



Physical Education

Football Year 4

Unit Purpose

The unit of work will develop pupils' ability to apply the principles of **attack** vs **defence**, with a particular focus on creating simple **attacking tactics** in order to move the ball up the pitch, **creating** an **attack** that results in a shooting opportunity.

Inspire Me

The **Football Association (FA) Cup** is the oldest football competition in the world. The competition was established in 1871 where Wanderers beat the Royal Engineers 1-0 in the first final played at the Kennington Oval.



Key Success Criteria

- P** Pupils will be able to apply a secure understanding of passing, moving and dribbling in order to shoot and score goals against another team.
- C** Pupils will demonstrate a growing understanding of the difference between attack and defence as well as when, where and why we execute certain skills.
- S** Pupils will develop life skills such as respect and cooperation as they collaborate with others and apply the rules of the game
- W** Pupils will continue to develop and apply life skills such as resilience and self discipline as they strive to improve their own performance and understanding.



Vocabulary for Learning

Attacker: We are considered an 'attacker' when we or our team are in possession of the ball. The aim of the game for the attackers is to score, keep possession and score a goal.

Defender: We are considered a 'defender' when we are not in possession of the ball. The aim of the game for the defenders is to prevent the opposition from scoring a goal

Transition: is defined as the process of recognising and responding after losing or regaining possession.

Turning: is used to describe the change of direction of the player who is in possession of the ball. A turn is a method used by an attacker to outwit and deceive a defender.



Sport Specific Vocabulary

Drag Back: A drag-back is a turn used in football. The attacker dribbling the ball, places their non kicking foot next to the ball and places their kicking foot on top of the ball, dragging the ball in the opposite direction to where they were going.

Goalkeeper: The role of the goalkeeper is to stop the ball from entering the goal. The goalkeeper is the only player allowed to use their hands on the pitch, but must do so within their own area.





Physical Education

Netball Year 4

Unit Purpose

The unit of work will develop pupils' ability to **apply** the principles of **attack vs defence**, with a particular focus on creating simple **attacking tactics** in order to move the ball up the court, **creating** an attack that results in a shooting opportunity.

Inspire Me

Geva Kate Mentor, CBE is an English International netball player. Mentor was selected for the England national team in 2000, debuting the following year against New Zealand, at age 16.



Key Success Criteria

- P** Pupils will be able to apply a secure understanding of passing, moving and shooting in order to score points against another team.
- C** Pupils will demonstrate a growing understanding of the difference between attack and defence by making effective decisions and creating simple tactics.
- S** Pupils will develop life skills such as trust and cooperation as they collaborate with others and apply the rules of the game.
- W** Pupils will continue to develop and apply life skills such as resilience and self motivation as they strive to improve their own performance and understanding.



Vocabulary for Learning

Attacker: We are considered an 'attacker' when we are in possession of the ball or in control of the ball. A player whose task is to attack the opposition in an attempt to score. Space for one more line!

Defender: We are considered a 'defender' when we are not in possession of the ball or when the ball is not in our control. A player whose task it is to prevent the opposition scoring and to regain possession.

Possession: Is when we have physical control of the ball or other implement of play. This could be when working individually or as part of a team. It is when we have 'possession' that we can create the opportunity to score.



Sport Specific Vocabulary

Chest Pass: Is thrown by gripping the ball on the sides with the thumbs directly behind the ball. When using a chest pass, the passer should strive to throw the ball to the receiver's chest level.

Footwork: A player can receive the ball with both feet grounded or jump to catch the ball and land on two feet simultaneously. The landing foot cannot be moved, other than to pivot on the spot, whilst the other foot can be moved in any direction.

