

EVERSHOLT LOWER SCHOOL

Physical Education Skills Progression

Multi Skills & Athletics
Dance
Gymnastics
Invasion Games
Net/Wall Games
Striking and Fielding
OAA
Swimming



MULTI SKILLS AND ATHL	MULTI SKILLS AND ATHLETICS					
	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	
MULTI SKILLS AND ATHLETICS: SKILLS	Travelling skills Running fast Hopping on both feet Sending skills Roll a ball underarm Underarm throw Overarm throw Bounce a ball Receiving skills Catch a large ball Runs skilfully and negotiates space successfully, adjusting speed or direction to avoid obstacles. Negotiates space successfully when playing racing and chasing games with other children, adjusting speed or	Describe some basic rules, simple tactics and the way to score. Show good awareness of space and the actions of others. Compete in small sided games. Know playing games is good for them and describe what it feels like. Track and Field (Athletics) Improve running technique and run for longer distances. Run and jump sequence. Develop an under and over arm throwing action. Take part in a variety of team races using a variety of equipment. Throwing: One and two handed throws with variety of equipment – wellies, quoits, bean bags, balls Throwing from different position (sitting, kneeling, lying) Throwing at targets of different distances Jumping: Use of arms Hopping on different feet	Use a variety of simple tactics in a small sided game. Show an awareness of opponents and team mates during games. Describe the differences in the way their body works and feels when playing different games. Track and Field (Athletics) Run with a good technique at different speeds. Perform a two footed jump. Show a good throwing technique and extend accuracy and distance. Compete in a range of team events. Describe the differences in the way their body works and feels when trying athletic activities. Begin to watch others and focus on specific actions to improve own skills. Throwing: One and two handed throws with variety of equipment — wellies, quoits, bean bags, balls Throwing from different position (sitting, kneeling, lying)	Track and Field (Athletics) Select running speed for appropriate activity. Make up and repeat a short sequence of linked jumps. Throw a variety of objects, changing their action for accuracy and distance. Take part in relay activities remembering when to run and what to do. Recognise when their body is warmer or cooler and when their heart beats faster and slower. Recognise good performances in themselves and others to improve their own. Throwing: Overarm with balls Throw a range of equipment using: slinging (quoits/discus), pushing(basketballs, shots) and pulling actions (shuttle cocks and foam javelins). Measure using different ways Jumping:	Track and Field (Athletics) Show some control when using a range of basic running, jumping and throwing actions. Perform a range of jumps showing contrasting techniques and sometimes using a short run up. Throw with some accuracy and power into a target area. Work in cooperative groups to use different techniques, speeds and effort to meet challenges. Relate different athletic activities to changes in heart rate, breathing and temperature. Identify and describe different aspects of athletic styles and use to improve own performance. Throwing: Overarm with balls Throw a range of equipment using: slinging (quoits/discus),	



	changing direction to avoid obstacles.	Skipping with or without rope Jumping over different obstacles Jumping for height/distance Linking different jumps	Throwing at targets of different distances Jumping: Use of arms Hopping on different feet Skipping with or without rope Jumping over different obstacles Jumping for height/distance Linking different jumps	5 basic jumps, 1 to same foot (hop), 1 foot to other (step), 1 foot to 2 feet, 2 feet to 2 feet, 2 feet to 1 foot. Then combine. Jump using arms for distance/height	pushing(basketballs, shots) and pulling actions (shuttle cocks and foam javelins). Measure using different ways Jumping: 5 basic jumps, 1 to same foot (hop), 1 foot to other (step), 1 foot to 2 feet, 2 feet to 2 feet, 2 feet to 1 foot. Then combine. Jump using arms for distance/height
MULTI SKILLS AND ATHLETICS: CORE TASKS		Use different ways of travelling to see how fast or far the children can go in challenges e.g. running, walking, hopping, skipping and following different pathways or courses. Core Task 2:Throwing Use different ways of throwing to see how far, high or accurately the children can throw in challenges, e.g. underarm, overarm, pushing and rolling. Utilise different types of equipment. Core task 3:Jumping Use different ways of jumping to see how far, high or long the children can jump in challenges, e.g. two feet to two feet, two feet to one foot,		Core task 1: In small groups, investigate and comferent styles of: Running e.g. short steps, long strides Jumping e.g. off one foot, two feet Throwing e.g. underarm, over arm, p Core task 2: In teams of four, find out ways of run The fastest time as a relay team over The longest distance as a relay team minute 30 seconds, 2 minutes, 3 minutes.	oushing, pulling, slinging nning: r a shared distance of 60m. over times of 1 minute, eg 1



