

Year 6 Term 5
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:

Aim to strike the ball in different directions, where there is no fielder, with power and accuracy.
 When fielding, choose the appropriate throw (underarm/overarm), depending on the distance the ball needs to travel. Catch the ball in a game situation, moving to where it is travelling, communicating to teammates to

set up relay throwing. Rounders needs both muscular strength, to generate power when batting and fielding, and muscular endurance to continue to field effectively throughout the game. If a batter is on a post, they can run on as soon as the next ball is bowled – they do not have to wait for it to be hit. Rounders is a tactical and strategic game that requires excellent teamwork: everyone in the team gets credit; no-one gets singled out and no-one is left acknowledged.

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, tennis racket

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.