend a maul legally, ensuring they don't come around the side of purposely collapse the

possession/hand off to maintain possession/ball presentation). Teaching of the handoff and offload to outwit the opponent.

- Tacking Assessed from standing up in 2v2 and 3v3 situations, looking to get back to feet to make multiple tackles in small sided games.
- ➤ Rucking body position, ball presentation, support roles. Adding defensive pressure in 1 v 1 and 2v2 situations. Assessed against the counter ruck where the defence can jackle for the ball if a ruck has not been formed or dislodged.
- Mauling body position as ball carrier, support roles (if appropriate to position). Defensive pressure situations including 4v4 and 5v5 situations. Maul not taught in conjunction with the lineout
- Kicking box kick, grubber, clearance taught in year 8. Pupils are not assessed against drop

Relationships & Sex Education – 2a

maul. Pupils are not	kick on fly hack or kick for	
allowed to lineout in	goal until year 9.	
year 7 so we don't	Assessed under defensive	
teach mauling from	pressure in small sided	
lineout until year 9, but	game environments.	
only from open play.		
	Scrum – Assessed in the	
Ruck – Teach pupils	scrum to restart the game	
the rules around ruck	after a knock on. 6-player	
entry, ensuring they	scrum with no pushing.	
enter through 'the	Pupil to compete to hook for the ball.	
gate'. Year 7 to focus	Tor the ball.	
on defending the ruck rather than attacking		
the ruck which is		
taught in year 8.		
laagiii iii yoar o.		
Kicking – Focus on the		
offside rule around		
kicking and the rule		
regarding kicking		
inside and outside of		
the 22 yard area.		
Scrum – Teach the 6		
man scrum. No.8		
cannot pick up at the		
base.		
Strategies to maximise		
the effectiveness of game		
play:		
[F.~).		
Getting on side.		
Individual positional		
skills in open play		
(attack and defensive)		

 eg lines of running, last tackle options, line speed, when to come up/ drop back/drift out/step in. Pass/run/kick/tackle decision making. Role in formation. 			
		Tag Rugby	
Players to be taught the 3 key skills of tag Rugby	 Handling – short (both hands), long pass (dominant and non dominant hand) 	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and	Careers > Dietician > Sports Psychologist
 Handling (passing and receiving, long and short, at varying pace, push, spin, switch/scissors). 	dominant hand). Receiving the ball stationary and on the move (from both sides),two handed pick up from ground.	coordination) > Basic jumping, hopping, skipping, landing skills Future learning of > Muscle action	 PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst
2. Tackling (front, rear, side).	Assessed in 2v1 and 3v2 situations under defensive pressure. Players to use dummy and scissor to outwit	 Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Psychological theories of performance 	 Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor
Evading tackle (side step, spin, feint, dummy)	opponents. > Tackling – Ability to	Connections to the curriculum ➤ Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a	Future learning (L3 and L4) ➤ A Level PE qualification
Rules:	remove the tag in high pressure 4v4 and 5v5 game situations. Pupils	 SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf 	
 Handling – Passing backwards and sideways only. Forward pass results in turnover of the ball. 	to communicate to organise a line of defence and stay onside at all times.	Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	

Tackling – Must give the tag back after taking it. No hand offs allowed. No deliberate contact allowed. Offside rule applies after every tackle. 5 tackles without a try is	Evading tackle – Pupils to be assessed in 4v4 and 5v5 small sided games. Players to use the side step, dummy pass and spin to avoid being tackled. Pupils to create space by attracting 2 defenders before passing the ball
a turnover.	before passing the ball the tag.

Strategies and Tactics

make space.

 Evading tackle – Must not hand off. No deliberate blocking to

> Getting on side. Individual positional skills in open play (attack and defensive) – eg lines of running, last tackle options, line speed, when to come up/ drop back/drift out/step in. Pass/run/kick/tackle decision making. Role in formation.

ımmy avoid upils to nders he ball in

Health Education

Develop an understanding of the theory aspects of Physical Education including how the body works and how to prepare for exercise effectively. The health education pathway gets progressively more demanding and challenging through years 7-9 to meet GCSE needs. This crucial knowledge helps to prepare the students about how to exercise safely and effectively through to adulthood. Including knowledge of heart rates, training zones, methods of training and the core principles of training

Understand how to complete tests to measure levels of fitness:

- Fitness tests for health:
 12 Minute cooper run, multistage fitness test, sit and reach test, press up test, sit up test, wall sit test, hand grip test.
- Fitness tests for skill:
 Tennis ball toss,
 standing stork test,
 illinois agility run,
 vertical jump test, ruler
 drop test, 30 metre
 sprint test.
- Understand methods of training to improve fitness test scores:
- Continuous training, circuit training, fartlek training, interval training.