DANCE					
	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
DANCE: SKILLS	 Perform a star shapes and marches. Link some actions together to form a short sequence. Fluently move from one movement to another. Remember and perform a short dance phrase. Step and move with a simple beat. Take off and land safely when jumping with control and balance. Hold positions with control and stillness. Show softness and gentleness in their movements when required. Adjust the speed of their travel and carry out movements with control. 	 Come up with and demonstrate ways of using their body to represent animal movements. Link ideas to create shorts movement phrase. Describe some movements, body parts and actions used. Know that their breathing rate increases during exercise. Perform actions and movements in time with the beat. Describe what a level is and give examples from a routine. Describe the different speeds, actions and movements that can be used in dance. Describe how dance makes them feel. Perform a short routine in small groups. 	 Use a range of stimuli to create a range of actions Use appropriate language to describe actions created Identify movements which are performed slowly and quickly. Begin to link movements together to create a fluent dance phrase Watch others perform and describe what they see (what they like / don't like). Compare feelings and emotions different movements and speeds are creating. Know what heart rate, breathing rate and body temperature mean. 	 Describe what unison is and give examples. Explain what canon is and give examples. Perform different movements at different speeds according to the idea they are trying to communicate. Describe how different speeds improve the performance. Describe and give examples of 'push and pull' and 'over and under' movements. 	 Describe the benefits of a cool down, including the importance of stretching, relaxing and breathing. Give a brief description of the history and origin of the different dance styles studied. Describe shapes and movements created and the speed at which they are performed for each dance style. Identify the location of the main joints. Make simple suggestions to improve their own and others' work. Perform movements with accuracy and timing. Know the location of key muscles within the body. Know what the heart rate is and why it needs to increase during exercise.
DANCE: CORE TASKS	Autumn Term: Christmas Spring Term: - IDEAS- Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star (1 week) - Hickory Dickory Dock (1 week) - The Grand of Duke of York (1 week) - We're going on a bear hunt (3 weeks)	Autumn Term: Christmas Spring Term: Alternate animal/ seasons theme		Autumn Term: Christmas Spring Term: - African (2 weeks (2 weeks- create new school ha	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,



