



	Autu	nn	Spria	ng	Summer		
	Body Management	Cym	Speed Agility Travel	Dance	Cooperate and solve problems	Manipulation and Coordination	
Reception	 To balance beanbags. To move through hoops in different ways. To reach and stretch to get equipment. To make bridges and tunnels with our bodies. To travel over and under apparatus. To make shapes with our bodies. To perform rolls. To show some body control. To perform different jumps. To jump using apparatus. To travel across apparatus. To work as part of a team. 	 To move safely. To take off and land on two feet. To balance and move balls and beanbags. To travel on mats and benches. To copy and repeat actions. To perform simple shapes and balances. To link different shapes and ways of moving. To egg roll and log roll. To follow different pathways. To balance on points and patches. To perform our story to music. To use a start and finish position. 	 To move in different directions. To keep our bodies safe in running games. To jump in different directions. To stop safely. To move at low and fast speeds. To stop safely in different ways. To move beanbags and balls. To jump on, off and over. To perform circle dances. To use strength to hold shapes. To work in a team. 	 To be able to perform actions that represents packing and travelling To Africa. To be able to copy basic African dance steps and perform on own or with a partner. To be able to create pyramid shapes with your body on different levels To be able to perform basic Egyptian dance moves on your own, with a partner and as a whole class. To be able to create actions for the five sacred animals. To be able to perform basic Indian dance steps on your own, with a partner and as a whole class. To be able to perform basic Indian dance steps on your own, with a partner and as a whole class. To be able to create actions for lucky numbers with a partner. To be able to create actions for lucky numbers with a partner. To be able to perform the Chinese dragon dance as a whole class and in small groups. 	 To match colours and symbols. To work as a team to complete a task. To use our bodies to make number shapes. To follow a trail. To work with others to make patterns. To work with a partner to complete challenges. To follow a trail with a partner. To play parachute games. To make jumping patterns. To create movement patterns. To lead a partner in tapping patterns. To navigate obstacles 	 To handle a ball. To handle a ball. To kick a ball. To hop, jump and step. To send a ball or beanbag. To send and stop in a game. To play parachute games. To use equipment to perform actions. To push beanbags and balls. To use a baton. To dribble. To perform different jumps. To handle a hoop. 	





	Attack Defend Shoot	Cym	Hit Catch Run	To be able to create/perform actions that represent America. To be able to copy/create/perform basic Lindy Hop steps with a partner. To be able to perform basic Scottish country dancing steps. To understand what a formation is.	Run Jump Throw	Send and Return
Year	 To hit a target. To defend a target. To roll and slide balls and beanbags. To shoot in a game to get points. To work with a partner to score points. To use our attacking and defending skills in a game. To find our pulse on our wrists. To move side to side to defend a goal. To bounce a ball with control to ourselves. To aim at different targets. To adapt to a game with changing rules. 	 To perform 'like' actions in a sequence. To carry and set up apparatus safely. To perform shapes on large and small body parts. To take off and land use shape in our jumps. To travel on our feet, showing good body tension. How we can create different levels in our performance. To move on, off and over apparatus and use the 'Magic Chair' landing. To rock on different parts of our body and rock using shape. 	 To select a space to throw or roll a ball into. To track and collect a rolling ball. To catch a ball to stop an opponent from scoring. To use our hands to hit a ball. To run between bases to score points. To work as a team to score points. To catch a ball over a short distance. To begin to hit a ball with power. To position ourselves in the path of the ball. To field a ball to a base. 	 To be able to perform a travelling movement phrase through the jungle. To know that there are four different levels that your body can perform on in dance. To be able to perform exaggerated actions on different levels. To be able to link actions together to create a dance sentence. To be able to teach your Gerald actions to a partner. To be able to perform the whole dance to the best of your ability. 	 To start and stop moving at speed. To use our arms when running at different speeds. To take off on two feet to jump at distance. To use the correct technique to throw different objects for distance. To show improvement in our throwing. To take part in a competition using running, jumping and throwing skills. To use agile movements in different activities. Different ways to recognise the start 	 To slide a beanbag to a target. To hit a ball in different ways with our hands. To move towards a ball to return it. To work with a partner to stop and return a beanbag. What a rally is and rallying with a partner. To send a ball into space to make it harder for our opponents. To send the ball over a net to our partner. To track and stop a moving object using both hands.





