

Curriculum Objectives

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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
- apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending

Vocabulary

Underarm serve	An underarm serve is a type of serve in which the player holds the ball in one hand, swings the other in an arc motion below the waist and strikes the ball from the bottom with a fist to put it in play.	forehand	A forehand is a shot in which the palm of your hand faces the direction in which you are hitting the ball.
Doubles	Doubles tennis involves each tennis player having a partner while facing off against a pair of opponents on the other side of the net.	Baseline	The baseline runs parallel to the net and defines the back of the court on each side.

Links Across the Curriculum

Maths—counting and adding scores.
 English—vocabulary. Specific words and phrases used.
 Science—functions of the body (respiratory system, cardio-vascular system, function of the skeletal system, muscles). See progression map.
 PSHE—team work, social skills,, leadership, health and wellbeing.

Lessons Sequence

1. To know and understand how to preform an underarm serve. 2. To begin to demonstrate how to perform an underarm serve.
1. To know and understand how to preform an underarm serve. 2. To develop the ability to begin to demonstrate how to perform an underarm serve.
1. To know and understand how to preform a forehand shot. 2. To begin to demonstrate how to perform a forehand shot.
1. To know and understand how to preform a forehand shot. 2. To develop the ability to begin to demonstrate how to perform a forehand shot.
1. To know and understand how to combine underarm serving and the forehand stroke in double games (intra-school). 2. To demonstrate unarm serving and the forehand stroke in double games (intra-school).
1. To know and understand how to combine underarm serving and the forehand stroke in double games (intra-school). 2. To demonstrate underarm serving and the forehand stroke in double games (intra-school).

Substantive Knowledge/Key

The focus of the learning is to look at how players can control the game from the beginning (serve) by thinking about how and where to serve.
The focus of the learning is to look at how players can control the game from the beginning (serve) by thinking about how and where to serve.
Pupils will understand when and where to play the forehand shot in a mini game. Apply previous learning about serving. To know that the ball can bounce once on your side.
Pupils will understand when and where to play the forehand shot in a mini game. Apply previous learning about serving. To know that the ball can bounce once on your side.
Children will begin to demonstrate an effective underarm serve and forehand stroke in a double game. To know that the ball can bounce once on your side.
Children will begin to demonstrate an effective underarm serve and forehand stroke in a double game.

Disciplinary Knowledge / Skills

Children know to serve by: 1. Keeping the ball toss low. An underhand serve does not use a high ball toss. Keeping the ball at waist level and allowing it to drop onto the racket face. 2. Leave your racket face open. An open face with a continental grip is essential for the underhand serve, as it creates just enough height to clear the net and land in the opposite service box (preferably a few feet before the service line), without the dramatic motion of a typical serve. 3. Execute a proper swing. If pupils are a right-handed player, they'll swing the racket from right to left, and vice versa, if you play with your left hand. The trick is to whip the racket beneath the ball to create enough side or backspin. This motion keeps the ball low to the ground, while also bouncing away from the opposing player.
Children know to serve by: 1. Keeping the ball toss low. An underhand serve does not use a high ball toss. Keeping the ball at waist level and allowing it to drop onto the racket face. 2. Leave your racket face open. An open face with a continental grip is essential for the underhand serve, as it creates just enough height to clear the net and land in the opposite service box (preferably a few feet before the service line), without the dramatic motion of a typical serve. 3. Execute a proper swing. If pupils are a right-handed player, they'll swing the racket from right to left, and vice versa, if you play with your left hand. The trick is to whip the racket beneath the ball to create enough side or backspin. This motion keeps the ball low to the ground, while also bouncing away from the opposing player.
Children perform a forehand shot by using the correct technique: stand ingin position on the balls of your feet, with knees slightly bent. Facing sideways with their shoulders and arms pointing towards the opponent. The racket arm should be at a 45° angle with the face of the racket at head height. Body weight should be on the back foot. When ready to strike the ball, pupils transfer body weight from back to front foot. Rotate your body quickly to face forwards. Drop the racket head lower as you start to accelerate forwards. The forward swing should travel from low to high, aiming to hit the ball at its highest point. Make contact with the ball at around waist height. Begin to rotate the racket at impact, so the strings point down towards the ground. The racket will follow through, finishing to the left of the shoulder. Return back to ready position for the next shot. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zt4r9qt/revision/2
Pupils develop their forehand stroke by using the technique taught in their previous lesson.
Pupils are ready to return the ball. Pupils return (recover) to the correct court position and are they ready to return the ball after every shot. Pupils can win a point. Pupils will begin to demonstrate an effective underarm serve and forehand stroke in a double game.
Pupils are ready to return the ball. Pupils return (recover) to the correct court position and are they ready to return the ball after every shot. Pupils can win a point. Pupils will begin to demonstrate an effective underarm serve and forehand stroke in a double game.