A theory examination is completed at the end of the activity block to assess theoretical knowledge as well as practical application

- Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance
- > Heart rate training zones
- Training methods and principles

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

- > A Level PE qualification
- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- > PE teacher
- Doctor
- > Coach
- Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- > Sports analyst
- > Sports journalism
- > Public services
- ➤ Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Gymnastics Activities - Trampolining

This broadens the curriculum for students and exposes them to further sports which they may not access outside of school. Trampolining develops core strength, aesthetic appreciation of skills, understanding of choreographic devices when creating routines, builds muscular endurance, gives biomechanical feedback and physics of rotation, allows for coaching opportunities to improve performance (related to GCSE PE) and develops patience and resilience

The core skills of trampolining:

- Basic shapes (straight, tuck, pike & straddle)
- > Twists (half and full)
- Landings (seat, front, back)
- > Twisting landing
- Somersaults (front/back (tucked, pike)
- > Twisting somersaults

The rules of the game:

- Students are expected to perform and use the trampolines in a safe manner at all times.
- As a minimum, a standard size trampoline is required with appropriate spotters/safety mats and head clearance.
- Participants may perform a 10 bounce routine of unlimited tariff (provided they are accompanied by a suitably qualified coach to supervise the routine).

- Students are assessed on their application of skills in isolation
- Students are assessed on their application of skills in progressive moves (e.g. half twist into seat landing)
- Students are assessed on their performance in completion of a 10 bounce routine

- > Planes and axis of movement
- > Physics of rotation
- > Levers
- Muscle action
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Body systems
- Coaching to bring about an improvement in performance

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education –2a

- ➤ A Level PE qualification
- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- > PE teacher
- Doctor
- > Coach
- Physiotherapist
- Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- > Sports journalism
- Public services
- ➤ Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: Tariff selection in both routines Placement of moves in both routines Maintenance of height Acceleration off the bed Control of landings			
can be used in later life	opportunity to develop teamwork e; it develops cardiovascular fitne	enturous Activities (boys only) a, problem solving and communications ess, map reading skills, compass use, the and body. It provides enjoyment and co	ne ability to plan a route, safety
 Develop 4 key skills: Communication giving and receiving instructions from teachers and peers Problem Solving Teamwork Map Reading Develop understanding of these skills for use in later life both in a sporting context and general day-to-day life Understanding health benefits of physical 	 Students are assessed on their application of skills in isolation Students are assessed on their application of skills in a competitive situation 	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Body systems Psychological theories of performance Teambuilding Problem Solving Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor

	activity through orienteering and teambuilding activities			
	developing multiple s competitions. Many stud fitness levels, power, spe	rovide students opportunity to se kills and disciplines. We also cor dents choose to join athletics clu eed and strength. It allows stude	et targets and try to achieve their best. Impete against other schools during the boutside of school and continue to de to take measurements and developability to recognise their own strengths	e summer term in large-scale velop performance. It improves o numeracy, enables students to
Summer	The students are taught the following core skills/ techniques: Track – starts and finishes, arm action, leg action Jumps – run up/speed, take-off, flight and landing Throws – grip, stance and preparation to throw, movement into throwing action, release, follow-through and recovery In the following events: 100m, 200m, 800m, 1500, Relay, Shot putt, Javelin, Discus, Long jump, Triple jump (boys only) and high jump	 Students will be assessed in the following areas: Track – starting position head position, cadence, leg drive and recovery phase, foot strike, arm action, hurdling action with same lead leg. Throws – grip, stance, movement into throwing position, release action, recovery. Jumps – leg drive on takeoff, arm action on take-off, movement over the bar/through the air. Landing. 	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) ➤ Basic throwing, jumping and running skills. Future learning of ➤ Muscle action ➤ Tactical strategies ➤ Effects of exercise on the body ➤ Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum ➤ Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf ➤ Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification

Rules:		
Students must at all		
times observe the		
appropriate rules		
from their National		
Governing Body		
(NGB).		
They must follow		
guidance from the		
NGB and the		
BAALPE document,		
with regards to use		
of protective		
equipment in order to		
ensure their own		
personal safety.		
Strategies/tactics to		
maximise effectiveness:		
➤ Track – use of		
blocks, drive and		
pick up phase,		
(sprints/sprint		
hurdles).		
Starts and finishes.		
Pacing strategy		
(stride pattern –		
hurdles), breaking		
from the group.		
Throws – adjusting		
technique to meet		
environmental		
changes.		
Competition strategy		
(safe throw and		

response to opponents). > Jumps – accuracy of run up (positioning on take-off). Equal phases (triple jump).			
such as Wimbledon to in	nity to develop coordination. We spire children. Some students thination, sportsmanship, respect	Wall Games – Tennis teach at this time as it is seasonal & conen join clubs outside of school and conend honesty, the opportunity to officiate system to develop numeracy	ntinue as a hobby in later life. It
Tennis The core skills of tennis for year 8 are:- 1. Overarm serve. 2. Forehand groundstroke, increasing power. 3. Backhand groundstroke, increasing power. 4. Dropshots (forehand and backhand) with increasing angles. 5. Volleys (forehand and backhand) with increasing angles. Simple cooperative games The rules of the game	 Formative Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within tennis. Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a game of singles. Application of skills in conditioned practice in doubles or singles. Application of skills in fully competitive situations Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure 	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Body systems Psychological theories of performance Review of own performance Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor

weaknesses of

for success

opponent.