	To play in the best defensive position in a game.	To perform specific point balances such as 'h' and 'y' balance. To perform actions at the same time as others (unison). To perform actions one person after the other (canon). To turn and jump and quarter and half turn.	 To catch a high ball. To stop other teams from scoring points. 	 To be able to perform basic waltz and rock 'n' roll steps. To be able to talk about and compare the two different styles of dance. To be able to perform basic tango and cha cha steps. To be able to talk about and compare the two different styles of dance. To be able to perform basic Scottish country dancing steps. To small groups choreograph 2 bars of 8 of Scottish country dancing. 	and end of an activity e.g. whistle. To develop stamina when running. To develop core strength to improve throwing. To stride and jump for height. To choose the best starting position for running quickly.	 Why different muscles are important when playing games. To send balls accurately from different positions, e.g. kneeling or sitting. To spot space in the playing area and hit the ball there. To play a game with a partner.
	Attack Defend Shoot	Gym	Hit Catch Run	Dance	Run Jump Throw	Send and Return
Year 2	 To kick the ball over long and short distances To stop a ball with control using the foot. To work as a team to keep the ball. To bounce a ball with my partner. To bounce the ball while we are moving (dribbling). To pass the ball forward in a game. To throw different types of equipment. 	 To combine 4 elements into a floor sequence. To create power in a variety of different jumps. To take weight on our hands and move in different ways. To use our flexibility in a bridge and japana gymnastic shape. To perform the point balance arabesque. 	 To hit a ball and score points running to cones. To defend a target by kicking. To bowl underarm with control. To hit a ball using different bats and techniques. To throw accurately to a base. To hit a ball into space, away from fielders. To time our run around the bases to stay safe. 	 Know and understand that there are four different levels you can perform on in dance. To know and understand the definition of a motif. Be able to create and perform a motif. To know and understand what makes a good quality performance. 	 To move quickly whilst being aware of others around. To create power with our legs to turn at speed. To move through an obstacle course with speed and control. To choose the best throw for different situations. To use quick feet whilst sprinting. To perform static and dynamic balances. To work individually. To run over a longer distance. To improve strength. 	 To stay on our toes To move quickly to the ball. To identify which hand is dominant in a game. The basic rules of serving to our partner. To develop agility and use it in a game. To use the correct grip to hit a self-fed ball. To use the ready position in a rally. To feed a ball to our partner with consistency. To send the ball to different parts of the court.





	 To move to space after passing the ball. To pass and move forward to a target with a partner. To position ourselves as a goalkeeper. To intercept a ball from a person on the other team. To use the skills, we have developed in a competition. 	 To perform a teddy roll. To use a relevé walk in a sequence. To perform a dish and arch shape moving smoothly from one to the other. To develop our strength in back support and crab. To frog jump and leapfrog. To hold an L-sit with a straight back. To bring rhythm and flow to our sequence. 	 To kick a ball into space using different parts of the foot. To respond to how a ball is being bowled when hitting. About the role of the wicketkeeper. About the role of the backstop and its likeness to the wicketkeeper. To bowl underarm in a game with accuracy. 	 To be able to perform the whole group dance to the best of your ability. To know and understand what a formation is. To be able to create actions from a word describing fire. To understand what the term dynamics means. To be able to change formations in your group choreography. To know and understand why changing direction will make your choreography more interesting to watch. To work cooperatively in small groups. To know and understand what makes a good quality performance. 	 To increase our jumping distance. To create power when throwing for distance. To use breathing techniques to be able to run more. To cooperate with our partners to complete a task well. To listen to others and work as a team. To achieve the highest score possible. 	 To throw and catch in a seated position. To accurately serve the ball to different parts of the court. To use overarm attacking shots in a game. To manage what we should be doing within the competition.
	Games	Gym	Games	Dance	Games/Outdoor AA	Games/Athletics
Year 3	Baskethall To keep possession of the ball when dribbling To work as a pair to move forward and attack. To use a defensive body position.	 To show full extension during a balance. To move in and out of contrasting shapes with fluency. To perform a sequence using different types of 	Hockey To keep close control of the ball using the flat side of the stick. To control the ball and pass it into space.	 To perform a jazz square and use it in our dance. To perform a dance showing two contrasting characters. To develop movements using 	Cricket To hit a stationary ball into space using the straight drive. To bowl underarm to a batter with some consistency. To use the correct footwork to strike a	Rounders To get into the best body position To field a ball. To bowl with some consistency in a game. To hit a moving ball with one hand.





