

Cricket

Key Vocabulary for Cricket

Fielding – an opponent of the striker, who gathers the ball for their team.

Batting – strike the ball to score runs.

Grip – the hand position on the bat's handle.

Strike – to hit the ball in a desired direction.

Track – to follow the path a ball is travelling.

Bowl – throwing the ball to the batter.

Wicket – the wooden or plastic objects placed into the ground that bowler aims to hit.

Wicket keeper – a player who stops the ball after it passes the wickets, to stop the batter from scoring runs.

Key Knowledge for Cricket

Striking: know that striking to space away from fielders will help me to score.

Fielding: know to look at where a batter is before deciding what to do. Know to communicate with teammates before throwing them a ball.

Throwing: know that overarm throwing is used for long distances and underarm throwing for shorter distances.

Catching: know to move my feet to the ball.

Tactics: know that using simple tactics will help my team to achieve an outcome e.g. we will spread out to deny space.

Rules: know the rules of the game and begin to apply them.

Key Skills for Cricket

Striking: begin to strike a bowled ball after a bounce with different equipment.

Fielding: explore bowling to a target and fielding skills to include a two-handed pick up.

Throwing: use overarm and underarm throwing in game situations.

Catching: catch with some consistency in game situations.

Pillars

Motor Competence - having a secure repertoire of fundamental movement skills and techniques that form increasingly complex movement patterns and sequences within domain-specific contexts.

Rules, Strategies and Tactics - having an increasingly complex tactical knowledge, knowledge of context-specific rules, conventions, regulations and strategies and knowing how to be successful across a range of activities and sports.

Healthy Participation - understanding and demonstrating how to safely prepare and participate in increasingly specific contexts, and the short-term and long-term impacts of sport and physical activity.

PE Year 3: Summer 2

Key Questions

Cricket

How do we communicate with the fielding team?

How do we catch successfully?

What is the best technique for underarm bowling?

Why is collaboration important?

Can you name different fielding techniques?

How does honesty and supportiveness impact on the game of cricket?

Tennis

What does the ready position look like in tennis?

Where on the racket should you aim to connect with the ball?

How can you score a point?

What is a 'forehand'?

How can you prepare your body to return the ball?

Tennis

Key Vocabulary for Tennis

Opposition – a player on the opposite side of the net.

Serve – a shot to start the game or rally.

Track – following the path of a ball.

Racket – the equipment used to hit the ball.

Control – hitting the ball in correct direction.

Rally – hitting the ball over the net to your partner multiple times.

Conceding – losing a point to an opponent.

Forehand – hitting ball with the forearm facing the ball.

Strings – the wire in the face of the racquet.

Bicep – a large muscle in the front of the upper arm.

Tricep -a large muscle in the rear of the upper arm.

Key Knowledge for Tennis

Shots: know that pointing the racket face/my hand where I want the ball to go and turning my body will help me to hit accurately.

Rallying: know that hitting towards my partner will help them to return the ball easier and keep the rally going.

Footwork: know that moving to the middle of my court will enable me to cover the most space.

Tactics: know that using simple tactics will help to achieve an outcome e.g. if we spread out, we can cover more space.

Rules: know the rules of the game and begin to apply them.

Key Skills for Tennis

Shots: explore returning a ball using shots such as the forehand and backhand.

Rallying: explore rallying using a forehand.

Footwork: consistently use and return to the ready position in between shots.