➤ Different shots played

➤ Timing and decision

making are important

Badminton

The core skills of Badminton:

- Service high, low, flick (forehand or backhand).
- Overhead clear, drop (forehand and backhand where appropriate).
- Underarm clear, drive, drop (forehand and backhand where appropriate).
- Net play.
- > Smash.

The rules of the game:

- Rules for service
- Dimensions of the court for singles and doubles play
- Rules of scoring and officiating

The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play:

- Variation of serve.
- Shot selection for servic return.
- Position on court.
- Decision making in serv
- Use of footwork to restri playing backhand strokes.

- Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure
- Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football
- Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency
- Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 or 2v2 situation
- Application of skills in conditioned practice.
- Application of skills in fully competitive situations

- Muscle action
- > Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Body systems
- Psychological theories of performance
- ➤ Teambuilding Problem Solving

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

- > A Level PE qualification
- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- > PE teacher
- > Doctor
- Coach
- > Physiotherapist
- Professional athlete
- > Sports analyst
- Sports journalism
- Public services
- ➤ Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

> Shot disguise/feints. Invasion Games – Handball Students are able to use a range of tactics and strategies to overcome opponents in direct competition through Handball. They provide students with an opportunity to develop teamwork, communication skills, the ability to outwit opponents, understanding of strategies and tactics, discipline, respect for others and sportsmanship Improves arm muscles and upper body strength. Handball develops agility of hands and feet, with sudden changes of pace and direction required. It boosts the body's flexibility and improves mental focus and self-confidence 5 Core skills in Handball > A Level PE qualification Passing – Assessed Muscle action performing the one will be taught including: Tactical strategies Dietician handed shoulder, bounce, > Effects of exercise on the body > Sports Psychologist 1. Passing – shoulder, feint and side wrist pass in > Psychological theories of PE teacher side wrist, bounce, isolation over a distance performance ➤ Doctor feint (stationary and of between 3-5 meters. Coach on the move). They will also be Connections to the curriculum > Physiotherapist 2. Receiving - making a assessed in 2v1 and 3v2 > Professional athlete ➤ Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, Sports analyst target (signalling), sitations 3b, 4a, 6a > SMSC, including Fundamental one/two handed catch Sports journalism > Receiving - Pupils will be Public services British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, stationary and on the move. assessed against their 3c, 4d, BVf ➤ Police officer ability to catch with one ➤ Relationships & Sex Education – > Fitness instructor intercepting. 3. Shooting – standing, and two hands in small 2a jump, hip. sided games. This will 4. Moving with the ball include a 4v4 possesion dribbling/dodging. drill in 10x10m square. 5. Jockeying/marking/blo They will need to receive cking/tackling. under pressurised situations looking to Rules taught: moving to create space and provide a clear target • Passing – Any form is with their hands.

passing is allowed in handball but we want

- to see one hand passing at all times.
- Receiving Pupils cannot take more than 3 steps without bouncing the ball after receiving it
- Shooting Players must shoot from outside the D. Players can jump into the D but must release the ball before their feet touch the floor
- Moving with the ball –
 Players cannot take
 more then 3 steps
 without bouncing the
 ball. They cannot be
 stationary with the ball
 for more than 3
 seconds. Players
 cannot bounce the
 ball in 2 hands.
 Players cannot
 dribble, stop dribbling
 and dribble again
 (double dribble).
- Tackling/Jockeying -Players can make contact in the chest with bent arms only.
 Players nopt to make

- ➤ Shooting Pupils to be assessed in their ability to shoot against mild defensive pressure taking a 3 step run up. They will need to shoot of the correct foot with one hand with and without jumping into the D. Pupils to also shoot from the hip without defensive pressure
- ➤ Moving with the ball –
 Pupils to be assessed
 against their ability to
 dribble in 1v1 situations,
 using agility, control and
 feints to outwit their
 opponent. Defensive
 pressure will be gradaully
 increased as the drill goes
 on.
- ➤ Jockeying/tackling/blockin g - Students to be assessed against their ability to defend and block around a defensive D, using agility to mark their opponent in small sided game scenarios (2v2 and 3v3 situations) and full 7v7 games.

contact elsewhere.		
Player can block with their body and intercept.		
Strategies and Tactics:		
 When to dribble, run, pass, shoot, level of successful passes. Interception, blocking decision making. Creating and finding space. Individual positional skills (attack and defence). 		