	baskets. To use a jump ball to restart a game. when to move to space to receive the all. To use the inside of the foot to pass the ball. To trap a ball that is moving along the ground with control. To pass the ball accurately into space over short distances. To identify and move into space to receive the ball. To use the outside of the foot to control the ball and dribble. To cushion the ball when receiving.	apparatus. To perform in unison with a partner. To create a group performance using contrasting actions. To use bounces and broad jumps in a sequence. To attempt a half-lever. To transition from a japana to another shape with control. stretches while moving and when we are still to increase our flexibility. To show strength, flexibility and control in our sequence.	to pass, move or shoot. To improve our agility and apply it in a game situation. To avoid our feet contacting the ball and apply basic rules to the game. Tennis To use the ready position to return a ball. To hit the ball to different parts of the court using a forehand hit. To perform an underarm serve to start a rally. To move Towards a ball to return it over the net. To play cooperatively with a partner to keep the ball moving over the net. To perform forehand hits to score points in a competition. Cames	 To use facial expressions to bring life and emotion to our dance. To take on the role of director to help others improve their dance. To perform a dance phrase inspired by the ocean's depths. To use improvisation to create a longer movement phrase. To use dynamics in a short group dance to show travelling on the ocean. To perform as a class to show the damage that can be caused to the ocean. To work as a group to develop a dance representing the ocean. To prepare our group dance for the final performance. 	barrier technique. To throw longer distances overarm. To perform as a wicketkeeper. Outdoor AA To use clear communication, strength and flexibility to complete a task. To work with others to complete mapreading tasks. To draw and create a clear route on a map for others to follow. To work with others and identify what went well and what we could do to improve. To use the outside of the foot to control the ball and dribble. To safely take part in trust-based activities.	barrier technique. To throw longer distances using the overarm technique. To select and apply new skills in a competition. Athletics Jumping and hopping sequences. To run at different speeds. To approach and jump hurdles. To throw a javelin using the pull-throw technique. A variety of skipping techniques. To keep score accurately over a range of events.
Year 4	Basketball To apply pressure on	• To perform a 6- element seguence	Hockey To perform a push	 To know the definition of a 	Cricket To hit the ball in	Rounders To hit the ball in
	 To apply pressure on an attacker to force 	element sequence that uses changes in	pass with accuracy.	aetinition of a motif.	different directions.	• To hit the ball in different directions.
			'			
	a mictaka	coand and direction	l	T-L II + . +	T., 4 : 4 : 1	ا الجايدا ي
	a mistake.	speed and direction.	• To perform a	To be able to create	To anticipate when	• To run between the
	a mistake.	speed and direction. To use the STEP	 To perform a straight dribble to 	 To be able to create 8 perform a football 	 To anticipate when to run to score 	 To run between the posts and avoid