	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
GYMNASTICS:	Jumps:	Jumps:	Jumps:	Jumps:	Jumps:
SKILLS	Straight Jump	Straight Jump	Straight Jump	Straight Jump	Straight Jump / Star Jump
	Star Jump	Star Jump	Star Jump	Star Jump	Tuck Jump / Pike Jump
	Tuck Jump	Tuck Jump	Tuck Jump	Tuck Jump	Straight Jump with ¼ ½ ,¾
	Rolls:	Rolls:	Straight Jump with ¼, ½ turn	Straight Jump with ¼ ½ ,¾ and	and full turn
	Rocking in tuck shape	Rocking in tuck shape	Scissor Kick	full turn	Scissor Kick
	Rock backwards and forwards	Rock backwards and forwards	Rolls:	Scissor Kick	Cat Leap
	to squat	to squat	Log roll	Rolls:	Rolls:
	Rock backwards and forwards	Rock backwards and forwards	Egg roll	Log roll	Dish/Arch roll
	to stand	to stand	Dish/Arch roll	Egg roll	Shoulder Roll
	Log roll	Log roll	Forward roll - Feet together	Dish/Arch roll	Teddy Bear Roll
	Egg roll	Egg roll	Balances:	Forward Rolls - Star shape	Forward Rolls - Star shape
	Balances:	Dish/Arch roll	Stork	Forward roll - Feet together	Forward roll - Feet together
	Stork	Forward rolls - Star shape to sit,	Arch	Balances:	Forward roll – Straight legs
	Arabesque (aeroplane)	Star shape, feet together	Tuck	Stork	Balances:
	Side scale	Balances:	Arabesque	Arch	Arabesque / Stork
	Tuck	Stork	V-sit	Tuck	V-sit
	V-sit	Arch	Bunny Hops:	Arabesque	Shoulder stand
	Arch (superman)	Tuck	Bunny hops through hoops	V-sit	Side Scale / Y-Balance
	Bunny Hops:	Bunny Hops:	Bunny hoops with out hoops	Shoulder stand	Headstand
	Static Bunny Hops	Static Bunny Hops	Bunny hops across bench	Bunny Hops:	Mirrored balances
	Bunny hops through hoops	Bunny hops through hoops	Bunny hops over bench	Bunny hops through hoops	Bunny Hops:
	Bunny hoops with out hoops	Bunny hoops with out hoops		Bunny hoops without hoops	Bunny hops through hoops
	Travel:			Bunny hops over bench	Bunny hops without hoops
	Giraffe / Elephants / Lions /			Bunny hops over bench - part	Cat springs
	Crabs			2 (cartwheel preparations)	Bunny hops over bench
	Crocodiles / Snakes (sliding			Vault:	Bunny hops over bench -
	along floor)			From platform rebound jump	part 2 (cartwheel
	Hippo's / Zebra's (galloping)			onto springboard onto mat	preparations)
	Kangaroos (jumping)			Squat onto low box	Vault:
	Spiders (crawling wide) /			Straddle onto low box	Rebound jumps from
	Parrots (running slowly on				platform onto
	toes)				springboard onto mat
					Squat onto low box



					Squat through Straddle onto low box Straddle over
GYMNASTICS: CORE TASKS	Core Tasks: CT1: Learn and understand how to work safely in a gymnastics lesson. Building a knowledge of basic skills in a safe and controlled environment CT2: Teach the children how to link gymnastics skills. Building a short sequence of 2 similar gymnastics skills.	Core Task: CT1: Choose 2 ways of travelling and link these to make a short movement phase. Remember and perform the sequence on the floor, show clear start and finishing positions. Encourage good posture in movements. Use gymnastics skills taught in sessions. CT2: Choose 3 like actions: I.e gymnastics agilities: Rolls, Jumps and balances. Link the skills together to make a linked routine. Try to get the children to remember the routine and	Core Task: CT1: Create and perform a simple sequence, using_floor and mats. Include 4 elements. Make sure you show good gymnastics skills with clear starts and finish's. Moving smoothly between the linked skills. CT2: Transfer your sequence onto a combination of equipment. Try to make it flow between different types of equipment i.e. floor, mat and box top. Combine the routine with a partner, adapting to each	Core Task: CT1: Using floor & apparatus, create & perform a sequence of contrasting actions, showing contrasting shapes e.g. three jumps and two balances. Make sure you show: Extension when balancing, flow when transferring your weight, so that the end of one action is the beginning of another. CT2: Using floor & mats, create & perform a sequence that involves a clear change of speed, linking 3 balances with	
		repeat it. Show good gymnastics skills with good start, middles and finishing phases.	others' ability. Lastly ask the partners to make up a new routine	3 different ways of travelling: e.g. balance, travel, balance, travel, travel, balance.	moving together from a starting point, and then moving apart to finish. The sequence should: Include at least 4