Themes

Serving	To begin to demonstrate how to perform an underarm serve.
Forehand Shot	To begin to demonstrate how to perform a forehand shot.
Evaluation	To say what they did well and how they could improve.

Diversity in the Curriculum

Emma Raducanu (born 13 November 2002) is a British tennis player. She is the current women's singles US Open champion. She won it without losing a set in the tournament. Her father is from Romania and her mother is from China. She has shown resilience in here career by overcoming several injuries.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?>

Outcome

To combine serving underarm and a forehand shot to win a game.

Character Traits

Respectful and Kind

Stickability

Experience
Repetition of previously taught skills

WOW

Experience
Equipment

Curriculum Objectives
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending

Vocabulary			
Underarm serve	An underarm serve is a type of serve in which the player holds the ball in one hand, swings the other in an arc motion below the waist and strikes the ball from the bottom with a fist to put it in play.	forehand	A forehand is a shot in which the palm of your hand faces the direction in which you are hitting the ball.
Doubles	Doubles tennis involves each tennis player having a partner while facing off against a pair of opponents on the other side of the net.	Baseline	The baseline runs parallel to the net and defines the back of the court on each side.
backhand	A backhand is a shot in which you hit the ball with your arm across your body and the back of your hand facing the ball.		

Links Across the Curriculum
<p>Maths—counting and adding scores.</p> <p>English—vocabulary. Specific words and phrases used.</p> <p>Science—functions of the body (respiratory system, cardiovascular system, function of the skeletal system, muscles). See progression map.</p> <p>PSHE—team work, social skills,, leadership, health and wellbeing.</p>

Lessons Sequence
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain to a peer how to perform an effective underarm serve. To refine and demonstrate an effective underarm serve.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain to a peer how to effectively how to perform a forehand shot. To refine and demonstrate how to perform a forehand shot.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain to a peer how to perform a backhand shot. To begin to demonstrate a backhand shot.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain to a peer how to perform a backhand shot. To begin to refine the ability to demonstrate a backhand shot.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain to a peer how to use forehand and backhand to create space and win a point. To refine and demonstrate the ability to use forehand and backhand to create space and win a point.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain to a peer how to combine underarm serving, forehand and backhand in double games (intra-school). To demonstrate underarm serving, forehand and backhand in double games(intra-school).

Substantive Knowledge/Key
<p>The focus of the learning is to look at how players can control the game from the beginning (serve) by thinking about how and where to serve. Pupils will learn how to use their racket to direct the ball towards a space to win a point.</p> <p>Pupils will understand when and where to play the forehand shot in a mini game. Apply previous learning about serving. Pupils will learn how to use their racket to direct the ball towards a space to win a point. To know that the ball can bounce once on your side.</p> <p>Pupils will understand when and where to play the backhand shot.</p> <p>Apply previous learning about serving</p> <p>To know that the ball can bounce once on your side.</p> <p>Pupils will understand when and where to play the backhand shot.</p> <p>Apply previous learning about serving</p> <p>The focus of learning is to develop the use of forehand and backhand shots applying these in game situations to win points. Pupils will make decisions as to when to apply either a forehand or backhand shot.</p> <p>Children will begin to demonstrate an effective underarm serve, forehand and backhand in a double game.</p>