Games	Ciym	to score points in a competitive situation. Cames	Dance	Games/Outdoor AA	Games/Athletics
 To perform a bounce pass to outwit an opponent. To perform a jump shot. To perform passing and moving with a teammate. Football To run onto the ball to receive it. To explore front and goal-side marking techniques. To perform a standing tackle to dispossess an attacker. To dribble, showing good control to progress forward. To pass and receive the ball over longer distances. To perform passing and moving with a teammate. 	compositional ideas e.g. pathways. To co-operate as a group to refine a short sequence. To compare and judge sequences. To perform a weighted bunny hop showing control and balance. An arabesque balance and over- the-shoulder roll. To identify and engage core muscles for stability. To smoothly transition from a front support to side support. To perform a shoulder, stand with control. To combine all elements of this unit, showing smooth transitions.	 To turn to keep the ball under control and move into space. To develop new skills in competitive situations and look to improve. Tennis To return to the middle of the court after playing a shot. To accurately use the forehand in game situations to score points. To play a backhand shot with some control. To combine ready position and court movement to consistently return the serve. To work with a partner to score points in a game. To use forehand and backhand shots 	 To be able to work co-operatively as a group to create 8 bars of 8 of your own Haka. To be able to create a rugby skills motif. To be able to choreograph a rugby skills group dance that includes lifts and supports. 	 To field a bouncing ball effectively. Outdoor AA To work collaboratively to complete a problemsolving task. To work collaboratively to create shapes whilst blindfolded. To name and recognise the cardinal points of the compass. To complete an orienteering task calmly under time pressure. To work with a partner to use a map to follow a course. To recognise and recall common map symbols from a key. 	the rounders scoring system and using it in a game. Athletics To challenge ourselves in running, jumping and throwing tasks. To accelerate over short distances. To run and jump using one-footed take-off. To use a sling action to throw a discus. To run on a curve and exchange a baton in our team. To apply the skills, we have developed in a competitive way.
 To change direction quickly using a crossover dribble. To use person-toperson marking to stop the ball handler. 	and perform a partner sequence. To take weight on our hands, showing control. To develop a sequence using	 To use reverse-stick to control a ball on the far side of our body. To use a slap pass to send the ball over longer distances. 	 To be able to perform the football dance to the best of your ability. To know and understand the history of the Haka. 	 To intercept a moving ball with one hand. To bowl overarm. The pull shot and attempting it in a game. 	 To intercept the ball using one hand. To underarm bowl abiding by the rules of bowling. To play the role of backstop in a small



