Transition KS2-KS3 Gym/Games/Dance/Athletics Contents

Transition KS2-KS3 Introduction	1
Link Units For Gymnastics, Games, Dance And	
Athletics Key Stages 2–3 Transition	2
(A) The Structure Of The Manual	2
(B) The Gymnastics Link Unit (Blue Section)	3
(C) The Games Link Unit (Green Section)	4
(D) The Dance Link Unit (Purple Section)	5
(E) The Athletics Link Unit (Cream Section)	6
(F) How Can The Link Units Be Used?	7
(G) Standardisation Of Experiences And Understanding	8
(H) Assessment	9
Awareness Of Assessment Criteria	9
Recording Assessment Example 1	10
Assessment Table	11
Recording Assessment Example 2	12
Physical Education Assessment–Key Stage 2	13
Physical Education Assessment–Key Stage 3	14
Recording Assessment Example 3	15
Gymnastics Introduction & Teaching Guide	17
Gymnastics Contents	18
(1) Establishing The Expected standards Of Performance	19
(2) The Transition Between Key Stage 2 And Key Stage 3	21
Imbalance Of Experience/Ability	21
Delivery Of The Unit	21
Working In Pairs And Small Groups	
Partner–Work And Progression	
Working In 3's Or Small Groups	
Basic Individual Skills	
Resource Cards.	25
Challenge	
Sequences (Stage 1, 2, 3)	
Apparatus	
Warm-Up And Cool-Down	
Maintaining Pace And Motivation	
(3) Structure Of The Link Unit	
Working Through The Link Unit	
(4) The Link Unit As Part Of The National Curriculum	
(d) Knowledge And Understanding Of Fitness And Health	33
(5) What Next?	

ymnastics Focus: Balance	····· 37
Link Unit for KS2 And KS3 Gymnastics	39
Unit Framework	40
Key Words Or Language For Learning	40
Expected Learning Outcomes For Each Phase	
Of The Key Stage 2/3 Link Unit	41
Music On The Accompanying CD	42
Transition & Familiarisation	. 43–47
Balances For Matching And Mirroring	48
Matching/Mirroring/Contrasting	49
Apparatus Matching/Mirroring	49
Progression 1	51-56
Making Contact To Create A Combined Balance	57
Balancing With Or Against A Partner Different Body Parts In Contact	58
Progression 2	
Combining Two Phrases Of Movement	64
Progression 3	65-69
Counter-Balance And Counter-Tension	70
(A) Balance With And Against (B) Pull Or Push To Maintain The Balance.	71
Progression 4	
Counter-Balance/Counter-Tension On Apparatus	
Progression 5	
A Sequence Consolidating Balances In 2's Or Small Groups	83
A Sequence Consolidating Balances In 2's Or Small Groups	
Progression 6	. 85–88
Apparatus–Consolidating Balance In 2's	89
Symnastics Skills, Sequence, Principles	_
Contents	
Skill Development	
(A) The Development Of A Skill	
(B) Teaching For Inclusion	
(C) Working With A Partner And In Small Groups	
Understanding And Applying Principles	
(A) Categories And Principles Of Movement	
Time, Space, Weight, Flow	
(B) Composing Sequences	
What Is A Sequence?	
(C) Sequence Structure	
Apparatus	
(A) Handling And Carrying Apparatus	101
(B) Constructing And Dismantling Apparatus	
(C) Organisation Of Groups Constructing Apparatus	
(D) Apparatus Layout	
(E) Using The Apparatus	
General Safety	109

(1) Prior To Activity	109
(2) During The Lesson	110
Gymnastics Warm-Up Cool-Down	111
Contents	
Warm-Up	
Cool-Down	
"Reach Swing And Jog"	
"Travel, Stretch And Bend"	
"Change Step"	
"Loosen–Up And Walk"	
"Bounce And Step"	
Warm-Up	
Gymnastics KS3 Standards	122
Contents	_
Gymnastics By The Age Of 14	
Gymnastics Key Stage 3–Minimum Expected Standards	
Trampolining (Gymnastics) Key Stage 3–Minimum Expected S	
Games Introduction & Teaching Guide	131
Contents	
Introduction	
(1) Establishing The Expected Standards Of Performance	
(2) The Transition Between Key Stage 2 And Key Stage 3	
Imbalance Of Experience/Ability	
Delivery Of The Link Unit	
Working In Small Groups	
Skills And Skill Development	
Resource Cards	
Challenge	
Warm-Up And Cool-Down	
Maintaining Pace And Motivation	
(3) Structure Of The Link Unit	
Working Through The Unit(4) The Link Unit As Part Of The National Curriculum	
(5) What Next	
• •	
Games Attacking And Defending	
Link Unit for KS2 And KS3 Games	
Unit Framework	
Key Words Or Language For Learning	151
Expected Learning Outcomes For	
Each Phase Of The Key Stage 2/3 Link Unit	
Transition & Familiarisation	
Group 1 "Jog-Stride" – Whole Body General Warm – Up	
Tag 6 "Step-Chase"	157