Year 9 Overview

Term	Knowledge	Assessment	Connections to learning	Connections to future pathways		
	Invasion Games – Football, Rugby, Tag Rugby, Netball & Basketball					
Autumn / Spring	Students are able to use a range of tactics and strategies to overcome opponents in direct competition through team and individual games. They provide students with an opportunity to develop teamwork, communication skills, the ability to outwit opponents, understanding of strategies and tactics, discipline, respect for others and sportsmanship					
	The core skills of football: Passing and receiving – using chest and head to	 Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of 	Prior learning of > Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination)	Careers > Dietician > Sports Psychologist > PE teacher > Doctor		

- control. Short, long and driven passes using inside/outside of dominant and nondominant foot
- Dribbling use of inside and outside of non-dominant foot
- ➤ Shooting volley
- Tackling jockeying, channelling a player
- Heading finding a team mate with a header

The rules of the game:

- Rule 1: Scoring
 A goal is scored if the ball crosses the goal-line (under the crossbar and between the goalposts), provided no-one has violated the rules. The team that scores the most goals wins.
- Rule 2: Offside
 A player is offside if
 he/she is closer to
 the opposing goal line (within the

- performance within football
- Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency
- Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation
- Application of skills in conditioned practice. This could range from 2v2's, 3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3)
- Application of skills in fully competitive situations

Basic core skills of: Passing, receiving the ball, dribbling, shooting, heading and tackling

Future learning of

- ➤ Muscle action
- > Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

- > Coach
- > Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- > Sports journalism
- > Public services
- ➤ Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

> A Level PE qualification

opposing half) than a	
defender when the	
ball is kicked. A	
player caught offside	
concedes a free-kick.	
concoded a nee kiek.	
- Dula 2. Faula and	
Rule 3: Fouls and	
misconduct	
Fouls in football	
include doing any of	
the following to an	
opposing player:	
Tripping	
Kicking	
Pushing	
Charging	
Striking or attempting	
to strike them	
It is also considered	
foul-play when an	
outfield player	
handles the ball while	
in play, or when a	
goalkeeper handles it	
outside of the penalty	
area.	
Rule 4: Free kicks A free bigle restants	
A free-kick restarts	
play after a foul or	
other rule	
infringement. It is	
usually taken from	
the spot where the	
violation occurred.	
The two types of	
free-kick are:	

The strategies to maximise effectiveness			
of game play: Positioning and effectiveness at set plays Making themselves available for the ball Ability to play in two or more			
 Passing and receiving – using chest and head to control. Short, long and driven passes using inside/outside of dominant and nondominant foot Dribbling – use of inside and outside of non-dominant foot Shooting – volley Tackling – jockeying, 	 Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation Application of skills in conditioned practice. This could range from 2v2's, 	Prior learning of > Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) > Basic core skills of: Passing, receiving the ball, dribbling, shooting, heading and tackling Future learning of > Muscle action > Tactical strategies > Effects of exercise on the body > Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification

 Each team has unlimited substitutions. Teams area allowed one 1 minute time out each period Goalkeepers have 4 seconds to play the ball with either their hands or feet. They may not touch the ball again without an opponent touching it. Each kick in or free kick you only have 4 seconds to play the ball. Accumulated fouls (5 per team). Any foul after this is penalised with a direct free kick or penalty kick. No offside The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: Positioning and effectiveness at set plays Making themselves available for the ball 	3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3) ➤ Application of skills in fully competitive situations	 Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	

 ➢ Ability to play in two or more formations/positions Netball The core skills of Netball: ➢ Passing & receiving ➢ Dodging ➢ Marking a player ➢ Shooting or marking a pass ➢ Footwork & 	 Increasing pressure: Passing & receiving – receiving the ball on the move at pace, one handed passing with control and accuracy Dodging – sprint dodge with direction change Marking a player – zonal defence 	Prior learning of > Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination) > Basic core skills of: Passing, receiving the ball, dribbling, shooting, heading and tackling Future learning of > Muscle action	Careers Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism
Footwork & movement Rules of Netball: Footwork rule Second rule Non contact Im marking rule Positions and the court Strategies to maximise game play: Centre court passes Defending the D Zonal defence Channel play Man to man marking Rebounding Feeding into the D When to run/pass/level of successful passes	defence Shooting or marking a pass – distance shooting, attacking rebounding, intercepting in the D Footwork & movement – running footwork at speed, 1 footed passing/shooting 7v7 full sided games	 ➤ Muscle action ➤ Tactical strategies ➤ Effects of exercise on the body Psychological theories of performance Connections to the curriculum ➤ Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf ➤ Relationships & Sex Education – 2a 	 Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services Police officer Fitness instructor Future learning (L3 and L4) A Level PE qualification

Pass/shoot/decision making Creating space **Rugby Union** Rugby Union has 5 core ➤ Passing – short (both Prior learning of Careers ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC skills that will be taught hands), long pass Dietician > Sports Psychologist throughout year 7 (dominant and non (Agility, balance and > PE teacher dominant hand). Receiving coordination) 1. Handling (passing the ball stationary and on > Basic core skills of: Passing, > Doctor and receiving, long the move (from both receiving the ball, dribbling, > Coach sides),two handed pick up > Physiotherapist and short, at varying shooting, heading and tackling from ground. Passing to pace, push, spin, Professional athlete switch/scissors be performed under Future learning of Sports analyst > Sports journalism pressure in small sided Muscle action 2. Tackling (front, rear, side, addition of and 15-a-side game based Tactical strategies Public services > Effects of exercise on the body Police officer smother tackle. situations. > Psychological theories of chop). > Fitness instructor 3. Maul (body position, > Evading contact or performance Future learning (L3 and L4) binding, retaining maintaining possession through contact (footwork Connections to the curriculum > A Level PE qualification ball). 4. Ruck (body, position, ➤ Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, to maintain jackle, sealing off). possession/hand off to 3b, 4a, 6a > SMSC, including Fundamental 5. Kicking (at least two maintain possession/ball types from presentation). Teaching of British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, the handoff and offload to punt/spiral, grubber, 3c, 4d, BVf drop kick/re start, box outwit the opponent in ➤ Relationships & Sex Education – kick, up and under, game based 2a penalty/conversion) environments, both small