INVASION GAMES					
	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
INVASION GAMES: SKILLS	Movement: Running and changing direction, hopping, jumping and stopping. Throwing & catching: Throw bean bags to space/Ige targets Roll and stop large size balls Bounce and catch a ball to themselves Run & collect bean bags, large balls. Move with balls in hands Bouncing/ guide balls on spot Bouncing/guide balls on move Kicking: Kicking a ball with their feet. Stop a ball with feet Game skills Work with a partner Follow simple rules Copy what they see	Movement: Running and changing direction, hopping, jumping and stopping. Throwing & catching: Throw bean bags to space/ targets Roll and stop large size balls Bounce and catch a ball to themselves/partner Move with balls in hands in control Bouncing/ guide balls on spot Bouncing/guide balls on move with bat/sticks Kicking: Kicking: Kicking a ball with their feet. Stop a ball with feet Dribble the ball with feet Dribble the ball with feet Game skills Work with a partner Follow simple rules Describe what they have done or seen others doing Copy a partner or picture Fitness Describe what it feels like when they breathe faster during exercise Explain why running and playing games is good for them	balls Bounce and catch a ball to themselves Throw ball to partner Catch a ball from a partner	Movement Sprint Changing direction quickly (dodge) Jump and land on 1/2 feet balanced Sidestep Marking a player with ball Marking a player without the ball Throwing and catching Catching different sized balls with two hands still and moving Throwing different sized balls with one and two hands to a partner Keeping possession and finding space Dribbling ball with dominant hand Kicking /Striking Passing short distance Passing long distance Finding space Dribbling the ball Gameplay Understanding and following simplerules Explain how to keep possession and describe how	Movement Sprint Changing direction quickly (dodge) Jump and land on 1/2 feet balanced Sidestep Marking a player with ball Marking a player without the ball Throwing and catching Catching different sized balls with two hands still and moving Throwing different sized balls with one and two hands to a partner Keeping possession and finding space Dribbling ball with dominant hand with control Kicking/Striking Passing short distance Passing long distance Finding space Dribbling the ball at speed Gameplay know and explain the tactics and skills that they are confident with and use well in games



			Pitness Describe what it feels like when they breathe faster during exercise Be able to identify basic risk factors when they are exercising	they and others have achieved it Keeping score Identify what they do best and what they find most difficult Recognise players who play well in games and give some reasons why Fitness Recognise and describe what happens to their breathing and heart when they play games, and begin to link this to how warm they feel Identify which games and activities have the biggest impact when trying to improve stamina Describe how some games use short bursts of speed	choose different ways of practising these tactics and skills describe the help they need to improve their play Fitness use the knowledge they are learning in PE to make up suitable warm-up activities for the games they are playing to recognise which activities help their speed, strength and stamina to recognise when speed, strength and stamina are important in games
INVASION GAMES: CORE TASKS	Core task: The aim of the game is to score points by sliding a beanbag or rolling a ball over your opponent's line. The game is played one against one, or two against two. Set up two parallel lines, 3m to 5m apart (make sure there are sides to the court). The children should position themselves on either side of the lines, but may put their	Core task: The aim of the game is to score points by rolling a ball over your opponent's line. The game is played one against one, or two against two. Set up two parallel lines, 3m to 5m apart (make sure there are sides to the court). The children should position themselves on either side of the lines, but may put their hands into the space between them.	Core Task 1 Invasion The aim is to score as many points as possible before the defender touches the ball. Pitch 4-8 cones in a 5m² and 10m² area. 3 v 1. The three attackers must use throwing and catching skills, and cannot move with the ball. Their aim is to score points by touching the cones with the ball as many times as they can. They	Core Task The aim of the game is to score points by bouncing the ball in a target hoop, or by knocking over a target skittle. Place a hoop or skittle in a target circle about 2 m to 3 m across. The playing space extends all around this circle, but players are not allowed to enter the circle. Play the game four against two, and later, four against three. Both teams score by hitting the target hoop or skittle. After a	Core Task The aim of the game is to pass the ball to a nominated player in the end zone of a pitch. Play the game four against two and then four against three. Play on a pitch that is about 10m x 20m – the end zones should be about 1m wide, running the width of the pitch. Use netball, basketball, football or hockey equipment and techniques.