2	
3	
3	
7	
8	
9	
'3	
4	
'1	
, E	
5	
80	
31	4
31	
2	
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5	
5	
5	
5	
6	
6	
7	
'	
7	
)/	
8	
8	
9	
0	

Progression 1	. 159–162
Group 3 "Directions" – Whole Body General Warm – Up	163
Tag 3 Stuck-In-The-Mud With "High Five" Release	163
Progression 2	. 165–167
Tag 1 "Stuck-In-The-Mud"-Throw Release	168
Game Card 1 Striking/Fielding	169
Progression 3	. 171–173
Group 2–"Time Jog" Whole Body General Warm–Up	174
Tag 1 "Stuck-In-The-Mud"-Throw Release	174
Game Card 2 Striking/Fielding	
Progression 4	. 177–180
Group 3 "Directions" – Whole Body General Warm – Up	181
Tag 6 Step-Chase	181
Game Card 3 Invasion	182
Progression 5	. 183–185
Group 4 "Slalom" – Whole Body General Warm – Up	186
Tag 4 "He"-In Sections	
Progression 6	
Group 3 "Directions" – Whole Body General Warm – Up	191
1. Problem-Solving	
Invasion Game	
Striking Fielding Game	192
Net/Wall Game	192
iamas Concents Dringinlas Skills	102
Games Concepts, Principles, Skills	
Contents	194
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies	194 195
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction	194 195 195
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development	194 195 195
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development 3. Pressure	194 195 195 195
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development 3. Pressure 4. Game	194 195 195 195 196
Contents. The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies	194 195 195 195 196 196
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development 3. Pressure 4. Game Which Games Should We Cover? (A) Target Games	194 195 195 195 196 196
Contents. The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies. 1. Introduction. 2. Development. 3. Pressure. 4. Game. Which Games Should We Cover? (A) Target Games. Some Relevant Target Skills Involved In All Games,	194 195 195 195 196 196
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development 3. Pressure 4. Game Which Games Should We Cover? (A) Target Games Some Relevant Target Skills Involved In All Games, Whatever The Level Of Complexity	194 195 195 195 196 197
Contents. The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies. 1. Introduction. 2. Development. 3. Pressure. 4. Game. Which Games Should We Cover? (A) Target Games. Some Relevant Target Skills Involved In All Games, Whatever The Level Of Complexity. (B) Net/Wall games.	194 195 195 195 196 197
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development 3. Pressure 4. Game Which Games Should We Cover? (A) Target Games Some Relevant Target Skills Involved In All Games, Whatever The Level Of Complexity (B) Net/Wall games Some Basic Concepts And Principles Of Play	194195195195196196197197
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development 3. Pressure 4. Game Which Games Should We Cover? (A) Target Games Some Relevant Target Skills Involved In All Games, Whatever The Level Of Complexity (B) Net/Wall games Some Basic Concepts And Principles Of Play Associated With Net/Wall Games	194195195195196197197198
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development 3. Pressure 4. Game Which Games Should We Cover? (A) Target Games Some Relevant Target Skills Involved In All Games, Whatever The Level Of Complexity (B) Net/Wall games Some Basic Concepts And Principles Of Play Associated With Net/Wall Games Some Relevant Skills Associated With Striking And Net/Wall Games.	194195195195196197197198198
Contents	194195195195196197197198198
Contents The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies 1. Introduction 2. Development 3. Pressure 4. Game Which Games Should We Cover? (A) Target Games Some Relevant Target Skills Involved In All Games, Whatever The Level Of Complexity (B) Net/Wall games Some Basic Concepts And Principles Of Play Associated With Net/Wall Games Some Relevant Skills Associated With Striking And Net/Wall Games (C) Striking And Fielding Games Some Basic Concepts And Principles Of Play	194195195195196196197197198198
Contents	194195195195196196197197198198198200
Contents. The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies. 1. Introduction	194195195196196197197198198200200
Contents. The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies. 1. Introduction	194195195196196197197198198200200
Contents. The Acquisition And Development Of Games Skills And Strategies. 1. Introduction	