To use defensive

Rugby

Year 5

Backworth Park Primary School Long Term Plan PE

To perform a block

Hockey

The key steps to

perform a round-



To work with a

Cricket

To be able to

perform basic

		!	<u> </u>	1		J
	positions to mark	off.	tackle to dispossess	African dance steps.	partner to score	you c
	and tag an	 To create and 	an attacker.	 To be able to create 	runs.	on the
	attacker.	perform a partner	● To use fast,	a dance action	 To throw accurately 	hit.
	 To pass a ball 	sequence using	accurate passes into	from an idea.	over short distances	• To th
	accurately and	symmetry.	the D To create	 To be able to 	to get batters out.	distar
	consistently while on	 To create and 	scoring opportunities.	incorporate actions	 To follow the path 	and a
	the move.	perform a partner	 To mark an 	into your African	of the ball to catch	batter
	 To defend as part 	sequence using	attacker closely to	dance routine.	as a wicketkeeper.	 To fo
	of a team to deny	asymmetry.	stop them from	 To know and 	 To overarm bowl 	of the
	space to the	 To perform a 	receiving the ball.	understand what	with accuracy	sure i
	attacking team.	counter-balance	 To perform a sweep 	the four different	whilst using a run-	consis
	 To use a pop pass 	with a partner.	hit to send the ball	levels are.	up.	• The b
	over short distances	 To perform smooth 	`first time'.	 To be able to create 	 To play a forward 	rule o
	to create an	transitions between	 To move the ball 	and perform a	defensive shot.	tactio
	explosive run.	counterbalances	quickly from left to	gumboot dance in	 To set a field in a 	backs
	 To move the ball 	using different	right to outwit a	small groups.	game to limit the	• To hi
	quickly using the	levels.	defender.	• To show in your	runs scored by a	gaps 1
	'magic diamond'	 To evaluate each 	 To use a variety of 	choreography an	batter.	chan
	formation.	other's work and	techniques to keep	understanding of	Outdoor AA	• To se
	 To use the 3 step 	suggest	possession in a	formations,	 To explore different 	game
	and pass rule with	improvements.	game.	direction and	ways of	scorin
	some confidence.	• To use space	Tennis	pathways.	communicating with	Athletics
	Netball	creatively along an	 To recap and 	• Explain the	a blindfolded	• To ru
	 To choose the 	L-shaped pathway.	perform a range of	difference between	partner.	distar
	appropriate pass for	• To refine our	different shots with	canon and unison.	• To follow a	and o
	different scenarios.	round-off technique.	accuracy and	 To create a 	designated route at	team.
	 To find space to 	• To refine over-the-	control.	sequence of	maximum speed and	• Pacin
	receive in a game.	shoulder roll and	 To move quickly to 	movements based on	complete a task	longer
	 To use different 	attempt a	the ball to perform	the non-contact	safely.	 Differ
	dodging techniques	handstand finish.	a volley.	martial art of	To use memory	styles
	to outwit a defender	• To smoothly link	• To play an	capoeira with a	methods to recall	which
	and get free.	two cartwheels to	overhead shot and	partner.	different objects	jump
	 To practice and 	perform a double	know when you	• To be able to	whilst navigating.	• To us
	perform pivoting	cartwheel.	might use this.	perform your	To use clear	throw
	and quick turns.	To transition into a	• To use different	capoeira sequence to	communication to	• To ex
	To get into closer	bridge with control.	court formations	the best of your	recreate a shape as	baton
	shooting positions.	_	during doubles play.	ability.	a team.	restri
	 To react and move 	• To develop a 6-	To refine court	 To be able to 	To use imagination	• To de
	quickly in isolation	element partner sequence	movement to hit the	choreograph and	and creative	runni
	and in games.	sequence		perform a Lindy	thinking to create	throw
	unu in quines.	1	1	, ,		i i i i ov

Rounders

- To judge how far ı can run based the distance of a
- throw over short stances with power nd accuracy to get tters out.
- follow the path the ball to make re it is fielded nsistently.
- ne backwards hit ile and using it ctically as the ckstop.
- hit the ball into ps to maximise the ance of scoring.
- set a field in a me to limit the oring of a batter.
- run for speed & stance on our own nd as part of a
- icing our run over iger distances.
- fferent jumping les and exploring ich ones we can mp further with.
- use the pushrow technique.
- exchange a ton within a stricted area.
- design a nning, jumping or throwing activity for



	incorporating asymmetry.	ball before the second bounce. To perform a diagonal serve. To begin a game in competitive situations.	Hop dance in small groups. To understand how you can improve the quality of a dance performance. To be able to try to perform two break dance moves on your own. To perform freestyle dance moves on your own.	the tallest marshmallow tower. • To send and interpret messages using Morse code.	others using the STEP principle.	
		Swim	nming			
 To keep our balance water. To lift our feet off water. To use our hands to To put our faces in To stand again afte To swim a short dis To push and glide f To use 'doggy paddle front. To move from a glide 	 water. To lift our feet off the ground and make shapes in the water. To use our hands to move forward. To put our faces in the water. To stand again after floating on our front. To stand again after floating on our backs. To swim a short distance on our backs with a float. To push and glide from the side of the pool. To use the 'sculling' technique to swim on our backs. To use 'doggy paddle' to swim a short distance on our front. To move from a glide into a doggy paddle. 		erge in deeper water. under the water. g action to swim longer distances. elect objects from the bottom of e floating shape to another et down. g action to swim on my front and bottom of the pool. vater. to our faces in the water using the ough the water transitioning from derwater while using breaststroke. distances without floats or	Advanced To swim as part of a team in a relay. To perform a mushroom float for a sustained period of time. To get into the correct position for efficient backstroke swimming. To perform and perfect a crouching dive to enter the water. To swim, surface dive, and move objects without stopping. To tread water and use a rescue aid To tumble turn and link a swim stroke with a tumble turn. To use breaststroke arms and swim with fluency. To use our skills of observation to improve our technique. To link lengths Together using a tumble turn. To enter the water, keeping our head out (head up entry).		
Games	Gym	Games	Dance	Competition finish to Games/Outdoor AA	Games/Athletics	



the position being

played.

