

Year 5 Term 3
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
Rounders



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:

Mastered basic movements including running and catching, and as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities.
 Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending.

Progression in Skill:

When batting, weight should be on the back foot, ready to transfer onto the front foot when swinging at the ball. When throwing overarm, use the non-throwing arm to aim where the ball should go; use a fast, whipping action to release the ball.
 Catch a ball adapting body, arm and hands positions to make different catches.
 Rounders requires pupils to read their environment and make appropriate decisions.
 A batter is out when the ball is caught, the next post is stumped or a previous batter is overtaken.

You can only have one batter at a post.
 Batters make decisions about how far they can run without being out.
 A batter can only run to first base if they hit the ball behind.
 Katie Rilett-Young: Former competitive para swimmer; competed in world dwarf games in a variety of different sports; has scored a rounder competitively but isn't the best runner so hasn't scored since.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Demonstrate correct batting technique, transferring weight from back foot to front foot as you swing the bat at the ball.
 Demonstrate good overarm throwing technique: use your non-throwing arm as a guide for the direction you want the ball to go in and use a fast, whipping action to release the ball.
 Demonstrate being ready to catch a ball, moving if necessary.
 Explain why rounders players, whether fielding or batting need to be constantly aware of what is happening around them.
 List the ways in which a batter can be out.
 Know that you can only have one batter at a post.
 Know that a batter can only run to first base if they hit the ball behind.
 Name some of Katie Rilett-Young's achievements.

Key Vocabulary

batter	a player on the batting team
bowler	he player who delivers the ball to the batter
backstop	the fielder positioned behind the batter
fielder	any player on the fielding team, including the bowler, backstop, base players, and deep fielders
base player	a fielder assigned to one of the four bases

rounder	point scored by a batter who successfully runs around all four bases
half-rounder	a point scored if a batter reaches the second or third base in one hit, or if they make it to the fourth base without hitting the ball
no-ball	an illegal delivery from the bowler, such as a ball that is too high, too low, or bounces on its way to the batter
stumping	getting a batter out by hitting the post with the ball before the batter reaches it

Progression in Resources:

rounders bat, rounders ball, T stand

Relevance

Now	Children join a rounders team or club. They have enjoyment of sport and being part of a team; children develop their resilience in coping with loss and disappointment on the field.
Future	Children participate in team games in secondary school and beyond, appreciating that they can develop their personal and teamwork skills.
Aspiration	Pursue a career in professional sport as an athlete, coach, referee or strength and conditioning support. Be able to clearly explain the benefits of physical activity to their children.