Some Relevant Skills Associated With invasion Games	. 203-203
(5) Developing Strategies/Tactics	206
Strategies For Target Games	206
Strategies For Net/Wall Games	206
Strategies For Striking-Fielding Games	207
Strategies For Invasion Games	207
Games Warm-Up Cool-Down	209
Contents	210
Warming-Up For Games Activities	211
Guidelines For Warm–Up	211
Whole Body Warm-Ups	211
Group 1 "Jog-Stride"-Whole Body General Warm-Up	212
Group 2 "Time Jog" – Whole Body General Warm – Up	212
Group 3 "Directions" – Whole Body General Warm – Up	213
Group 4 "Slalom" – Whole Body General Warm – Up	214
(B) Careful Systematic Stretching	215
Warm-Up	. 216–219
(B) Net/Wall Games	198
(C) More Focused Activity At A Higher Pace	220
Strategies For Tag Games	
Tag 1 "Stuck-In-The-Mud"-Throw Release	221
Tag 2 Change Partner Tag	221
Tag 3 Stuck-In-The-Mud With "High Five" Release	222
Tag 4 "He"-In Sections	
Tag 5 Stuck In The Mud With Kick Release	223
Tag 6 Step-Chase	223
Games KS3 Standards	225
Contents	226
Invasion Games By The Age Of 14	227
Invasion Games Key Stage 3–Minimum Expected Standards	229
Striking And Fielding Games By The Age Of 14	
Striking And Fielding Games Key Stage 3-Minimum Expected Standa	
Net/Wall Games By The Age Of 14	
Net/Wall Games Key Stage 3-Minimum Expected Standards	
Dance Introduction & Teaching Guide	225
Contents	
Introduction	
(1) Establish The Expected Standards Of Performance	
(2) The Transition Between Key Stage 2 And Key Stage 3	
Imbalance Of Experience/Ability	
Delivery Of The Unit	
Working In Duos, Trios And Large Groups	
Partner-Work And Progression	
. (741

working in 3's Or Sn	nall Groups	240
Basic Individual Ski	lls And Techniques	240
Resource Cards And	l Other Stimuli	241
Challenge		241
Dance Phrases And	Dances	242
Warm-Up And Cool	l–Down	242
Music And Accompa	animent	243
Maintaining Pace Ar	nd Motivation	243
(3) Structure Of The	Link Unit	244
Working Through Tl	he Link Unit	245
(4) The Link Unit As	Part Of The National Curriculum	245
(a) Acquiring And De	eveloping Skills	245
	oplying Skills And Compositional Ideas-	
Creating Phrases, M	lotifs And Dances	246
(c) Appreciating, Ev	aluating And Improving Performance–	
Through Observation	on, Analysis And Discussion	247
•	derstanding Of Fitness And Health	
(5) What Next?		248
Dance Focus: Game	2 S	249
	ld KS3 Dance	
	uage For Learning	
Expected Learning (
	Key Stage 2/3 Link Unit	253
	npanying CD	
Transition & Famil	iarisation	. 255–257
"Reach Swing And J	Jog"	
(Musical Accompani	ment Track 1)	258
"Stretch And Jog"		
(Musical Accompani	ment Track 2)	258
Specific Travelling V	Nords	259
Progression 1		. 261–263
"Reach Swing And J	log"	
(Musical Accompani	ment Track 1)	264
"Stretch And Jog"		
(Musical Accompani	ment Track 2)	264
Progression 2		. 269–272
"Stretch And Jog"		
	ment Track 2)	273
"Travel, Stretch And		
•	ment Track 4)	
	apes Held In The Motif	
	apes Held In The Motif	
Counter–Balance A	nd Counter–Tension–Different Shapes And Sizes	281

Counter–Balance And Counter–Tension–Different Shapes A	nd Sizes281
Progression 4	283–286
"Stretch And Jog"	
(Musical Accompaniment Track 2)	287
"Travel, Stretch And Bend"	
(Musical Accompaniment Track 4)	287
Progression 5	
"Change Step"	
(Musical Accompaniment Track 18)	293
"Change Step"	
(Musical Accompaniment Track 18)	293
Progression 6	
Dance The Language	200
Dance The Language Contents	
The Language Of Dance	
(a) What Is The Body Doing?	
(b) How Is The Body Moving?	
(c) Where Are The Movements Going To Be Performed?	
(d) With Whom Or What Is The Action Performed	
Patterns, Phrases And Motifs	
Patterns And Phrases Of Movement	
What Is A Motif?	
Development Of The Motif	
Dance Structure	311
Dance Warm-Up Cool-Down	313
Contents	
Warming–Up For Dance Activities	315
Guidelines For Warm–Up	315
Whole Body Warm–Ups	316
"Reach Swing And Jog"	
(Musical Accompaniment Track 1)	317
"Stretch And Jog"	
(Musical Accompaniment Track 2)	317
"Change Step"	
(Musical Accompaniment Track 18)	318
"Travel, Stretch And Bend"	
(Musical Accompaniment Track 4)	318
Warm-Up	
Dance KS3 Standards	
Contents.	
Dance By The Age Of 14	
Dance Key Stage 3-Minimum Expected Standards	326