or scrummaging

position, generation of power/hooking, as

(binding, body

appropriate to position) or lineout.

sided games and 15-a-

Tackling – Tackle taught from from standing up in

2v2 and 3v3 situations.

side games

Basic Rules of the game in line with core skills taught:

- Handling Students to learn about direction of passing (not forwards) and the offside rule
- Tackling Teaching students the tackle technique to prevent high tackles. Ensure pupils tackle with the should with their head to one side to prevent injury
- Maul Teach pupils the rule to defend a maul leagally, ensuring they don't come around the side of purposely collapse the maul. Pupils are not allowed to lineout in year 7 so we don't teach mauling from lineout until year 9, but only from open play.
- Ruck Teach pupils the rules around ruck

- looking to get back to feet to make multiple tackles in small sided games. In year 9 add the defensive pressure looking to tackle, get to feet and counter ruck in game situations.
- ➤ Rucking body position, ball presentation, support roles. Add defensive pressure in 1 v 1 and 2v2 situations. Add the counter ruck where the defence can jackle for the ball if a ruck has not been formed or dislodged. Assess the ruck in game based environments looking to connecting phases of attack under defensive pressure.
- Mauling body position as ball carrier, support roles (if appropriate to position). Add in defensive pressure in 4v4 and 5v5 situations. Maul to be assessed with uncontested lineouts as per age grade rugby rules. Assess the maul after the lineout with defensive pressure and in game based situations.

- entry, ensuring they enter through 'the gate'. Year 7 to focus on defending the ruck rather than attacking the ruck which is taught in year 8.
- Kicking Focus on the offside rule around kicking and the rule regarding kicking inside and outside of the 22 yard area.
- Scrum Teach the 8 man scrum with the No.8 being able to pick up from the base.

Strategies to maximise the effectiveness of game play:

- Effectiveness in crossing gain line. Positioning and effectiveness at set plays.
- Making themselves available for the ball.
- Ability to play in two or more formations.

- Kicking box kick, grubber, clearance, drop goal and goal kicking. Pupils are now allowed to kick for points in year 9. Kicking assessed under defensive pressure in small sided game environments.
- ➤ Scrum Only forwards to be assessed in year 9 the scrum to restart the game after a knock on. 8 player scrum with pushing up to 1 meter. Pupils to compete to hook for the ball and the No.8 to pick up from the base of the scrum. This is to be assessed under pressure and in conditioned games.

Tag Rugby

Players to be taught the 3 key skills of tag Rugby:

- Handling (passing and receiving, long and short, at varying pace, push, spin, switch/scissors).
- 2. Tackling (front, rear, side).
- 3. Evading tackle (side step, spin, feint, dummy)

Rules:

- Handling Passing backwards and sideways only.
 Forward pass results in turnover of the ball.
- Tackling Must give the tag back after taking it. No hand offs allowed. No deliberate contact allowed. Offside rule applies after every tackle. 5 tackles without a try is a turnover.

- ➢ Handling short (both hands), long pass (dominant and non dominant hand). Receiving the ball stationary and on the move (from both sides),two handed pick up from ground. Assessed in 3v2 situations under defensive pressure. Players to use dummy and scissor to outwit opponents. Assessed in full size tag Rugby games under increasing pressure
- ➤ Tackling Ability to remove the tag in high pressure full game situations. Pupils to communicate to organise a line of defence and stay onside at all times. Pupils to use the defensive line to take space away from the attack using communication to come up as a line.
- Evading tackle Pupils to be assessed in high pressure full size games. Players to use the side step, dummy pass and

Prior learning of

- Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination)
- Basic core skills of: Passing, receiving the ball, dribbling, shooting, heading and tackling

Future learning of

- Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education –2a

Careers

- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- > PE teacher
- Doctor
- ➤ Coach
- Physiotherapist
- Professional athlete
- > Sports analyst
- > Sports journalism
- Public services
- Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

> A Level PE qualification

Must not hand off. No deliberate blocking to make space. Strategies and Tactics:	spin to avoid being tackled. Pupils to create space by attracting 2 defenders before passing the ball in the tag. Pupils to make good choices on when to pass and not pass the ball.		
		Basketball	

- Dribbling using both hands, change of pace and direction.
- Passing chest, javelin, bounce, overhead, use of the fake.
- Receiving/intercepti ng – making a target (signalling), one/two handed catch, stationary and on the move, differing speeds and heights, rebounding, stealing.
- Shooting lay-up, set shot, jump shot, free shot, use of the fake.
- Footwork and marking stopping (jump stop, stride stop), pivoting, getting free, tracking (drop step).