Disciplinary Knowledge / Skills
<p>Children know to serve by: 1. Keeping the ball toss low. An underhand serve does not use a high ball toss. Keeping the ball at waist level and allowing it to drop onto the racket face. 2. Leave your racket face open. An open face with a continental grip is essential for the underhand serve, as it creates just enough height to clear the net and land in the opposite service box (preferably a few feet before the service line), without the dramatic motion of a typical serve. 3. Execute a proper swing. If pupils are a right-handed player, they'll swing the racket from right to left, and vice versa, if you play with your left hand. The trick is to whip the racket beneath the ball to create enough side or backspin. This motion keeps the ball low to the ground, while also bouncing away from the opposing player.</p> <p>Children perform a forehand shot by using the correct technique: stand in position on the balls of your feet, with knees slightly bent. Facing sideways with their shoulders and arms pointing towards the opponent. The racket arm should be at a 45° angle with the face of the racket at head height. Body weight should be on the back foot. When ready to strike the ball, pupils transfer body weight from back to front foot. Rotate your body quickly to face forwards. Drop the racket head lower as you start to accelerate forwards. The forward swing should travel from low to high, aiming to hit the ball at its highest point. Make contact with the ball at around waist height. Begin to rotate the racket at impact, so the strings point down towards the ground. The racket will follow through, finishing to the left of the shoulder. Return back to ready position for the next shot. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zt4r9qt/revision/2</p> <p>Children perform a backhand shot by using the correct technique: standing in position on the balls of their feet, with knees slightly bent. Placing their weaker hand on the top of the racket handle, in a chopper forehand grip. Holding the racket at waist height. Turning hands and trunk to the side so that the shoulder of your right arm is pointing towards the ball and racket head is pointing behind. Ensuring right elbow should be fully extended and left elbow slightly flexed. Transferring body weight from front to back foot. Rotating their body quickly to face forward, transferring weight from back to front foot. Dropping the racket head lower as they start to accelerate forwards. The forward swing should travel from low to high, aiming to hit the ball at its highest point. Making contact with the ball at around waist height. Beginning to rotate the racket at impact, so the strings point down towards the ground. The racket will follow through finishing to the right of the shoulder. Return back to ready position for the next shot. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zt4r9qt/revision/3</p> <p>Pupils to apply previous backhand learning to double games.</p> <p>Pupils always return (recover) to the correct court position and are they ready to return the ball after every shot. Pupils can win a point. Pupils are able to make contact with the ball after one bounce. Pupils can return the ball back over the net to their opponent's side of the court?.</p> <p>Pupils are ready to return the ball. Pupils return (recover) to the correct court position and are they ready to return the ball after every shot. Pupils can win a point. Pupils will begin to demonstrate an effective underarm serve, forehand and backhand in a double game.</p>

Themes	
Serving	To demonstrate how to perform an underarm serve.
Backhand shot	To begin to demonstrate a backhand shot.
Forehand Shot	To demonstrate how to perform a forehand shot.
Evaluation	To say what they did well and how they could improve.

Outcome	Character Traits	Stickability	WOW
To combine serving underarm, forehand and backhand to win a game.	Respectful and Kind	Experience Repetition of previously taught skills	Experience Equipment

Diversity in the Curriculum
<p>Alfie Hewett OBE is a British professional wheelchair tennis player. He is the former world No. 1 in singles and current world No. 1 in doubles. Hewett is a 26-time major champion, having won eight titles in singles and 18 in doubles. Hewett is also a three-time Paralympic silver medallist and won the Wheelchair Tennis Masters in both singles and doubles in 2017, 2021 and 2023.</p> <p>Hewett was born with a congenital heart defect that required surgery at six months and also suffered from Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease (a condition that inhibits blood flow from the pelvis to the hip joint). His ability to walk has been severely impaired and he has been using a wheelchair since being six years old. Hewett and continued to show great resilience over his career and has continue to challenge himself to be the best player he can be.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0yTdU7eTTso</p>