Athlotics Introduction	- 227
Athletics Introduction	
Contents.	
The Transition Between Key Stage 2 And Key Stage 3	
Introduction-Imbalance Of Experience/Ability	
Description Of The Athletics Link Unit	
Athletics By The Age of 11	
Athletics Years 5 & 6–Minimum Expected Standards	
(3) Structure Of The Link Unit	
Working Through The Link Unit	334
Athletics Running, Jumping, Throwing	335
Athletics Transition Unit	
Athletics-Complete Unit Framework	339
Focus For Each Progression.	339
Key Words Or Language For Learning	339
Expected Learning Outcomes For	
Each Phase Of The Key Stage 2/3 Link Unit	340
Transition & Familiarisation	341–343
Sprinting-Stride Pattern	344
Estimate And Beat It	344
Progression 1	345–347
One Handed Throw For Accuracy Over Distance	348
Hurdles-Challenge 1, 2, 3	348
Progression 2	
Rhythm For Longer Distances	352
The 2 Minute Run	352
Progression 3	353–355
Speed And Stride Frequency	356
Establishing A Running Order	
Progression 4	
Jumping High And Long	
High Jump-Scissor Action	
Progression 5	
The Pivot Turn–Evaluate	364
Compass Run	364
Progression 6	
3-Stride Run Up-Technique (Javelin)	368
The Throwing Wheel	
Progression 7	
Estimating Distance And Setting Targets	
Changing Speed	
Athletics Warm-Up Cool-Down	
Pulse–Raisers And Problem–Solving	374–382
Athletics Safety & Organisation	383

хi

	A1–General Safety Points	.384
	Clothing and Footwear	.384
	Equipment	.384
	Environment	.385
	A2–Activity–Specific Safety	.386
	B–Organisation	
	B2–Organisation Of Space	.387
,	Wheel	.390
	Grids	.391
	Distance Marks	.391
	Tag Games	.392
Αi	thletics Assessment	303
	Contents	
	C–Self And Peer Assessment	
	Self And Peer Assessment–Throwing	
	Self And Peer Assessment–Long Jump	
	Self And Peer Assessment–High Jump	
	Self And Peer Assessment–Combination Jump	
	Self And Peer Assessment–Hurdles	
	Self And Peer Assessment–Sprinting	
	Self And Peer Assessment–Relays	
	Teacher Assessment	
	Athletics Assessment 7–9 Years (Years 3&4)	
	Athletics Assessment 9–11 Years (Years 5&6)	.404
Δ	thletics Skill Development Resources	40E
	Key	
		.400
	Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	
	(a) Sprint Starts (SS)	
	Sprint Start Challenge	
	Hands, Knees And Feet	
	'Set' Position Shuttle	.408
	Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	
	(b) Sprint Technique (ST) (SC) (ED)	.409
	Core Principles–Sprinting	.409
	Running Style	.410
	Sprinting Style	.410
,	Where Are Your Arms?	.411
	Sprinting-"Which Is Best?"	.411
	Speed And Stride Frequency	.412
	Speed Development	.412
	Changing Speed	.413
	"Snakes"	.413
	log And Sprint	414

Sprinting Challenge	414
Estimate And Beat It	415
Developing Rhythm	415
Challenge-Over/Under (With And Without A Ball)	416
Change Stations-Short And Long Journeys	416
What Distance?	417
Estimating Distance And Setting Targets	417
Run/Throw/Jump For Distance	418
Rhythm For Longer Distances	418
Paced Running	419
Running Longer Distances	419
"Count The Cones"	420
The 2 Minute Run	420
Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	
(c) Fling Throw (Discus) (FT)	421
Core Principles-Throwing	421
Underarm Throwing (Fling Throw)	422
Underarm Throw–(Fling)	422
Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	
(d) Push Throw (Shot) (PT)	423
Core Principles-Throwing	
Underarm Release–High And Low	
Throwing The Discus	
Core Principles-Throwing	
Push Throw–Different Body Positions.	
Push Throw	425
Throwing Challenge-Pull And Push	426
Push And Pass	426
Throwing For Distance	
Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	
(e) Pull Throw (Javelin) (PL) (DA)	428
Core Principles-Throwing	428
The Pull Throw-2 Hands	
Pull Throw With Different Body Positions	429
Standing Pull Throw	430
One Handed Throw For Accuracy Over Distance	430
The One-Handed Overarm Throw	
Throw Overarm To A Partner	431
3-Stride Run Up-Technique (Javelin)	
Throwing-Pull And Push-2 Hands/1 Hand	
Throwing For Distance	
Less Is Best!	
Feather-Light-Flight	