Strategies and Tactics

- Beating opponent feint and drive to the basket.
- · Feint and shoot.
- Set plays offense and defence

- Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure
- Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football
- Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency
- Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation
- Application of skills in conditioned practice. This could range from 2v2's, 3v3's, 4v4's, overloads (e.g. 4v3)
- Application of skills in fully competitive situations

Prior learning of

- Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination)
- Basic throwing, passing and catching skills.

Future learning of

- Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

Careers

- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- PE teacher
- Doctor
- Coach
- > Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- Sports journalism
- Public services
- ➤ Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

> A Level PE qualification

 Individual positional play. Variety of attacking movements. Switching hands during dribble – cross over step. Pass/dribble/shoot decision making. Screen, pick and roll. Effectiveness in team tactics/ strategy, eg zone defence, fast break etc. Double team defence 			
taught mixed ability t	nding of choreographic devices, to provide students, who are less	eative Movement (girls only) compositional ideas and aesthetic app s able in invasion games, an opportun collaboratively, memory recall, develo	ty to excel and be challenged. It
Dance	> Students are assessed in	Prior learning of	

Rules/context: Dances can either be in a solo performance, a duet performance or a group performance and should last at least 2 minutes Strategies taught for a more effective dance piece: Form Use of personal space Use of general space Dynamics/relationshi ps between performers Interpretation of music Repetition Change of pace Focus of eye line	Through the following 2 themes: • Fireworks • Singing in the Rain	Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	Future learning (L3 and L4) ➤ A Level PE qualification
Creative Movement Skills/activities taught	 Gymnastics – as year 8 and also assessed in flight using larger 	Prior learning of ➤ Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination)	Careers > Dietician > Sports Psychologist > PE teacher
are: Gymnastics Step Aerobics Skipping Cheerleading	 apparatus Aerobics – students assessed in developing their own routine with an increasing number of 	Basic jumping, hopping, skipping, landing skillsFuture learning of	 Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete
Rules:	moves, repeated ➤ Skipping – as year 8 but students assessed in	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body 	Sports analystSports journalismPublic services

- Students must at all times observe the appropriate rules from their National Governing Body (NGB).
- They must follow guidance from the NGB and the BAALPE document, with regards to use of protective equipment in order to ensure their own personal safety.

Strategies to be successful:

- Gymnastics Tariff difficulty, movement placement within routine, composition of routine, interpretation of music (where appropriate).
- Cheerleading use of advanced moves/lifts
- Skipping timing, difficulty of routine
- Step aerobics height of blocks, difficulty of routine

- developing their own demanding routine. Ability to use 2 ropes (double dutch)
- Cheerleading as year 8 but students assessed in lifts and linking together these cheerleading movements

Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

- > Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

➤ A Level PE qualification

Health Education

Develop an understanding of the theory aspects of Physical Education including how the body works and how to prepare for exercise effectively. The health education pathway gets progressively more demanding and challenging through years 7-9 to meet GCSE needs. This crucial knowledge helps to prepare the students about how to exercise safely and effectively through to adulthood. Including knowledge of heart rates, training zones, methods of training and the core principles of training

- Understand how to complete tests to measure levels of fitness:
- Fitness tests for health:
 12 Minute cooper run, multistage fitness test, sit and reach test, press up test, sit up test, wall sit test, hand grip test.
- Fitness tests for skill:
 Tennis ball toss,
 standing stork test,
 illinois agility run,
 vertical jump test,
 ruler drop test, 30
 metre sprint test.
- Understand methods of training to improve fitness test scores;
- Continuous training, circuit training, fartlek

- A theory examination is completed at the end of the activity block to assess theoretical knowledge as well as practical application
- Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance
- > Heart rate training zones
- > Training methods and principles

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education –2a

- > A Level PE qualification
- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- PE teacher
- > Doctor
- > Coach
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- > Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- Sports journalism
- > Public services
- Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

 Understand how to use Principles of Training to be able to further improve fitness; SPORT - FITT 	0		
Trampolining develop routines, builds musc	curriculum for students and expos lops core strength, aesthetic appre scular endurance, gives biomecha	ses them to further sports which they material eciation of skills, understanding of chore anical feedback and physics of rotation, to GCSE PE) and develops patience ar	eographic devices when creat allows for coaching opportuni
The core skills of trampolining:	 Students are assessed on their application of skills in isolation Students are assessed on their application of skills in 	Physics of rotationLeversMuscle action	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher Doctor

trampolines in a safe manner at all times. As a minimum, a standard size trampoline is required with appropriate spotters/safety mats and head clearance. Participants may perform a 10 bounce routine of unlimited tariff (provided they are accompanied by a suitably qualified coach to supervise the routine). The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: Tariff selection in both routines Placement of moves in both routines Maintenance of height Acceleration off the bed Control of landings			
Outdoor & Adventurous Activities (boys only)			