The opponents try to intercept can touch the cones in any 'goal', the larger team takes a hands into the space between To score points, the ball has them. The opponents try to the ball and then try to score order, but must not touch the free pass from a specific startto be passed to, and intercept the ball or beanbag ing point away from the circle. themselves same cone twice in a row. stopped by, a player who Both teams can travel with and then try to score has been nominated to rethemselves. the ball by bouncing it. There ceive the ball in the end C is no physical contact. zone. This player can move anywhere on the pitch, but D must be in the end zone to ①^{D A} receive the ball, and then Diagram 3 В shoot to score a 'goal'. The Diagram 1 Diagram 3 goals can be hoops, nets, posts, etc. After every goal, the team that did not score takes a free pass from its back line. If the ball goes out, the opposition throws in from where the ball went out.





	stopping	Stopping			Ready position
INVASION GAMES: CORE TASKS	Core Task: The aim of the game is to throw beanbags into your opponent's hoop to score points. The game is played one against one. Set up a 'court', with a line dividing two players. Position a hoop on either side of the line, 1m to 2m from the line (see diagram 1). Each player tries to throw three beanbags into the hoop on the opposite side of the line, while their opponent tries to stop them without actually touching the hoop. After one player has thrown three beanbags, the other player has a go. O B A O S margeid T margeid	Core Task: The aim of the game is to throw beanbags into your opponent's hoop to score points. The game is played one against one. Set up a 'court', with a line dividing two players. Position a hoop on either side of the line, 1m to 2m from the line (see diagram 1). Each player tries to throw three beanbags into the hoop on the opposite side of the line, while their opponent tries to stop them without actually touching the hoop. After one player has thrown three beanbags, the other player has a go. O B A O Diagram 1 Diagram 2	Core Task: The aim is to score points by throwing or hitting a ball over a net so that it bounces twice, with the first bounce in the court area. Play the game on a marked court with about 2—3m² on each side of a low net. Play the game two against two — each pair should have one player with a racket and one without. Players who do not have a racket 'feed' a ball to their partners, who then try to hit it over the net into their opponents' court. When the ball goes over the net, the player without the racket on the other side tries to intercept or catch the ball before it bounces twice, before feeding it to their own partner. When their hitting skills improve, players can catch the ball themselves before hitting it back, and go on to a continuous rally.	Core task: The aim of the game is to score points by throwing a ball into the opponent's court area and making it bounce twice. Play the game one against one. Use a low net (bench to short tennis height), on a court that is relatively long and narrow. Put a gym mat on either side of the net, about 1m away from the net, and make the court a little larger than this. Use throwing and catching skills. Move on to introduce hitting the ball with a racket after it has bounced. A partner playing with the hitter should feed the ball. Try adapting the rules so that the partner has to catch the ball before feeding it to be hit. More able players will be able to rally without a partner feeding the ball. They may need more than one bounce.	Core task: The aim of the game is to score points by getting a small soft ball to land in one of two targets. Play the game one against one. Use a high net on a long narrow court (about 3 to 5m long on each side of the net, and 1 to 2m wide). Position a target near the front of the court on either side of the net, and another towards the back of the court. Encourage the children to use short, low throws to try to hit the target at the front, and long, high throws to try to hit the target at the back. Their opponent's aim is to intercept the ball or beanbag before it bounces. Later, a racket can be used to hit a ball or shuttlecock.