(4) II also I among (111)	425
(f) High Jump (HJ)	
Core Principles – Scissor Jump	
Jumping High And Long	
High Jump-Scissor Action	430
Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	427
(g) Jumping-Long (LJ)	
Hopping	
Exploring Take-Off Positions	
1 Foot To The Other Foot Jump (Leap)	
Take-Off	
Accuracy Of Run Up	
Accuracy Of Run Up Jumping Into A Pit (Onto A Mat)	
Jump To It	
Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	
(h) Combination Jumping-Triple Jump (CJ)	442
Core Principles-Triple Jump	
Jiggle And Jump	
Jumping Challenge	443
Combinations Of Hops, Jumps And Strides	444
Jumping Challenge-Three Spring Jump	444
Jumping Combinations	445
Jump To-It	445
Even Jumps/Paces	446
Jumping Combinations	446
Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	
(i) Hurdles (H)	447
Core Principles-Hurdles	447
Getting Longer!	448
Beanbag And Hoop Hurdles	
Run And Stride	
Step Over	
Rhythmical Step-Over	
Hurdles-Challenge 1, 2, 3	450
Hurdles-Technique	451
Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenges	
(j) Relay Take-Over (RT)	
Core Principles – Relay Take Overs	
Face To Face Baton Exchange	
Relay Take-Over (Downsweep)	
Relay Take-Over (Upsweep)	
Efficient Relay Take Over	454

Establishing A Running Order	455
Who Runs Where?	455
Skill Development And Individual/Team Challenge	es
(k) Relays (R)	
Core Principles–Relays	
Slalom Run	
Face-To-Face Quoit/Baton Exchange	
Continuous Shuttle Relays	
Speedy Round And Round	
Speedy See-Saw	
"Snake Bite"	
Circle Relay	460
Keep Going (Slalom)	
Clover-Leaf Relay	461
Compass Run	461
Round And Round	462
Wheel Relay	462
Change The Shape Relay	463
Triangle	463
Hexagon	464
Circle	464
Parallelogram	465
Rhomboid	465
Pentagon	466
Square	466
thletics KS3 Standards	467
Athletics By The Age Of 14	
Athletics Key Stage 3–Minimum Expected Standards.	
, ,	

LINK UNITS FOR GYMNASTICS, GAMES, DANCE AND ATHLETICS KEY STAGES 2-3 TRANSITION

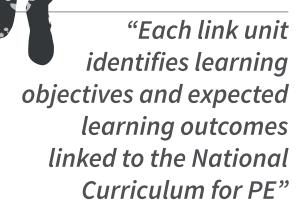
(A) THE STRUCTURE OF THE MANUAL

This extremely comprehensive, detailed, and user friendly manual contains this short overall introduction and then is divided into four very distinct activity areas-each identified by different coloured pages for ease of access and fully indexed as a separate unit.

Each subject area-gymnastics, games, dance and athletics-has its own introduction containing sections on:-establishing the expected standards of performance; the transition between KS2 and KS3; the detailed structure and delivery of the unit; the link unit as part of The National Curriculum, and what next?

Detailed subject-specific material for each unit is then complemented by an additional section on skills; concepts and principles; and a final section on warming up. The material content is divided into progressive phases i.e. Transition and Familiarisation phase followed by 6 more progressive phases (athletics contains seven progressions). Each phase or progression could take one or two lessons to work through, depending upon the attitude and ability of the pupils.

Each link unit identifies learning objectives and expected learning outcomes linked to the National Curriculum for PE and delivery time is recommended to be 8-12 hours. Every individual phase and progression has its own short description of the focus of work and it's expected learning outcomes.



TRANSITION AND FAMILIARISATION

Warm-up-preparation

1. Deliver General warm-up No 3a, changing step on a signal from the teacher.



Warm-Up "Change Step" (Track 3)

- Stand with a partner and jog about the gym in a follow-my-leader formation. On a signal pause, pivot and turn to change direction and the leader.
- **3.** Work out how you can follow-my-leader side skipping, then jog and turn in your own time and your own way. Practise repeating it several times so you both know when to change step and when to turn.



Floor-work

Choose any two ways of travelling on your feet, but now move **side-by-side** (parallel) and **match** your partners' movement exactly. Matching is when two or more people reproduce exactly the same movement or balance. (Both move the **same** hand, foot etc at the **same** time.)



2. Check that when you turn, you both go round in the same direction (e.g. to the right!). If you are moving in the **opposite** direction you are mirroring. **Mirroring** is working with a partner to show movements which are like a mirror reflection (e.g. when standing in front of a mirror-if you moved your **right** arm-your reflection would move its **left**. Therefore you use **opposite** arm, **opposite** leg etc.)



- **3.** Class teach a turning jump
 - 2 feet → 2 feet turning jump. On the spot-face one wall-push from ankles, knees and hips, swing arms vigorously and jump to land facing in the opposite direction. Practise several times and see if you can jump to turn 3/4 of the way round or even completely round to end up facing the same wall you faced at the beginning.



• Practise with a partner and try to improve the jump (try the jumps in different relationships to each other e.g. face to face, back-to-back, side-by-side, one behind the other etc). When are you matching and when are you mirroring your partner?