Backworth Park Primary School Long Term Plan PE



Year 6	Rugby	 To use controlled 	Hockey	 To know the five 	Cricket	Rounders
	● To use defensive positions to mark and tag an	flight onto high apparatus. • what a base and a	 To shoot under pressure from close range. 	basic actions of dance. • To be able to	 To create pressure on a batter by using a ring field. 	 Attacking tactical bowling to make it more difficult for
	attacker. To pass a ball accurately and	flyer are in partner balances and learning to perform	 To perform long corner routines as part of a team. 	perform a motif in a whole class choreography piece.	 To track and catch a high ball consistently. 	the batter to hit. To track and catc a high ball.
	consistently while the move. • To defend as par	• To perform more t advanced partner	 To use goal-side marking to prevent an attacker from 	 To be to work with a partner cooperatively to 	 To perform a short- pitched bowl to get a batter to hit the ball 	 The difference between attacking and defensive
	of a team to deny space to the attacking team.	evaluate others' work.	getting closer to the goal. To use a banana run to force an	create a duo. To understand that changing dynamics	in the air. To work in a pair to restrict runs scored when	batting. • To work in a pair in the field to
	 To use a pop pass over short distance to create an explosive run. 		oncoming attacker out wide. To use a hit-out to	helps the choreography look more interesting to an audience.	scorea when fielding. To play an on- drive.	restrict scoring. To apply tactics when running around bases to
	• To move the ball quickly using the 'magic diamond'	 To incorporate musicality and timing into a group 	successfully restart a game. Indian dribble and	 To be able to incorporate stillness through lifts and 	To set an attacking field. Outdoor AA	avoid overtakes. To apply attacking and defensive
	formation. • To use the 3 step and pass rule with	sequence. • To combine our	to play competitively using new skills. Tennis	supports into your duo. • To be able to assess	• To work with a partner to successfully orient	tactics in a competitive situation.
	some confidence. Nethall Ways to improve	balances and rhythmic gymnastics in a team	partner to score	a peer and give them feedback on how they could	and follow a map. To identify objects for a scavenger	Athletics Sprint start technique to
	coordination. To mark the pass or the shot.	element sequence	points in doubles play. • To attempt a two- handed backhand	improve their performance and their choreography. • To create a	hunt from a written description. • To safely perform a	increase our running speed. • The three phrases
	• organisation in ar around the semi- circle.	apparatus. • To perform with	nanaea backnana shot with control. To perform a lob shot to hit the ball	travelling motif with the main focus on the basic action	pyramid balance in a small group. • To work efficiently	of triple jump. ■ The heave throw technique and who it is used for.
	To compete to wir the rebounding ba To stay active to	'	over our opponent's head. • To apply the correct	jump. ● To be able to copy a jump travelling	as part of a team to complete a range of tasks.	 To assess our own ability to play our role in parlauff.
	intercept a pass. ◆ To stay onside in games depending	criteria and assess	rules and scoring system in games.	sequence. To be able to	 To create a fun and challenging game for others to 	The scissor jump technique and who

To play in different

doubles formations

and work with our

partner to improve.

directions, &

choreography.

change formations,

pathways in your

To create and

perform interesting

against it.

The scissor jump technique and when it would be used in athletics.

To listen to others

to refine and adapt

complete.

To record and relay results over a range



•	a group. a To select and apply t the appropriate walk p	apply a range of actics in doubles blay to achieve success.		ideas to complete a complex task.	of track and field events
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