	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
STRIKING AND	Batting	Batting	Batting	Batting	Batting
FIELDING:	Strike a ball along the floor	Hit/strike a stationary ball	Run between 2 bases	Hit ball with a bat off a Tee	Hit ball with a cricket bat
SKILLS	using hand	with a hand	Run at speed around bases	Hit ball and run to base	Hit ball and run to wicket
	Strike a ball with hand at a target	Describe batting action	Hit ball of Tee with hand/bat	Hit ball into space	Hit ball into space using cricket
	Fielding	Hit a stationary ball using a bat/racket	Hit ball off tee into space	Run round bases	bat
	Retrieve an object	Fielding	Fielding	<u>Fielding</u>	Run between wickets
	Throw and catch beanbag to	Roll a ball	Send and receive a ball by rolling	Stop ball using Long barrier	Fielding Stop ball using Long barrier and
	self	Stop a ball using short barrier		Roll ball to partner	throw to wicket
	Roll ball towards a target	Throw a ball underarm	Stop a ball using short barrier	Throw underarm to a partner	Throw underarm to a partner
	Stop a ball moving along floor	Catch with 2 hands	Throw ball underarm to a	Throw Overarm	Throw Overarm
	Games Preparation	Throw underarm at a target	partner	Bowl underarm through a	Catch with 2 hands
	Game using rolling	Games Preparation	Catch with 2 hands	hoop Catch with 2 hands	Feed ball to batter
	Follow instructions to play a	To use simple scoring system	Experiment with a variety of	Catch with 2 hands	Games Preparation
	game	Work cooperatively with a	throwing techniques	Games Preparation	To use simple scoring system
	Movement skills	partner	Games Preparation To use simple scoring system	To use simple scoring system	Work as a team when fielding
	Move into space	Movement skills Move into space	Work as a team to score	Work as a team when fielding	Understand term innings
	Jogging	·	points	Movement skills Sprinting	Basic positions for effective
	Sidestepping	Jogging	Movement skills	Sidestepping	fielding
	stopping	Sidestepping	Move into space	., .	Movement Skills
		stopping	Jogging	stopping	Sprinting
			Sidestepping		Side stepping
			stopping		Stopping



STRIKING AND FIELDING: CORE TASKS

Core Task:

The aim of the game is for the thrower (the batter) to score as many points as possible by throwing beanbags into a channel and then counting how many times they can move in and out of a hoop before fielders retrieve the beanbags. The ga

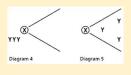
me is played one against one, one against two, or one against three. One player stands in a hoop and throws beanbags down a marked channel. The other players stand behind the thrower and run to retrieve the beanbags after they have been thrown (see diagram 4). There should be one beanbag for each fielder to retrieve. Players take it in turns to throw. Once the children know how to play the game successfully, the fielders should stand in the throwing channel to try to intercept the beanbags (see diagram 5).



Core Task:

The aim of the game is for the thrower (the batter) to score as many points as possible by throwing beanbags into a channel and then counting how many times they can move in and out of a hoop before fielders retrieve the beanbags. The game is played one against one, one against two, or one against three.

One player stands in a hoop and throws beanbags down a marked channel. The other players stand behind the thrower and run to retrieve the beanbags after they have been thrown (see diagram 4). There should be one beanbag for each fielder to retrieve. Players take it in turns to throw. Once the children know how to play the game successfully, the fielders should stand in the throwing channel to try to intercept the beanbags (see diagram 5).



Core Task:

The aim is for the batter to hit a ball into a field, and then to run as far as possible around a circuit of bases before the fielding team returns the ball to the fielding base. Play the game with one batter, one feeder and three fielders. The feeder throws the ball to the batter. who then hits it into an arc with an angle of 60° to 90°. The batter scores by carrying a beanbag to one of four bases placed in a semi-circle, running around these in an anti-clockwise direction. The first base is worth one point, the second two points, and so on. The batter can only run until the fielding team returns the ball to the fielding base. The batter has four consecutive goes and adds up the points from each hit. Everyone takes turn to bat, field and feed.

