

Subject: PE		Area of learning: Invaders
Year Group: Year 5/6		(Year A)
Links to previous work/Remem	Throwing and catching skills. Playing in small groups and teams.	
ber when	, 3	
Term	Key Skills to be taught	
Autumn 2 2024 What the children should know at the end of this series of lessons	game. • Use the ball into the sho • Take pa	e correct technique to successfully shoot a a netball post from various points within oting circle. art in a full game of High 5 Netball, playing age of positions.

Vocabulary

Footwork, land, step, pivot, pass, receive, positions, goal.

Sequence	Learning	suggested Lesson Outline
of	Objectives/Outcomes	
learning		
1	Learning Objective:	Warm-up: Tails Use bibs or tag belts to make tails, and have every child except three wear the
	To demonstrate basic passing and receiving	tails – they are runners. Play in the area of the netball court. The three children without tails are
	skills using a netball.	the catchers, and they must remove the tails off the runners. Once a tail has been removed, the
	To develop an understanding and	runner becomes a catcher. Play until all runners have been caught.
	knowledge of the basic	
	footwork rule of netball.	Skills learning and development: Ball handling Circle a ball around your waist and then your legs, without dropping it. Ask the children to have a go.
	Key Knowledge:	Then in pairs, one child allows the ball to drop and
	Children required to know	the other attempts to catch it before it hits the ground. Mark out a small grid using cones – one
		grid per pair. Each pair then passes and receives
		a soft ball as they move around the grid, using bounce passes. Ask the children to count
		consecutive passes. Discuss how to pivot and see
		if the children can pivot as they throw and catch

the ball. Footwork Explain that in netball, if you have possession of the ball, you are not allowed to move your feet. Ask the children to practise landing on one or two feet (talk about the advantage of landing on two feet). In pairs, one holds the ball up high (Statue of Liberty pose) and the other runs a few steps and jumps to take the ball using the correct footwork (land with one foot and then the other) then pivots on the landing foot, and holds the ball up high for their partner to take the ball.

Application and practice: In pairs, ask the children to try passing and receiving the ball again in a small area – using correct footwork when landing. Ask: How many passes can you do in a row? Piggy in the middle In groups of four, one child in the middle of the group tries to intercept the group members making consecutive passes.

2 Learning Objective:

To use good hand/eye co-ordination to pass and receive a ball successfully.

To develop skills in the range of passes – chest pass, overhead pass, bounce pass and to understand which pass to use depending on the distance the ball needs to travel.

Key Knowledge:Children should know

Warm-up: The children practise their footwork using the Statue of Liberty drill learnt last week. In pairs, ask one child to hold the ball up high (Statue of Liberty pose) and the other runs a few steps and jumps to take the ball using the correct footwork (land/step or 1,2) then pivots on their landing foot. They then hold the ball up high for their partner to take.

Skills learning and development: The children explore different ways of passing the ball with a partner, and share these ideas with the rest of the class. Practise chest pass, bounce pass and overhead pass. Use the teaching points below to aid learning: Chest pass – Step into the pass, push the ball towards your partner's chest, point where you want the ball to go as you follow through. STEP-PUSH-POINT Bounce pass – Step into the pass, push the ball down towards the floor but nearer to your partner than to you, ppoint where you want the ball to go as you follow through. STEP-PUSH-POINT Overhead pass -Step into the pass, pull the ball from behind your head towards your partner, point up high where you want the ball to go as you follow through. STEP-PULL-POINT Note: The ball should make a rainbow shape in the air. Practise the different passes, varying the distance between pairs. As they land, the children should jump and catch the ball using the correct footwork. Passing challenges - Ask: How many can you and your

		Primo
		partner do successfully in 30 seconds? Repeat to see if the score can be beaten.
		Application and practice: In small groups, play a game of 'Piggy-in-the-middle'. One child puts on a bib and steps into the middle of the group. The others use a variety of passes to keep the ball moving around the group. The player in the middle has to try and catch the ball. Rotate the middle player after 10 passes.
	To understand the importance of 'getting	Warm-up: Cone grab In groups of four, each player stands on one corner of a small square. Spread ten small cones out in the middle of the
	importance of 'getting free' in order to receive a pass.	Spread ten small cones out in the middle of the square. On the blow of a whistle, players run in and grab a cone to bring back to their corner. This
	To understand how to	is repeated until all cones are collected from the middle. Players can then steal from the others in
	make space by moving away and coming back and by dodging.	the group until the teacher says stop. Skills learning and development: See-Saw Drill
	Key Knowledge: Children should know	Divide the class into groups of four. Two children are the 'feeders'. The two remaining are 'receivers' who move from left to right. Each feeder passes the ball to a receiving child using a chest pass (revise the chest pass technique with the children if necessary) who then throws it back. Each feeder then passes the ball to the other receiving child using a chest pass who then throws it back. Encourage the receiver children to signal with their hand where they want the ball to be thrown to. Feeders should only feed to the spot. Line dash pass Again, divide the class into groups of four. This time, one of the feeders becomes a 'defender'. The feeder uses movement techniques (dodges) to try and outwit the defender and pass the ball to a receiver to the spot. Make sure the receiver uses a signal and the correct footwork.
		Application and practice: Gladiators In small groups, allocate three children to be defenders – each should be in a separate zone (see the diagram below). Two attackers (x on the diagram) attempt to use passing and receiving to move the ball from the end of zone 1 to the other end of zone 3. Defenders can only work within their zone. Attackers must signal and then move to receive the ball.
4	Learning Objective:	



