Marsh Green Primary School

PHYSICAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM



			Long Term Overview			
			Early Years			
	<u>Autu</u>	<u>ımn</u>	<u>Spri</u>	ng	<u>Summer</u>	
Reception	Fundamental	movements	Dance	Dance Athletics (Sports day event)		Games
	Balls	skills	SAQ	Games	Athletics	Throwing and Catching
			Key Stage One			
	<u>Autu</u>	ımn_	<u>Spri</u>	ng	<u>S</u>	<u>ummer</u>
1	Fundamental Movements Danc		ce			
	Gy	m	Throwing and Catching		Bat Fundamentals	
	Gy	***	Till Owing and Catching		Athletics	
	Large Balls/Send	d and Receive	Dodgeball/Thro	ow and catch		
2	Dodgeb	all	Dance	Targets		
	Gym		Fitness	Fundamentals T&C	Small Bat TW Bat and Ball Skills	
	Football/ Send	d and Receive			Δ	thletics
	1 ootsan, sen	d dild Neccive	Key Stage Two	1		arricues .
	Autu	ımn_	Spring		<u>Summer</u>	
3				N1. II		-
	Dodgeball	Gym	Dance	Netball		Tennis
	Handball	Basketball	Dodgeball	Rugby		OAA
					Athle	tics/Cricket

4	Dodgeball	Gym	Dance	Tennis	OAA
	Handball	Basketball	Netball	Athletics	Cricket
			Dodgeball/Rugby		
5	Basketball	Handball	Dance		
	Cricket	Football	Gymnastics	Athletics	Rounders
			Rugby/Dodgeball	Tennis	OAA
6			Dance		
	Basketball	Handball	Gymnastics	Rounders	Tennis
	Cricket	Football	Gymnastics	Athletics	OAA
			Rugby/Badminton		

Medium term plans available here: www.pehouse.co.uk User name is: marshgreen Password: superstory81





Physical Education in The Early Years Foundation Phase

Development Matters – Physical Development, Personal Social and Emotional Development

Young Explorers

Gradually gain control of their whole body through continual practice of large movements, such as waving, kicking, rolling, crawling and walking.

Clap and stamp to music.

Fit themselves into spaces, like tunnels, dens and large boxes, and move around in them.

Enjoy starting to kick, throw and catch balls.

Build independently with a range of appropriate resources.

Spin, roll and independently use ropes and swings (for example, tyre swings).

Sit on a push-along wheeled toy, use a scooter or ride a tricycle.

Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks. Show an increasing desire to be independent, such as wanting to feed themselves and dress or undress.

Start eating independently and learning how to use a knife and fork.

Develop manipulation and control.

Explore different materials and tools.

Nursery	Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills.
	Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet.
	Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues.
	Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks.
	Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams.
	Increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm.
	Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting.
	Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan. Use one-handed tools and equipment,
	Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.
	Start eating independently and learning how to use a knife and fork. Show a preference for a dominant hand.
	Be increasingly independent as they get dressed and undressed, for example, putting coats on and doing up zips.
	Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g. brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly. Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and tooth brushing.
Reception	Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: - rolling - crawling - walking - jumping - running - hopping - skipping – climbing
	Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace.
	Develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines including dance, gymnastics, sport and swimming. Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently.
	Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor.
	Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group.
	Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility.
	Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.
	Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: - regular physical activity - healthy eating - toothbrushing - sensible amounts of 'screen time' - having a good sleep routine - being a safe pedestrian.

	Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: - lining up and queuing - mealtimes - personal hygiene.
ELG	Gross Motor Skills
	Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others.
	Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing.
	Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing.
	Fine Motor Skills
	Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing — using the tripod grip in almost all cases.
	Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery.
	Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