It provides students with opportunity to develop teamwork, problem solving and communications skills. This develops skills which can be used in later life; it develops cardiovascular fitness, map reading skills, compass use, the ability to plan a route, safety aspects to consider and develops a healthy mind and body. It provides enjoyment and competition for the students

Develop 4 key skills:

- Communication giving and receiving instructions from teachers and peers
- > Problem Solving
- > Teamwork
- Map Reading
- Develop understanding of these skills for use in later life both in a sporting context and general day-to-day life
- Understanding health benefits of physical activity through orienteering and teambuilding activities

- Students are assessed on their application of skills in isolation
- Students are assessed on their application of skills in a competitive situation
- Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Body systems
- Psychological theories of performance
- > Teambuilding
- ➤ Problem Solving

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

- > A Level PE qualification
- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- > PE teacher
- Doctor
- > Coach
- > Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- > Sports journalism
- > Public services
- Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Performing at Maximum Levels – Athletic activities

Summer

We teach athletics to provide students opportunity to set targets and try to achieve their best. It provides a range of activities, developing multiple skills and disciplines. We also compete against other schools during the summer term in large-scale competitions. Many students choose to join athletics club outside of school and continue to develop performance. It improves fitness levels, power, speed and strength. It allows students to take measurements and develop numeracy, enables students to officiate, teaches safety, resilience and the ability to recognise their own strengths and weaknesses

The students are taught the following core skills/ techniques:

- Track starts and finishes, arm action, leg action
- Jumps run up/speed, take-off, flight and landing
- Throws grip, stance and preparation to throw, movement into throwing action, release, followthrough and recovery

In the following events: 100m, 200m, 800m, 1500, Relay, Shot putt, Javelin, Discus, Long jump, Triple jump (boys only) and high jump

Rules:

- Students must at all times observe the appropriate rules from their National Governing Body (NGB).
- They must follow guidance from the NGB and the BAALPE document, with regards to use of protective equipment

- Students will be assessed in the following areas:
- Track (use of blocks where appropriate), balanced bend running, efficiency of technique, stride pattern, limited contact with ground, hurdling action with either leg lead, maintenance of efficiency when running the bend.
- Throws flight of projectile, speed of movement into throwing action, possible some reference to distance.
- Jumps use of sink phase on take-off, height of leg and arm drive to aid propulsion, arm push/extension (pole vault). Hitch kick or hang technique (long jump and triple jump).
- Landing use of momentum to maximise distance on landing (long jump and triple jump).

Prior learning of

- Basic Fundamentals of ABC (Agility, balance and coordination)
- Basic core skills of: running, jumping and throwing

Future learning of

- Muscle action
- Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Psychological theories of performance

Connections to the curriculum

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education –2a

Careers

- Dietician
- > Sports Psychologist
- PE teacher
- Doctor
- Coach
- > Physiotherapist
- > Professional athlete
- Sports analyst
- Sports journalism
- Public services
- Police officer
- > Fitness instructor

Future learning (L3 and L4)

> A Level PE qualification

Net and Wall Games – Tennis			
 Starts and finishes. Pacing strategy (stride pattern – hurdles), breaking from the group. Throws – adjusting technique to meet environmental changes. Competition strategy (safe throw and response to opponents). Jumps – accuracy of run up (positioning on take-off). Equal phases (triple jump). 			
in order to ensure their own personal safety. Strategies/tactics to maximise effectiveness: Track – use of blocks, drive and pick up phase, (sprints/sprint hurdles).			

Tennis gives an opportunity to develop coordination. We teach at this time as it is seasonal & coincides with large-scale events such as Wimbledon to inspire children. Some students then join clubs outside of school and continue as a hobby in later life. It develops hand-eye coordination, sportsmanship, respect and honesty, the opportunity to officiate and understand how to use the tennis scoring system to develop numeracy

Tennis

The core skills of tennis for year 9 are:-

- 1. Overarm serve increasing power and speed Service height of toss, footwork. 1st serve depth, use of topspin, two different variations shown.

 2nd serve depth, ability to hit corners.
- 2. Forehand drive down the lines and across court.
- 3. Backhand drive down the lines and across court.
- 4. Dropshots (forehand and backhand) with increasing angles.
- 5. Volleys (forehand and backhand) with increasing angles.
- 6. Lob (forehand and backhand) with increasing angles.