GYMNASTICS-LINK UNIT

BALANCING WITH OR AGAINST A PARTNER DIFFERENT BODY PARTS IN CONTACT

SUPPORTER STANDING









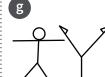






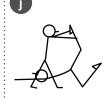












a. Explore these balances and, if necessary, develop them to suit your needs. Take it in turns to be the base.

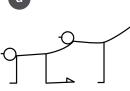
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GYMNASTICS-LINK UNIT

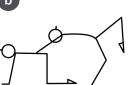
BALANCING WITH OR AGAINST A PARTNER DIFFERENT BODY PARTS IN CONTACT

SUPPORTER ON HANDS AND KNEES

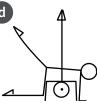


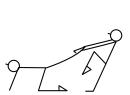






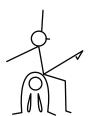




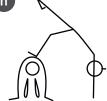




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a. Explore these balances and, if necessary, develop them to suit your needs. take it in turns to be the base.

(C) SEQUENCE STRUCTURE

Sequences form a large part of school gymnastics but to what extent are children taught about sequence structure?

In its simplest form a sequence structure could be represented in the following way:-

The complexity of a sequence can be increased by including more skills/agilities but there should always be a starting and finishing position.



The skill/agilities should reflect the focus or main theme of the sequence but the linking movements can be from any of the other three categories of movement (pupils need to understand the categories of movement and recognise the importance of variety of movement).



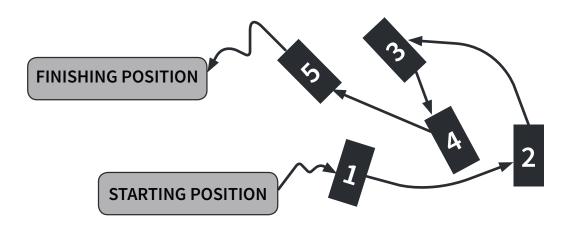
e.g. main focus-**BALANCE** links can be:-

TRAVELLING JUMPING TURNING e.g. main focus-**FLIGHT** links can be:-

TRAVELLING TURNING BALANCING

Sequences should demonstrate continuity and a smooth transference of body weight from one movement to the next.

To create more complex, interesting and well-balanced sequences, pupils should learn gradually to include **changes of speed, direction level and shape**. A knowledge of the principles of **weight** will reinforce the need for evaluation, refinement and repetition in order to produce quality performances.



Games

PROGRESSION 3

Warm-up-preparation

1. Take some general warm–ups from Group 2 "time–jog" to raise muscle temperature and increase blood flow.

Group

2

General Warm-Up

2. Practise your sequence from last session of jog and change the leader, including your stretches. Continue until a signal from the teacher asks you to stop.

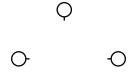


3. Pupils engage in TAG 1 "Stuck in the mud with throw release".

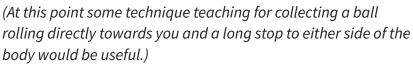
Tag 1

Skill Development

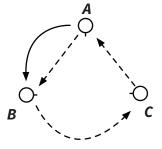
1. Stand in groups of three-one small ball to each group. Stand in a triangle shape and pass the ball underarm around the triangle. (Remember downwards and upwards cradle, get body in line with the ball and give a balanced preparation, action, follow through. Get pupils to remind each other and evaluate technique.)



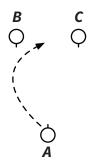
2. Stand further away from each other "A" rolls to B who fields it, then throws it overarm to C, and so on in that order around the triangle.



Repeat the practice and try to make the passes fast, efficient and accurate. (To help speed up reactions every time the teacher calls "change" the ball has to be passed in the opposite direction.)



3. "A" throws the ball high, somewhere between B and C. Both move towards it, but, whoever is nearest moves to catch it and calls "mine". Whoever catches it is the thrower next time (talk about playing as a team member and covering the catcher. Also remember to get **under** the ball to collect it).



4. Stand side-by-side in 3's, all facing the same way. (**Organisation** all groups facing the same direction or groups back to back throwing away from each other.)



- **1.** Sit closely back-to-back with your partner, hips, back and head touching, knees bent.
- 2. Slowly straighten your legs out in front of you and extend your toes.
- **3.** Exhale and slowly stretch your arms high above your head.
- **4.** Hold the stretch and relax (for 6 secs).
- **5.** Exhale and return to the starting position

NB Perform the stretch twice–shake legs out and repeat twice more if your legs do not feel too stressed.

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B WARM-UP

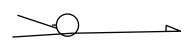
Lower Back



- **1.** Kneel on all fours with hands directly below shoulders and your toes facing backwards.
- **2.** Inhale, contract your abdominals, and round your back, pushing it upwards (*for 6 secs*).
- 3. Exhale, relax your abdominals and return to the "flat back" position. NB Perform this stretch 4 times unless your muscles feel stressed.
- **4.** Can you position yourself with your partner to perform this stretch together?