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	 Key Stage 1 Instep – Inside of foot – Key for passing 	 Lower Key Stage 2 All in key stage one should be acquired and recapped 	 Upper Key Stage 2 All should be recapped from LKS2 and reinstalled
Football	 Pass – Asking a player for a pass Laces – Key when shooting & dribbling Dribble – To run with the ball Shoot – Telling a teammate when to shoot Handball – A foul committed by using hands Foul – An illegal action such as pushing or tripping Tackle – To challenge for the ball Goal – When the ball is kicked into the goal 	 Pass to feet — Asking for a pass to feet Player on – Telling a teammate when they are under pressure. Time – Making a player aware when they have time on the ball. Defending – To prevent the other team from scoring Attacking – To try and invade and score. Possession – To try and keep the ball. General rules such as Goal kick, Centre kick, throw in, Fouls etc 	 Retention – To retain the ball. Press – To apply pressure to the opponent Competitive – To be as good or better than opponent and compete. Positions – GK, Defender, midfielder attackers and the roles involved within these. Tactics – A planned strategy. Offside law. Fair play .
Basketball	 Pass – Asking a player for a pass Foul – An illegal action such as pushing Dribble – To bounce and move with the ball Basket – When the ball is thrown into the basket/hoop Shoot - 	 Double dribble – Two hands when dribbling Block – To stop movement of opponent or stop a pass or shot Travelling – Moves both feet with bouncing the ball Personal foul – When a player challenges another player unfairly. Technical foul – A player or coach who argues with a referee. Chest, bounce and shoulder passes Three throw – shooting from outside the D 	 Tip off – The start of a game in basketball Jump shot – Jump to make a shot at the basket Lay up shot – Shooting of the back board Positions on the court – Small forward, Quarters – Played over four quarters. Assist – To pass to a team mate who scores. Backboard – The board behind the basket Guarding – Player on player tactic to stop them shooting or dribbling. Possession – To be in control of the ball Rebound – Getting the ball of the backboard after a failed shot. Violation – When a player breaks the rules
Dodge ball	 Catch – catching the ball Throw – to throw the ball Out – If a ball hits you without bouncing anywhere between the shoulder and toes. Face/head shot – When a player is hit in the head, this doesn't count Rush – To run to the centre to collect a ball at the side of the game Dodge – To move out of the way of the ball 	 Centre line – The marking the separate the court and teams Ball block – Using a ball to block a ball thrown at you. Eliminating – To get the other players out. Out of bounds – A ball that leaves the court Back line – The furthest line back for your team Off sides – If a player places feet inside centre line they are deemed out Throwing technique – Aim low with throws 	 Tactics – Planning a strategy Team work – To support each other Catching rule – Player who throw the balls out and the catcher can bring back in a teammate Communication – To use verbal commands/speak
Rugby (Tag)	 Pass – To make a pass to a teammate Ball Running with the ball Foul – Tag rugby is none contact e.g. no pushing Try – When the ball is grounded over the try line Tag – When a player is tagged Pitch – The area a game is played in 	 Forward pass – Illegal pass thrown to a position in front of the player Tackle – When a tag is taken from an opponent Touchline – One of two lines that form the area down the sides of the pitch Tap/play the ball 	 Tap/Play the ball – To restart the game after being tagged Dummy – To throw a fake pass Attacking Defending Tactics
Athletics	 Jumping – Long jump Jogging & sprinting (Difference) Throwing Warm up – Why? What is a warm up? 	 Co-ordination Strength Individual & team (Difference) Agility Long distance/endurance Balance Communication Speed 	 Dynamic/static stretching Relay Acceleration Endurance Main muscle groups in the body Triple jump

Gymnastics	 Shape Control Balance Travelling Jumping 	 Fluid Rolling Turning Agility Co-Ordination Spatial awareness 	 Body management Vault Leverage Rotation
Striking & fielding	 Throw - Underarm Catch Bat Ball – Tennis or soft cricket ball Strike 	 Barrier – Long & short Wicket kwik cricket Runs Bowling Overarm Positions – Wicket keeper, fielder, bowler, batter Rules 	 Objective Shot selection Rounders – Rules Base Rules Advance Runs Tactics
Dance	 Control Sequence Repeat Remember Movements Mood/Feeling Perform. Ideas Music 	 Creative and imaginative Expressively Emotion Communicate Refine Clear and fluent. Compose 	 Themes/genres Fluently and effectively. Structure & Phases Artistic Develop Acquire
Swimming			
OAA			 Orientate Adapt Actions Situations Plan Challenge Communicate Unfamiliar Environments

