

Year 4 – Term 6

Is it better to live near water or far away from it?
PHYSICAL EDUCATION – Striking and Fielding



National Curriculum Links:

Play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending.
Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

Essential Prior Learning:

Hit a static ball with a bat, using the correct side of the bat.
Bowl a ball underarm into a partner's hands.
Catch a ball directly bowled to hands.

Progression in Skill:

Using the correct grip and stance, hit a ball that has bounced using a straight drive.
Bowl underarm to the stumps or batter.
Catch the ball without injury, creating a cup with the hands, keeping little fingers together and pulling the ball into the chest when receiving.
Wicket keepers crouch, keeping their weight in the balls of their feet, hands ready to catch.
Cricket matches can last for several days – they require high levels of concentration and endurance.
Wicketkeeping develops agility and reflexes.

A batter is out when the ball is caught, the wicket is hit by the ball when bowled or stumped; compare this to rounders.

When batting, lean forward or step back to strike the ball.

Use a straight drive to hit the ball in front of you.
Wicketkeepers stand behind the stumps with the aim of catching balls that have passed the batter.
Rounders can help to improve hand-eye coordination, reflexes and cardiovascular health – providing a full body workout.

Rounders (points) are scored when the batter successfully runs around all four posts; most rounders wins.

If a batter runs inside the posts, they are out.
Backstop is a fielding position behind the batter; their role is to catch the ball and pass to appropriate base.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Hold a cricket bat correctly and hit a ball, adopting the correct stance.
Bowl underarm.
Catch a ball correctly, thereby avoiding injury.
Demonstrate the position wicketkeepers adopt and explain why they do so; talk about how wicketkeeping develops agility and reflexes and what their role is in the game – make links with a backstop in rounders.
Explain why cricket matches require concentration and endurance.
Know the ways in which a batter can be 'out.'
Name some of the benefits of playing rounders.
Know how to score in rounders and how you can be 'out.'

Key Vocabulary

wicket keeper	a person, who is positioned behind the wicket, who is responsible for stopping the ball passing the batsman and responsible for stumping out.
batter	person who hits the ball with a bat to score runs and prevent the loss of one's wicket.
stump	three vertical posts that support the bails and form the wicket.
back stop	like a wicket keeper – stands behind the batter ready to retrieve the ball in rounders
rounder	a score awarded to a batter

Progression in Resources:

Bat, ball, wicket, stumps

Relevance

Now	Children will be interested in cricket and seek to play it outside of school.
Future	Children will play cricket at secondary school or represent a local team. They will enjoy watching international cricket and attend local matches.
Aspiration	Children will play for local teams and belong to cricket communities. They will try out for county teams and play competitively.