



Physical Education

Football Year 5

Unit Purpose

The unit of work will challenge pupils to **apply** their prior learning of passing, moving and dribbling to **create** attacks that result in a shooting opportunity.

Pupils will be able to develop **tactics** for both attacking and defending and apply these successfully within their team.

Inspire Me

Did you know... that red and yellow cards were first used at the 1970 World Cup in Mexico. The cards were introduced as a way of communicating to players and spectators that a player had be cautioned or sent off.



Key Success Criteria

- P** Pupils will pass, move, dribble and shoot accurately and consistently, switching fluidly between attack and defence as possession changes.
- C** Pupils will begin to create and apply tactics that they can then adapt depending on the situation.
- S** Pupils will develop communication skills as they officiate in game based scenarios. Pupils will also start to lead their team and manage their games.
- W** By facilitating learning through game-based scenarios and mini game situations, pupils will be challenged to try their best and start to take responsibility for others.



Vocabulary for Learning

Tactics: Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attain a certain goal.

Marking: Marking is when the attacking player has received the ball and you are making it difficult for them to pass the ball on by restricting their options.

Pressure: Pressure is the term used to immediately try to gain possession of the ball back. Rather than leaving the ball alone, teams or an individual can apply pressure in an attempt to regain possession.

Tackle: Is a method of defending in football. The main objective of tackling is to dispossess an opponent of the ball. A missed timed tackle could result in a foul being awarded.



Sport Specific Vocabulary

Shadowing: The defending play keeps their eyes on the ball and mirrors the attackers movements. This technique is used to apply pressure to the attacker in an attempt for them to lose possession of the ball.

Tracking Back: Is a term used when a player loses possession of the ball and then follows back an opponent and tries to tackle them, or to stop them from getting the ball.





Physical Education

Badminton Year 5

Unit Purpose

The unit of work will challenge pupils to apply their understanding of how to **create space** to win a point. Pupils will refine their understanding of when to apply the **forehand** and **backhand** in a game situation to win a point and how to take control of the game from the beginning (serve).

Inspire Me

Badminton has been contested at the Summer Olympic Games since its introduction in 1992. The mixed doubles badminton tournament started in the 1996 Summer Olympics.



Key Success Criteria

- P** Pupils will be able to execute the backhand and forehand technique with accuracy and consistency. Pupils will be able to use and apply the serve in games.
- C** Pupils will demonstrate an understanding of where to play the shuttle and why. Pupils will understand the consequences if shots are not accurate and controlled.
- S** Pupils will develop life skills such as communication and respect as they collaborate with others and play by the rules.
- W** Pupils will apply self motivation and integrity as they strive to always try their best, even when they are losing or finding the skills difficult to apply.



Vocabulary for Learning

- Outwit:** means using your intelligence to trick or out smart your opponent to win a point.
- Space:** is an open area on the court that is unoccupied by your opponent. This could be at the side, front or back of the court.
- Return:** means successfully hitting a shuttlecock back over the net, landing it in, on your opponents side of the court
- Recover:** means returning to a position on the court, usually in the middle of the court on the baseline, ready to receive a shot from your opponent.



Sport Specific Vocabulary

- Forehand:** A forehand is a shot in which the palm of your hand faces the direction in which you are hitting the shuttlecock.
- Backhand:** A backhand is a shot in which you hit the shuttlecock with your arm across your body and the back of your hand facing the ball.
- Serve:** Is the method of starting a game of tennis. A serve is from the baseline and the shuttlecock must be hit diagonally into the opponent's service box.