Core Task:

The aim of the game is for the batter to hit the ball into an arc, and to score points by jumping in and out of a hoop, or by bouncing a ball, as many times as possible before the fielding team have returned the ball to base.

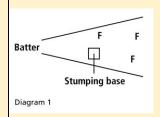
Play the game three against one or four against one. The batter hits the ball off a low tee into the arc (see diagram 1 below). The players field

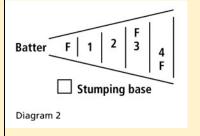
Play the game three against one or four against one. The batter hits the ball off a low tee into the arc (see diagram 1 below). The players field the ball and then pass it to each other. When all the fielders have touched the ball, the batter stops scoring. Change around after four or five strikes. Encourage the children to keep their own scores and to try to beat their last score the next time they bat.

Core Task:

The aim of this game is to hit the ball into an arc, and to score points by running to one of four zones before the fielding team gets the ball back to the stumping base (see diagram 2 opposite).

Play the game three against one or four against one. The batter hits the ball off a low tee into the arc and runs into one of the four zones. The fielders retrieve the ball and try to get it back to the stumping base as quickly as possible. Each player should have four or five goes at hitting before the next one has a turn. Add up the scores for each hit to make an innings score.







OAA				
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4
OAA: SKILLS	Follow a map in a familiar context. Move from one location to another following a map. Use clues to follow a route. Follow a route safely.	Follow a map in a familiar context. Move from one location to another following a map. Use clues to follow a route. Follow a route accurately, safely and within a time limit.	Follow a map in a larger location (i.e the rec). Use clues to navigate a route. Change my route if there is a problem. Change my plan if I get new information.	Plan a route and series of clues for someone else. Plan with others taking account of safety and danger.



Complete	Stage 1		Stage 2	
vith or vithout loatation	1.	Enter the water safely.	1.	Jump in from poolside safely.
quipment	2.	Move forward for a distance of 5 metres, feet	2.	Blow bubbles a minimum of three times rhythmically, with nose and mouth sub-
or sup- oort, you		may be on or off the floor.		merged.
vill be able to:	3.	Move backwards for a distance of 5 metres, feet may be on or off the floor.	3.	Move from a flat floating position on the back and return to standing without support
ible to.		may be on or on the noor.		port.
	4.	Move sideways for a distance of 5 metres, feet	4.	Move from a flat floating position on the front and return to standing without sup-
		may be on or off the floor.		port.
	5.	Scoop the water and wash the face.	5.	Push from a wall and glide on the back – arms can be by the side or above the head
	6.	Be comfortable with water showered from over-	6.	Push from a wall and glide on the front with arms extended.
		head.	7.	Travel using a recognised leg action with feet off the pool floor on the back for 5 me
	7.	Move from a flat floating position on the back		tres, without the use of floatation equipment.
		and return to standing.	8.	Travel using a recognised leg action with feet off the pool floor on the front for 5 ma
	8.	Move from a flat floating position on the front		tres, without the use of floatation equipment.
		and return to standing.	9.	Perform a tuck to rotate from a flat floating position on the front, to a back floating
	9.	Push and glide in a flat position on the front from	J.	position, then return to standing.
		a wall.	10	Derform a tuck to retate from a flat floating position on the book to a front floating
	10	Push and glide in a flat position on the back from	10.	Perform a tuck to rotate from a flat floating position on the back, to a front floating position, then return to standing.
	10.	a wall.		
			11.	Perform a log roll from the back to the front.
	11.	Give examples of two pool rules.	12.	Perform a log roll from the front to the back.
	12.	Exit the water safely.	12	Exit the water without support.