Curriculum Objec-	Vocabulary				Links Across the
Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending 	Underarm serve	An underarm serve is a type of serve in which the player holds the ball in one hand, swings the other in an arc motion below the waist and strikes the ball from the bottom with a fist to put it in play.	forehand	A forehand is a shot in which the palm of your hand faces the direction in which you are hitting the ball.	Maths—counting and adding scores. English—vocabulary. Specific words and phrases used. Science—functions of the body (respiratory system, cardio-vascular system, function of the skeletal system, muscles). See progression map. PSHE—team work, social skills,, leadership, health and wellbeing.
	Doubles	doubles tennis involves each tennis player having a partner while facing off against a pair of opponents on the	Baseline	The baseline runs parallel to the net and defines the back of the court on each side.	
	backhand	A backhand is a shot in which you hit the ball with your arm across your body and the back of your hand facing the ball.	Volley	Volley is a shot hit by a player before the ball bounces on their own side of the court. This shot is usually applied when a player is close to the net.	
	Rally	A rally is a series of returned hits of the ball that ends when either player fails to successfully return the ball.	Tactics	Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attain a certain goal.	

Lessons Sequence	Substantive Knowledge/Key Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge / Skills
1. To explain how to refine and combine underarm serving with accuracy to win a point and begin to understand the components of an effective performance. 2. To combine and apply underarm serving with accuracy to win a point and to analyse peers' performances.	The focus of the learning is to look at how players can control the game from the beginning (serve) by thinking about how and where to serve. Pupils understand the importance of serving accuracy and can serve underarm accurately across the court.	Pupils can serve the ball to the correct part of the court. Pupils return (recover) to the correct court position once they have served. Pupils can win a point. Pupils can perform an underarm serve with accuracy. Pupils serve diagonally across the court. Pupils can consistently get the ball over the net.
1. To explain how to refine and combine forehand and backhand to win a point and begin to understand the components of an effective performance. 2. To combine and apply the forehand and backhand stroke to win a point and to analyse peer's performances.	Pupils use their forehand and backhand shots and apply these in game situations to win points. Pupils will make decisions as to when to apply either a forehand or backhand shot. Pupils understand how to aim their shots into space to win points.	Pupils always return (recover) to the correct court position and are they ready to return the ball after every shot. Pupils can win a point. Pupils are able to make contact with the ball after one bounce. Pupils can return the ball back over the net to their opponent's side of the court. Pupils can perform a forehand and backhand with accuracy. Pupils are able to aim their shots into space to win points.
1. To explain how to perform an effective volley and begin to understand the components of an effective performances. 2. To begin to demonstrate an effective volley and to analyse peers' performances.	The focus of the learning is to continue to develop racket technique, exploring a new shot, the volley. Pupils beginning to understand when, where and how to use the volley shot.	Children volley using the correct technique:: standing in position on the balls of their feet, with knees slightly bent. The body should be facing forward towards the ball with racket held at waist height pointing towards the ball. Lifting the racket towards head height. Fully extending their right arm and rotating the shoulder away from the ball until the racket is slightly behind your head. Shifting your weight from back to front foot and step towards the ball. Extending your racket towards the ball, whilst keeping their left arm out and extended for balance. On impact, keeping firm wrists. The forward swing should travel from high to low, aiming to hit the ball downwards. The racket should follow through very slightly, pointing towards the intended target, mimicking a chopping action. Return back to ready position for the next shot. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zt4r9qt/revision/4
1. To explain how to perform an effective volley and begin to understand the components of an effective performances. 2. To begin to refine and demonstrate an effective volley and to analyse peers' performances.	The focus of learning is to develop the volley thinking about where we hit the ball and why we are hitting it there.	See volley technique in previous lesson. Pupils can grip the racket correctly. Pupils able to hit the ball before it bounces. Pupils volley using a forehand. Pupils can volley using a backhand. Pupils can return the ball back over the net (volley), to their opponent's side of the court. Pupils hit a forehand or backhand if the ball is not set up correctly for a volley.
1.To explain how to refine and combine apply tennis shots with simple tennis tactics and and to begin to the components of effective performance. 2. To combine and apply tennis shots with simple tennis tactics and to analyse peer's performances.	Pupils can begin to officiate games. Pupils understand what tactics are can apply simple ones to win a point. Pupils can begin to evaluate and then improve their tactics. Pupils can apply and combine previous tennis shots..	Pupils can continue to develop their serve and volley techniques, applying these in their games. Pupils begin to understand how to keep score and officiate in tennis. Pupils begin to develop simple tactics with their doubles' partner and use them to win points. Pupils can begin to evaluate and then improve their tactics.
1.To explain how to refine and combine serving underarm, forehand, backhand, volleying and tactics learning to intra-school games and to begin to understand the components of effective performance. 2. To combine and apply serving underarm, forehand, backhand, volleying and tactics learning to intra-school games and to analyse peer's performances.	Pupils will begin to demonstrate to combine previously taught serving underarm, forehand, backhand, volleying and tactics learning to score points in double games.	Pupils can combine and apply previously taught serving underarm, forehand, backhand, volleying and tactics learning to intra-school games.