Handball	 Dribble Pass Catch Shoot Space 	 Overarm pass Acceleration Communicate Movement Non-contact Attack Defend Team work 	 Pressure Disguise Create Rebound Attack Demonstrate Support Contain Positions Tactics
Net and Wall	 Racket Ball Strings Grip Court Understand Perform 	 Stance Serve Understand Weight Select Strike Court Shot types – backhand & forehand Foot work Co-Ordination Agility Movement Balls of the feet Progress 	 Manipulate Racket face Lines – Lines on the court Awareness Position Guidance Rally Communication (2 v 2) Position (on the court)
SAQ Unit	 Speed Agility On your toes Forwards, backwards, Lateral – Sideways. Y2 Diagonal Equipment terminology Travel Move Arms 	 Understand Agility Balls of the feet Lip to hip (arm technique) 	 Acceleration Change of direction Awareness Body position
Fundamentals unit KS1	 Balance Space Throw (including terms used, under arm, over arm) Catch (Two hands Y1, with one hand Y2) Equipment terminology Ways to travel, hopping, skipping, side steps, jogging Teamwork Dribble Shoot 		

Marsh Green Primary School - Physical Education - Progression in Knowledge, skills and understanding

The table below outlines the most relevant statements taken from the Early Learning Goals in the EYFS statutory framework to match the programme of study for PE.

EYFS focus areas

Personal, social, and emotional development	Physical development
Managing self	Gross motor skills
Building relationships	Expressive Arts and Design
Being imaginative and expressive	

Be confident to try new activities and experiences and show independence.

Show resilience and perseverance when meeting a new challenge.

Develop the understanding of rules, know right from wrong, and try to behave accordingly.

Manage basic hygiene, including dressing.

Work and play cooperatively and take turns

Negotiate space and obstacles safely with consideration for themselves and others.

Be able to experience using lots of different equipment in their lessons.

Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing.

Move in lots of different ways ie, running, jumping, dancing, hoping, skipping, and climbing

Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with other children and try to move in time when needed.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Acquiring and developing skills	cquiring and developing skills.						
Pupils copy, repeat and explore simple skills and actions with basic control and co-ordination.	Pupils explore simple skills. They copy, remember, repeat and explore simple action with control and coordination.	Pupils select and use skills, action and ideas appropriately, applying them with co-ordination and control.	Pupils link skills, techniques and ideas and apply them appropriately. Their performance shows control and fluency.	Pupils link skills, techniques and ideas and apply them accurately and appropriately. Their performance shows precision, control and fluency.	Pupils select and combine their skills, techniques and ideas and apply them accurately and appropriately, consistently showing precision, control and fluency.		
Selecting and applying skills, ta	actics and compositional ideas.						
They start to link these skills and actions in ways that suit the activities.	They vary skills, actions and ideas and make link with different activities. They begin to show some understanding of simple tactics and basic compositional ideas.	They understand tactics, composition and can implement their knowledge to different sports.	Their performance shows that they understand tactics and composition for a variety of sports. They vary their responses appropriately.	Their performance shows that they understand tactics and composition.	When performing, they draw on what they know about strategy, tactics and composition.		
Evaluating and improving perf	ormance.						
They start to evaluate their own performance by saying what went well and what needs improving.	They start to see the differences between their own and others' performance and suggest improvements.	They can see how their work is similar and different from others' work and use this	They compare and comment on skills, techniques and can evaluate their own and other	They compare and comment on skills, techniques and ideas used in their own and others'	They analyse and comment on skills and techniques and how these are applied in their work and others' work.		

		understanding to improve their own performance.	performances and start to make improvements.	work. They use their understanding to improve their performance, advising others using appropriate terminology.	They modify and refine skills and techniques to improve their performance.
Knowledge and understanding	of fitness and health.				
They start to understand why they exercise and the effects it has on their body.	They can understand how to exercise safely and describe the effects it has on their bodies during different activities.	They can give reasons why warming up before and activity is important, and the effects physical activity has on their health.	They can give reasons why warming up before and activity is important. They can explain the effects exercise has on their bodies and why it is valuable to their health.	They can explain and apply basic safety principles in preparing for exercise. They describe what effects exercise has on their bodies, and how if done regularly it is valuable to their fitness and health.	They can explain how the body reacts during different types of exercise, and warm up and cool down in ways that suit the activity. They explain why regular, safe exercise is good for their fitness and health.