Stages 3-4 Complete without floatation equip- ment or support,	Stage 3	Stage 4
floatation equip-	Stage 3	Stage 4
• •		
you will be able to:	 Jump in from poolside and submerge. Sink, push away from wall and maintain a streamlined position. Push and glide on the front with arms extended and log roll onto the back. Push and glide on the back with arms extended and log roll onto the front. Travel 5 metres on the front, perform a tuck to rotate onto the back and return on the back. Fully submerge to pick up an object. Correctly identify three of the four key water safety messages.* Push and glide and travel 10 metres on the back. Push and glide and travel 10 metres on the front. 	 Perform a sequence of changing shapes (minimum of three) whilst floating on the surface and demonstrate an understanding of floating. Push and glide from the wall towards the pool floor. Kick 10 metres backstroke (one item of equipment optional). Kick 10 metres front crawl (one item of equipment optional). Kick 10 metres butterfly on the front or on the back. Kick 10 metres breaststroke on the front (one item of equipment optional). Perform a head first sculling action for 5 metres in a flat position on the back. Travel on back and log roll in one continuous movement onto front. Travel on front and log roll in one continuous movement onto back.
	10. Perform a tuck float and hold for three seconds.	10. Push and glide and swim 10 metres, choice of stroke is optional.
	11. Exit the water without using steps.	



Swim England: Learn To Swim Stages 5-7							
age 5		Stage 6		Stage 7			
1.	,	1.	Give two examples of how to prepare for exercise and understand why it is important.	1.	Push and glide and swim 25 metres backstroke (performed to Swim England expected standards).		
2.	Perform a feet first sculling action for 5						
_	metres in a flat position on the back.	2.	Sink, push off on side from the wall, glide, kick and rotate into backstroke.	2.	Push and glide and swim 25 metres front crawl (performed to Swim England expected standards).		
3.	Perform a sculling sequence with a part-						
	ner for 30-45 seconds to include a rotation.	3.	Sink, push off on side from the wall, glide, kick and rotate into front crawl.	3.	Push and glide and swim 25 metres breaststroke (performed to Swim England expected standards).		
4.	Tread water for 30 seconds.	4.	Swim 10 metres wearing clothes.	4.	Push and glide and swim 25 metres butterfly (performed to Swim England expected standards).		
5.	Perform three different shaped jumps	5.	Push and glide and swim front crawl to include at least		Swill Eligiand expected standards).		
	into deep water.		six rhythmical breaths.	5.	Perform a movement sequence (linking skills with strokes		
6.	Push and glide and swim 10 metres back- stroke (performed to Swim England ex-	6.	Push and glide and swim breaststroke to include at least six rhythmical breaths.		and sculls) of one minute duration, in a group of three or more, incorporating a number of the following skills: Sculling: head first, feet first		
	pected standards).	7.	Push and glide and swim butterfly to include at least		Rotation: forward or backward somersault, log roll		
7.	Push and glide and swim 10 metres front		three rhythmical breaths.		Floating: star on the front or on the back, tuck float, create		
	crawl (performed to Swim England expected standards).	8.	Push and glide and swim backstroke to include at least six regular breaths.		own Eggbeater: Moving, lifting one or both arms out of the water		
8.	Push and glide and swim 10 metres breaststroke (performed to Swim England	9.	Push and glide and swim 25 metres, choice of stroke is optional (performed to Swim England expected stand-	6.			
	expected standards).		ards).	7.	Push and glide and swim 50 metres continuously using one		
9.	Push and glide and swim 10 metres but- terfly (performed to Swim England ex-	10.	Perform a 'shout and signal' rescue.		stroke (performed to Swim England expected standards).		
	pected standards).	11	Perform a surface dive.				



10.	Perform a handstand and hold for a mini-
	mum of three seconds.

- 11. Perform a forward somersault.
- 12. Demonstrate an action for getting help.

- 8. Push and glide and swim 100 metres, using a minimum of three different strokes (performed to Swim England expected standards).
- 9. Tread water using eggbeater action for 30 seconds.
- 10. Complete an obstacle course (using minimum of four objects) with feet off the pool floor throughout.