Themes	
Serving	To demonstrate how to perform an underarm serve. Pupils can perform an underarm serve with accuracy. Pupils serve diagonally across the court. Pupils are beginning to consistently get the ball over the net.
Backhand shot	To begin to demonstrate a backhand shot. Pupils can perform a backhand shot with accuracy. Pupils are beginning to aim their shots into space to win points.
Forehand Shot	To demonstrate how to perform a forehand shot. Pupils can perform a forehand shot with accuracy. Pupils are beginning to aim their shots into space to win points.
Volley	To begin to demonstrate an effective volley.
Tactics	Pupils are beginning to create and apply simple tactics to win points. Pupils are beginning to evaluate and improve their tactics.
Evaluation	UPKS2 – To be able to tell another child what they did well and how they could improve.

Character Traits
Respectful and Kind
Outcome
To combine dribbling, passing, receiving, shooting, defending, tactics and officiating learning in small sided games.
Stickability
Experience Repetition of previously taught

Diversity in the Curriculum
Leander Adrian Paes is an Indian former professional tennis player. He is regarded as one of the greatest doubles tennis players of all-time and holds the record for the most doubles wins in the Davis Cup. Paes won eight men's doubles and ten mixed doubles Grand Slam titles. He made a total of 34 Grand Slam finals across men's and mixed doubles in his career which is the joint 2nd highest of all-time among men. Paes was also the 1st pair in Open era history together with Mahesh Bhupathi to reach the men's doubles finals of all 4 Grand Slams in the same calendar year (1999). His mixed doubles Wimbledon title in 2015 made him the second man (after Rod Laver) to win Wimbledon titles in three different decades. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JV6iWoO7wag

WOW Experience Equipment

Curriculum Objec-	Vocabulary				Links Across the
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	Doubles	Doubles tennis involves each tennis player having a partner while facing off against a pair of opponents on the other side of the net.	Baseline	The baseline runs parallel to the net and defines the back of the court on each side.	
	backhand	A backhand is a shot in which you hit the ball with your arm across your body and the back of your hand facing the ball.	Volley	Volley is a shot hit by a player before the ball bounces on their own side of the court. This shot is usually applied when a player is close to the net.	
	Rally	A rally is a series of returned hits of the ball that ends when either player fails to successfully return the ball.	Tactics	Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attain a certain goal.	