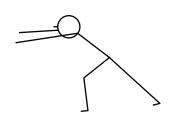






FORWARD



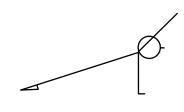


TO THE LEFT

C



d

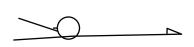


TO THE RIGHT

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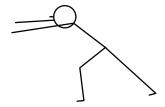
"POSITIONS"-STILL SHAPES HELD IN THE MOTIF

a



FORWARD

b

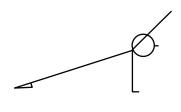


TO THE LEFT

C



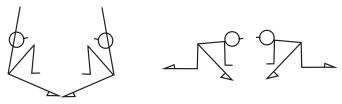
d



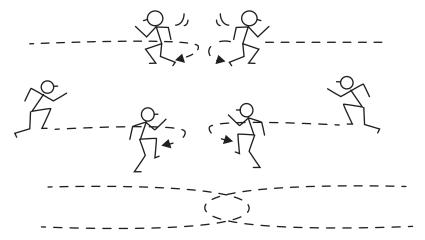
TO THE RIGHT

TRANSITION from KS

 Mirroring — doing the same thing at the same time but with the opposite hand, foot etc. as if they are looking in a mirror.



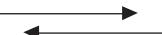
- Meeting and Parting:-
 - 1. meet a partner, turn around and travel away again.
 - 2. meet a partner, travel away backwards.
 - **3.** meet, pass round each other and travel away (doe-see-doe)



 Meeting, avoiding or passing by — travel on a pathway directly towards a partner, move right to avoid each other and pass by.



• Travel towards a partner, slightly to one side and pass on by.



 Travel around-one person stands still and the other dances around him/her.



• Leading and following–one partner leads and the other follows.



PULSE-RAISERS AND PROBLEM-SOLVING

- 1.400m Challenge
- Whist jogging round the 400m track with a partner complete as many of the following tasks as possible:-
- Work out the age difference between you and your partner in days.
- Work out how many centimetres there are in 400m.
- Work out the amount of times an athlete would cross the finish line in the 1500m.
- 2. Keep on running.....





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PULSE-RAISERS AND PROBLEM-SOLVING

13

- **1.** For each letter of the alphabet, can you and your partner think of a sport:
- e.g. **A**-Archery
 - **B**-Basketball

C-....

- **2.** If you get to the end of the alphabet, try it again, but with a different sport for each letter.
- **3.** Keep on running......

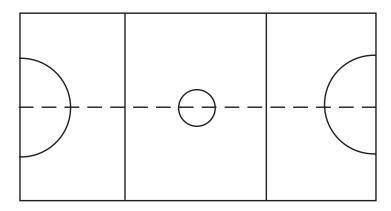




391

C. GRIDS

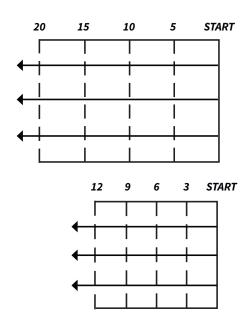
In restricted areas like **small playground or inside a sports hall**, for some activities, organising pupils to work in grids can give a greater degree of safety. Sometimes the existing playground or sports hall markings; can be very helpful for creating grids e.g. any netball courts can easily be adapted into grids by drawing a line in chalk or making the line with cones, markers, bean bags, ropes etc to immediately give six grids.

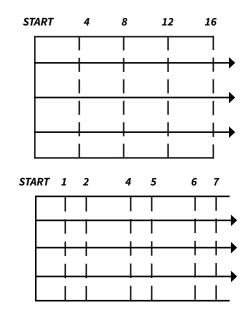


Other playground markings can also be used to advantage e.g. circles, hopscotch, ladders, wall targets etc.

D. DISTANCE MARKS

If sprinting, throwing, jumping challenges are going to be used regularly or if you wish to give pupils the opportunity to practise at different times, then areas could be marked on the playground. If you mark out four areas in different quarters of the space, different groups could work easily in different areas (e.g. throwing, sprinting, hurdles etc).





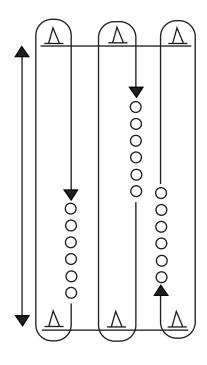
The line reached, or distance covered could then be recorded by the pupil on a personal record sheet. This is preferable to a class comparison sheet.

