### Brough Primary School – Curriculum Intention Plan 2023 - 2024



Subject: PE Year Group: Year 3/4		Area of learning: Cool Core (Year B)
Links to previous work/Remem ber when Term	Basic h     Stage 1  Key Skills to i	
Summer 1 2024  What the children should know at the end of this series of lessons	<ul><li>holding</li><li>Improve receivir</li><li>Learn holding</li></ul>	now the racket feels and the best methods of it.  e hand-eye co-ordination by sending and and a ball with a hand and racket.  now to play collaborative games, strating forehand and backhand strokes.  competitive game with point scoring.

### Vocabulary

Trap, send, receive, forehand, backhand, rally.

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Sequence	Learning	suggested Lesson Outline
of	Objectives/Outcomes	
learning		
1	Learning Objective:	Recap - Basic hand-eye co-ordination activities
	Learn how the racket	from Key Stage 1.
	feels and the best	
	methods of holding it.	Model the 'shake-hands' grip. The children copy it.
	<b>G</b>	Check technique and correct grips where
	Improve hand-eye co-	necessary. Using this grip, the children explore
	ordination by sending	the following in their own space: bouncing the ball
	and receiving a ball with	on the floor, bouncing it in the air, balancing it on
	a hand and racket.	the racket while standing still, balancing it on the
	a nana ana raokot.	racket while walking.
	Key Knowledge:	racket wille walking.
	Children required to:	Ball skills relays – put the children into even
	Offilateri required to:	teams. Set out two cones in front of each team
		(the children can do this). The teams race against
		, ,
		each other, responding to the numbers that are
		called out: 1 = run out and back, holding racket in
		the shake-hands grip; touch the first cone with
		racket. 2 = balance the ball on the racket as far as
		the second cone. 3 = bounce the ball as far as the
		first cone.

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2	Learning Objective:	Recap – Basic hand-eye co-ordination activities
	To get the ball into play.	from lesson 1.
	To get the ball line play.	1101111033011 1.
	To accurately serve	Recap on underarm throwing and catching,
	underarm.	emphasising that the aim is to be accurate and to
	diadiam.	allow the ball to bounce only once. This is an
	Key Knowledge:	important skill as they will need to be able to throw
	Children should:	a ball accurately to their partner so that they can
		practise hitting a ball. In pairs, the children take it
		in turns to drop a ball at arm's length with their
		non-racket hand and catch it with their racket
		hand. First they practise without a racket and,
		when they are confident, introduce a racket. Now
		they stand about 5 m apart and aim to drop and
		hit the ball for their partner to catch. They take it in
		turns – 10 each then swap. Watch and help, drop-
		feeding if necessary until the child gets the timing
		right. The ball should be hit at its highest point.
		Remind them that this is a co-operative practice,
		where they are aiming to make it easy for each
		other by being accurate.
		Application and practice: Skittles Organise the
		children into fours. Three of the group stand a
		suitable distance away in a curve. The single
		player then has to drop-serve the ball, aiming to
		knock the skittles down (that is, hit the other
		players). To be knocked down, the three 'skittles'
		have to be able to catch the ball, only moving one
		step in any direction. The player has four balls to get all three skittles down. Swap roles.
		get all tillee skittles down. Swap foles.
3	Learning Objective:	Recap - Drop serve, shake-hands grip.
	Learn how to play collaborative games,	Pocan on undergraph throwing and actabing
	demonstrating forehand	Recap on underarm throwing and catching.  Remind the children that they must aim to be
	and backhand strokes.	accurate and allow the ball to bounce only once.
	and backharia choice.	They try 20 underarm throws per pair. Rally
	Key Knowledge:	building In pairs, one child drop-serves and their
	Children should:	partner catches the ball. After 20 goes they swap.
		Develop the activity so that the children have a go
		at maintaining a rally, drop-serving and returning
		using their forehand or backhand (whatever
		comes naturally). Let them explore techniques.
		Demonstrate the correct technique for returning
		forehand: stand in a ready position, racket in front
		at waist height, both hands on racket. Step across
		the body so you are sideways on, bring the racket
		back, contact the ball out in front and follow
		through over the shoulder. The children practise

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		with partner, starting with an underarm throw for a forehand return and the thrower catches the ball. Repeat a few times and swap roles. Develop the activity so the children take it in turns to serverally for as long as possible. If the ball comes to their backhand side, they play it in the same way, by stepping across and returning forehand. Allow plenty of time for practising.  Application and practice: Ladders The children work collaboratively with their partner to get a rally of a target number. Set out the playing areas as adjoining squares (like a ladder) over half a court with or without a net. Each square has a target number for the pair to achieve. The first square starts at four. When they have rallied for four strokes, they go to the next square, which requires a longer rally. Increase each area by two or four so that, at the top end, the pair has to get a rally of 20 (for instance). All the pairs start at the same time. If they reach their target they can knock off the pair that are one step higher than them. If they are mid-rally, they must wait until the rally breaks down before sending them down to the lower target. The aim is to get as high up the ladder as possible.
4	Learning Objective: To build a rally, focusing on accuracy of strokes.  Key Knowledge: Children should:	Recap - Forehand, drop serve.  The children spend five minutes practising ball skills on their own, bouncing the ball in the air, bouncing it on the ground, balancing it on the racket and any techniques they know. In pairs, they practise rally building for five to ten minutes, starting close together.  Rallying The children start close to their partner. Allow them to choose if they want to play over the net or not. Rally for six close together; when they can do this, one player moves to mid-court (further away from each other) and rally for six, then the player moves to the baseline (at the far end of the court) and rally for six. Repeat – increase the rally to ten or 12.
5	Learning Objective: To play a competitive tennis game.	ASSESSMENT LESSON Recap - Forehand and backhand, rally building, drop serve, and volley.
	Key Knowledge: Children should:	The children assess their own ability at tennis, applying the following key points to the

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assessment. The children score themselves out o
10.
1. Body position.
2. Contact point.
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4. Follow through.

With a partner, the children discuss what they will need to do in a game situation in order to carry out these criteria successfully, and reflect on what they consider their own strengths and weaknesses.

Application and practice: The children play a mini tournament. Ensure they all play someone of similar ability. Each pair plays for five minutes, alternately serving, scoring one point for each rally won. At the end of five minutes, the winner moves up a court and the loser stays where they are so that they get a new partner. After each game, the children give themselves a performance score out of 10. They discuss their scores with a partner and explain reasons why they gave themselves these scores.

#### Learning Outcome/product

Children can play a variety of tennis shots, demonstrating correct technique.

Assessment records	List only those children who have not achieved the expected outcomes.