Lessons Sequence	Substantive Knowledge/Key Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge / Skills
1. To explain the components of effective when serving underarm, thinking tactically about where to aim the shot and to analyse their own performance. 2. To combine components of effective performance when serving underarm, thinking tactically about where to aim the shot (during a game) and to analyse peers' performances and adapt their performance as a result of their own self-evaluation.	Pupils will develop their understanding of why and where they aim their shot to win a point when serving underarm. Pupils can serve underarm accurately and powerfully across court.	Pupils can serve the ball to the correct part of the court. Pupils return (recover) to the correct court position once they have served. Pupils can win a point. Pupils can perform an underarm serve with accuracy and power. Pupils serve diagonally across the court. Pupils can consistently get the ball over the net. Pupils understand where to hit their serve in order to increase the likelihood of them winning points. Children will combine serving with forehand, backhand, and volleying in a game.
1. To explain the components of effective when hitting a forehand shot, thinking tactically about where to aim the shot and to analyse their own performance. 2. To combine components of effective performance when hitting a forehand shot, thinking tactically about which where to aim the shot (during a game) and to analyse peers' performances and adapt their performance as a result of their own self-evaluation.	Pupils will develop their understanding of why and where they aim their shot to win a point when performing a forehand shot. Pupils can perform a forehand with accuracy and power and think tactically about where they place their shots.	Pupils can win a point. Pupils can perform a forehand with accuracy and power and think tactically about where they place their shots. Pupils understand where to aim their shots in order to increase the likelihood of them winning points. Children will combine serving with forehand, backhand, and volleying in a game.
1. To explain the components of effective when hitting a backhand shot, thinking tactically about where to aim the shot and to analyse their own performance. 2. To combine components of effective performance when hitting a backhand shot, thinking tactically about where to aim the shot (during a game) and to analyse peers' performances and adapt their performance as a result of their own self-evaluation.	Pupils will develop their understanding of why and where they aim their shot to win a point when performing a backhand shot. Pupils can perform a backhand with accuracy and power and think tactically about where they place their shots.	Pupils can win a point. Pupils can perform a backhand with accuracy and power and think tactically about where they place their shots. Pupils understand where to aim their shots in order to increase the likelihood of them winning points. Children will combine serving with forehand, backhand, and volleying in a game.
1. To explain the components of effective when hitting a volley, thinking tactically about where to aim the shot and to analyse their own performance. 2. To combine components of effective performance when hitting a volley thinking tactically about where to aim the shot (during a game) and to analyse peers' performances and adapt their performance as a result of their own self-evaluation.	Pupils will develop their understanding of why and where they aim their shot to win a point when performing a volley shot. Pupils can perform a volley with accuracy and think tactically about where they place their shots.	Pupils can win a point. Pupils can perform a volley with accuracy and think tactically about where they place their shots. Pupils understand where to aim their shots in order to increase the likelihood of them winning points. Children will combine serving with forehand, backhand, and volleying in a game.
1. To explain the components of effective when creating and applying simple tactics during a game and to analyse their own performance. 2. To combine components of effective performance when creating and applying simple tactics during a game and to analyse peers' performances and adapt their performance as a result of their own self-evaluation.	Pupils can officiate games. Pupils understand what tactics are can begin to apply simple ones to win a point. Pupils can evaluate and improve their tactics. Pupils can apply and combine previous tennis shots..	Children will combine serving with forehand, backhand, and volleying in a game. Pupils understand how to keep score and officiate in tennis. Pupils can develop simple tactics with their doubles' partner and use them to win points. Pupils can evaluate and then improve their tactics.
1. To explain the components of effective performance and how they apply intra-school games and to analyse their own performance. 2. To combine components of effective performance in intra-school games and to adapt their performance as a result of their own self-evaluation.	Pupils will begin to demonstrate to combine previously taught serving, forehand, backhand, volleying, officiating and tactics learning in intra-school games.	Pupils will begin to demonstrate to combine previously taught serving, forehand, backhand, volleying, officiating and tactics learning in intra-school games.

Themes		Character Traits	Diversity in the Curriculum
<i>Serving</i>	To demonstrate how to perform an underarm serve. Pupils can perform an underarm serve with accuracy and power. Pupils serve diagonally across the court. Pupils can consistently get the ball over the net. Pupils will develop their understanding of why and where they aim their shot to win a point when serving underarm.	Respectful and Kind	Revisit diversity figures from EYFS-KS1 Racket & Ball Skills and KS2 tennis unit. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;">     </div>
<i>Backhand shot</i>	To begin to demonstrate a backhand shot. Pupils can perform a backhand shot with accuracy and power. Pupils show tactical awareness with their shots and are able to aim their shots into space to win points.	Outcome	
<i>Forehand Shot</i>	To demonstrate how to perform a forehand shot. Pupils can perform a forehand shot with accuracy and power. Pupils show tactical awareness with their shots and are able to aim their shots into space to win points.	To combine dribbling, passing, receiving, shooting, defending, tactics and officiating learning in small sided games.	
<i>Volley</i>	To begin to demonstrate an effective volley accurately. Pupils show tactical awareness with their shots and are able to aim their shots into space to win points.	Stickability	
<i>Tactics</i>	Pupils can create and apply simple tactics to win points. Pupils can evaluate and then improve their tactics.	WOW	
<i>Evaluation</i>	UPKS2 – To be able to tell another child what they did well and how they could improve.	Experience Repetition of previously	
		Experience Equipment	