SELF/PEER ASSESSMENT

(COMBINATION JUMP	Name: Assesso Dates:	r:	
	Core Principle	Can Do (Tick)	Areas Requiring More Practice (Describe)	
1	The stride before the take-off is longer .			
2	Maintain a rhythm and equal distance through each phase.			
3	Swing arms upwards and forwards on take-off to increase momentum and lift.			
4	Head up and erect torso throughout the combination to maintain balance.			
5	Knees should give on the flat footed grounding between each phase.			
Targets For The Future				

JOG AND SPRINT

ST9



- Work in groups of about 6. Two markers approximately 50m apart.
- **1.** Stand close together one behind the other. Jog around the markers in a line.
- 2. Whilst the team is jogging, the back person sprints to over take the rest of the team (on the right hand side) to reach the front of the line and make a clear signal. On the signal, the next back person moves to the front, and so on....
- **3.** The line keeps jogging and the pattern is repeated until the signal is given to stop.
- Stay close together. A point is scored every time someone gets to the front and signals.
- How many points can you get in a timed 2½ or 3 minutes?
- **Problem**-how fast do you jog so the whole team can keep going for the time?

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SPRINTING CHALLENGE

ST10

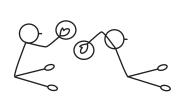
Work in pairs/small groups Set out 4 markers 3–5 apart.

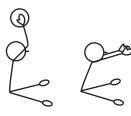
- 1. No.1 runs fast for a timed 3 secs or 5 secs and tries to run past as many cones as possible.
- 2. No.2 has a turn then both try to beat their own record.
- 3. Does it make any difference if you.
- **a.** Run with arms straight and held tightly to your side?
- **b.** Run with small steps.
- **c.** Run with your arms spread away from your body?

Timing-by the teacher or 1 stopwatch to each pair/group

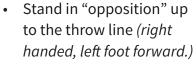
THE PULL THROW-2 HANDS

PL1

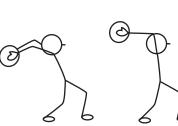


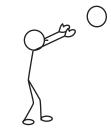


- Sit in **straddle** position.
- With both hands take the ball back behind head lean back slightly.
- Bring body forward and pull the ball strongly over the head to release just in front of the body.
- Follow through.



- Take the ball back and lean back with weight on back foot.
- Pull the ball through strongly over the head to release in front of the body.
- Weight is transferred onto front foot.
- Follow through with arms.

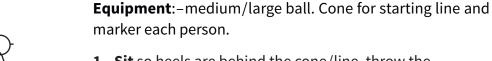




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PULL THROW WITH DIFFERENT BODY POSITIONS

PL2







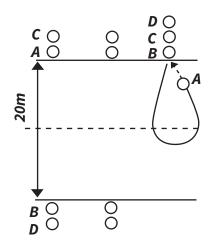


- 1. Sit so heels are behind the cone/line, throw the ball with two hands. Partner marks where the ball first touches the ground and places marker. With each turn, try to beat your own marker. Measure and record your longest throw (5 turns each.)
- 2. Kneeling on 2 knees—hold the ball with 2 hands take it back behind your head, arch your back and throw it upwards and forwards. Partner marks where it lands. 5 repetitions—can you beat your own marker? Measure and record your longest throw.
- **3.** Repeat, **kneeling on one knee** only.

Problem:-If you do not have a tape measure how do you measure the distance?

CONTINUOUS SHUTTLE RELAYS

R3



Work in 4's or 5's

- Two lines approximately 20m apart and a baton for each group.
- Teacher or a pupil times the challenge.
- **1.** 'A' runs to 'B', 'B' runs to 'C', 'C' runs to 'D', 'D' runs to 'A' and so on....passing the baton each time.
- 2. One member of the team counts the number of runs completed by the group in the time allowed. (Repeat the challenge to see if you can improve your scores.)

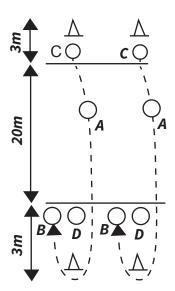
"ROUND THE CONE"

- 1. All four stand behind one line and place a cone on a mark/line 10m away. 'A' carries the baton and runs around the cone and passes to 'B' and so on.
- **2.** This is continuous and the same method of timing and counting applies.

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SPEEDY ROUND AND ROUND

R4



- Teams of four-2 facing 2 behind lines 20m apart. Behind each team, 3m from the line, stands a cone.
- 1. 'A' sprints as fast as possible to the far line and around the cone behind it to 'tag' the hand of 'B' who is waiting behind the line to run. 'B' runs across to the far line and around the cone to tag 'C'...and so on.... Every time you tag the hand of the next runner it counts as a point.
- **2.** Practise to get the pathway right. How are you going to stand to be tagged so you can move off quickly?
- **3.** Central timing or a stopwatch to each group. Race for 1min (or 1min 30secs) and count how many points you get. Repeat it and see if you can beat your own record.
- 4. Could you run the race and pass on a baton instead of tagging a hand?