To be able to demonstrate a range of defending skills and understand how to mark an opponent.

Key Knowledge: Children should know Warm-up: Trucks and trailers In pairs, one child is the truck and the other the trailer. The truck runs away and the trailer must try and stay as close as possible to the truck. On hearing a whistle, all children stop still and the trailers should be no more than a metre away from their trucks.

Skills learning and development: Discuss the rule of no contact in netball, and the distance that a defender should be away from the player with and without the ball. Jumps Divide the class into groups of four. Two players pass the ball using a chest pass continuously back and forth. The other two players are defenders - they start by standing behind each of the players passing, and time their move to the front to allow them to jump in front and intercept the ball. Piggy-in-the-middle Again divide the class into groups of four. Three are attackers and one is defender. The attackers try and keep possession of the ball while the defending player in the middle attempts to intercept the ball. Teaching point – the defender should try and read where the ball is going, and move to that point. Extension: the attackers could move within a defined area to receive the ball.

Application and practice: End ball Divide the class into teams of five: four vs four plus a goalie on each team. Mark out an area to be the court. The children nominated goalies stays behind the end line at their respective ends, and can move from side to side along this line. The remaining four players must move the ball around between the team and progress it up the court to the goalie. If the goalie successfully catches the ball, they score one point.

5 Learning Objective:

To learn how to shoot.

Key Knowledge:Children should know

Warm-up: In groups of four, play Piggy-in-the-middle using a netball. As the children play, reinforce the use of different passes and correct footwork. Rotate the middle player as necessary.

Skills learning and development: Explain to the children that, in netball, only two players are allowed to shoot for goal. Model the correct technique for shooting to the children, using one hand to support the ball and pushing upwards and forwards with the other hand. Flick the ball towards the ring. Remind the children of the footwork rule while shooting. Children should only hold the ball for three seconds before shooting.



Set up a range of shooting stations where children can work in threes to practise their shooting techniques. To begin with, let the children shoot with no defender, but with another child feeding the ball to them, ensuring that the shooter moves to receive the ball in the shooting circle and lands using the correct footwork. Then add a defender. Rotate the children's roles so that everyone gets a turn.

Application and practice: King of the ring Divide the class into small groups (five to seven children) and give each group two balls and one post. Player One shoots for goal, and keeps shooting until they have scored. At the same time, Player Two also shoots. If Player Two scores before Player One then Player One is out. Player Three then tries to beat player Four and player Four tries to beat player Five etc. This continues until there is only one player left. Players should ensure that they use the correct footwork and shooting technique.

6 Learning Objective:

To understand the different positions in a netball team (five-aside).

To recognise which positions are attacking and which are defending.

Key Knowledge:Children should know

ASSESSMENT LESSON

Warm-up: Revise footwork using the Statue of Liberty drill: in pairs, ask one child to hold the ball up high (Statue of Liberty pose) and the other runs a few steps and jumps to take the ball using the correct footwork (Land / Step or 1,2) then pivots on their landing foot. They then hold ball up high for their partner to take.

Skills learning and development: Talk to the children about different positions in the team and the roles of players in these positions. Ask: How can each player help the team? E.g. making space, attacking, defending, shooting etc. Using a whiteboard initially, ask children to identify where each position should stand at the start of the game. Teach the children to recognise the different parts of the court, where shooters have to be to score and how to defend the different parts of the court. Allow children to select a position and then go and stand where they think they should start. Put the children into positions and pass the ball down the court in groups of five from GK to GD to C to GA to GS, making sure that they all only move in their designated areas.

Application and practice: Add a second team onto the court and play a game in each direction.

Children are to wear bibs and only move within
the sections they are allowed to. Coach the
children while they are playing. Encourage them
to spread out and mark their opponent.

Learning	Outcome	product

Take part in a full game of High 5 Netball, playing in a range of positions.

Assessment records	·	