Competitive games
The rules of the game
taught in line with the
core skills:

• Rule 1- lines of tennis

- Formative Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure
- Formative written and verbal assessment of performance within football
- Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency
- Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 situation
- Application of skills in conditioned practice in doubles or singles.
- Application of skills in fully competitive situations

- Muscle action
- > Tactical strategies
- > Effects of exercise on the body
- Body systems
- Psychological theories of performance
- > Review of own performance

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
- Relationships & Sex Education 2a

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 (singles and doubles) Rule 2- service box Rule 3-one bounce rule. Rule 4-develop scoring. The strategies to maximise effectiveness			
of game play: > Positioning on court. > Decision making are important for success. > Use of particular shots depending on			
where your opponent is standing. Badminton The core skills of Badminton:	 Application of knowledge to performance within increasing pressure Formative written and 	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body Body systems 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher
 Service – high, low, flick (forehand or backhand). Overhead – clear, drop (forehand and backhand where appropriate). 	verbal assessment of performance within football Application of skills in isolation showing accuracy and consistency	 Psychological theories of performance Teambuilding Problem Solving Connections to the curriculum Healthy Education – 1b, 1f, 3a, 	 Doctor Coach Physiotherapist Professional athlete Sports analyst Sports journalism Public services
 Underarm – clear, drive, drop (forehand and backhand where appropriate). Net play. Smash. 	 Application of skills under pressure from an opponent in a 1v1 or 2v2 situation Application of skills in conditioned practice. 	3b, 4a, 6a SMSC, including Fundamental British values – 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf Relationships & Sex Education – 2a	Police officerFitness instructor

The rules of the game: Rules for service Dimensions of the court for singles and doubles play Rules of scoring and officiating The strategies to maximise effectiveness of game play: Variation of serve. Shot selection for service return. Position on court. Decision making in serve. Use of footwork to restrict playing backhand strokes. Shot disguise/feints.	Application of skills in fully competitive situations		
		n Games – Handball	
	nts with an opportunity to develop	gies to overcome opponents in direct con to teamwork, communication skills, the funderstanding	•
	y of hands and feet, with sudden	and sportsmanship Improves arm musc changes of pace and direction require ntal focus and self-confidence.	
5 Core skills in Handball will be taught including:	Passing – Assessed performing the one handed shoulder, bounce, feint and side wrist pass	 Muscle action Tactical strategies Effects of exercise on the body 	 A Level PE qualification Dietician Sports Psychologist PE teacher

- Passing shoulder, side wrist, bounce, feint (stationary and on the move).
- 2. Receiving making a target (signalling), one/two handed catch stationary and on the move, intercepting.
- 3. Shooting standing, jump, hip.
- 4. Moving with the ball dribbling/dodging.
- 5. Jockeying/marking/bl ocking/tackling.

Rules taught:

- Passing Any form is passing is allowed in handball but we want to see one hand passing at all times.
- Receiving Pupils cannot take more than 3 steps without bouncing the ball after receiving it
- Shooting Players must shoot from outside the D.
 Players can jump into the D but must

- over a variety of ditances under increased pressure. This will assessed in 3v2 situations as well as 4v4 possision games and in a 7v7 full game scenario. Use of a variety of passes to outwit the opponent.
- > Receiving Pupils will be assessed against their ability to catch with one and two hands in small sided games. This will include a 4v4 possesion drill in 10x10m square. They will need to receive under pressurised situations looking to moving to create space and provide a clear target with their hands. Assessed against their ability to receive the ball under pressure in 7v7 full game environments also.
- ➤ Shooting Pupils to be assessed in their ability to shoot against increased defensive pressure taking a 3 step run up. They will need to shoot of the correct foot with one hand with and without jumping into the D, using their non shooting hand to create

Psychological theories of performance

- ➤ Healthy Education 1b, 1f, 3a, 3b, 4a, 6a
- ➤ SMSC, including Fundamental British values 1c, 1d, 2b, 3a, 3c, 4d, BVf
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- release the ball before their feet touch the floor
- Moving with the ball - Players cannot take more then 3 steps without bouncing the ball. They cannot be stationary with the ball for more than 3 seconds. Players cannot bounce the ball in 2 hands. Players cannot dribble, stop dribbling and dribble again (double dribble).
- Tackling/Jockeying -Players can make contact in the chest with bent arms only.
 Players nopt to make contact elsewhere.
 Player can block with their body and intercept.

Strategies and Tactics:

When to dribble, run, pass, shoot, level of successful passes. Interception,

- space over the opponents. Pupils to also shoot from the hip under defensive efensive pressure. Pupils to be assessed against their ability to choose the correct time to shoot in 7v7 game environments.
- ➤ Moving with the ball –
 Pupils to be assessed
 against their ability to
 dribble in 1v1 and 3v2
 situations, using agility,
 control and feints to outwit
 their opponent. Defensive
 pressure will be gradually
 increased as the drill goes
 on. Also assessed in their
 ability to dribble to create
 space in 7v7 full game
 situations.
- ➤ Jockeying/tackling/blockin g - Students to be assessed against their ability to defend and block around a defensive D, using agility to mark their opponent in small sided game scenarios (2v2 and 3v3 situations) and full 7v7 games. Pupils to be able to organise and communicate with each

	ner to correctly defend e D and goal.	
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We repeat the curriculum in Years 7, 8 and 9 as the students grow and get bigger, fitter and stronger. They are working on the 5 core skills in each activity as set in the GCSE PE AQA curriculum.