

The unit of work will explore the concept of **batting** and **fielding** (attack and defence). Pupils will develop an understanding of the purpose of each team. Pupils will learn how to apply a variety of fielding skills such as **throwing** and **stopping the ball** to keep the batter's score low.

Inspire Me

Did you know... the game of rounders has been played in England since Tudor times. The earliest reference being in 1744 in A Little Pretty Pocket-Book, where rounders is refereed to as base-ball.



Key Success Criteria

- P Pupils will develop their ability to keep the batter's score as low as possible by applying accurate throwing, catching and retrieving skills
- **c** Pupils will apply an understanding of the concept of batting and fielding, utilising the correct fielding skills in order to stop the batters.
- **S** Pupils will develop life skills such as respect and cooperation as they collaborate effectively with others including their opponents.
- **w** Pupils will apply their skills with developing confidence as they grow in their ability to show self motivation and determination.



66 Vocabulary for Learning

Batting: Batting is the skill of hitting a ball with a bat into a space to score runs. The aim of the game for the batter (attacking team) is to score as many rounders as possible.

Fielder: A fielder is a defensive position that is occupied while the other team are batting. The aim of the fielding team (defending team) is to prevent the batter from scoring a rounder.

Throwing: means using your arm/hand to propel a ball with force through the air to a specific target or area.



Sport Specific Vocabulary

Base/Posts: There are four bases/posts that are used to mark out the pitch. These are positioned on the outside of the bowling square in a diamond shape.

Rounder: Is the method of scoring used in rounders. If the batter successfully runs around the outside of the bases and reaches the 4th base before the ball, the batting team scores one rounder.

The Long Barrier: is a fielding method used by a fielder to prevent the ball going past them. This involves the fielder stopping the ball with their hands, by positioning their body in line with the ball just in case they miss the ball with their hands.



The unit of work will develop pupils' ability to apply the principles of **attack** vs **defence**, with a particular focus on the concept of batting. Pupils will continue to develop and apply a variety of fielding skills such as **throwing** and **stopping the ball** to keep the batter's score low.

Inspire Me

Did you know... Rounders is a sport that is predominately played in Great Britain, Ireland and Canada. Rounders has lots of similarities to the America sports softball and baseball.



Key Success Criteria

- P Pupils will be able to apply developing batting skills in order to score points.

 Pupils will continue to develop accurate throwing, catching and retrieving skills.
- **c** Pupils will understand the difference between batting and fielding. Pupils will understand why batters need to aim at space when striking the ball.
- **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.



66 Vocabulary for Learning

Batting: Batting is the skill of hitting a ball with a bat into a space to score runs. The aim of the game for the batter (attacking team) is to score as many rounders as possible.

Tactics: Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attain a certain goal.

Bowling: is the action of propelling the ball towards the batter, with the intention of getting the batter out or preventing them from scoring a rounder.

Catching: means holding the ball with our hands that is hit or thrown to us. This includes holding a ball struck by a batter before it touches the ground.



Sport Specific Vocabulary

Backstop: The backstop is a fielder who stands a safe distance behind the batting square, opposite the bowler ready to catch and stop the ball.

1⁄2 a Rounder: Is the method of scoring used in rounders. If the batter misses the ball and runs around the outside of the bases and reaches the 4th base before the ball, the batting team scores 1⁄2 a rounder.





The unit of work will challenge pupils to apply fielding **tactics**, exploring how we can maximise our fielding set up and get the most from our players, making it harder for the batting team. Pupils will be able to explore the skill set of each team and **tactically select players** to play in positions that utilise their skills.

Inspire Me

Did you know... Rounders is an amateur sport and not a professional one. Rounders is an inclusive sport that can help build and develop life skills such as teamwork, communication and respect.



Key Success Criteria

- P Pupils will be able to apply refined fielding skills, (accurate throwing, catching and retrieving skills) will be in order to prevent the batters from scoring.
- **c** Pupils will apply effective decision making as they unpick the different positions within the fielding team making choices as to which positions pupils play.
- **S** Pupils will work positively with their team members to find success demonstrating effective collaborative skills, leading their team.
- **W** By facilitating learning through game situations, pupils will be challenged to always try their best, even when they find it difficult and when their team is losing.



66 Vocabulary for Learning

Tactics: Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attain a certain goal.

Fielder: A fielder is a defensive position that is occupied while the other team are batting. The aim of the fielding team (defending team) is to prevent the batter from scoring a rounder.

Bowling: is the action of propelling the ball towards the wicket defended by a batter, with the intention of getting the batter out or preventing them from scoring runs.



Batting and Bowling Square: The batting square is a marked out area that the batter stands in when striking the ball. The bowling square is opposite the batting square in the middle of the pitch. This is where the bowler stands when bowling the ball.

No ball: A no ball is an unfair delivery bowled by the bowler that is either; dangerous, the ball is bowled above the batters head and below the knee or if the ball bounces before the batter.

Out: is a form of dismissal which occurs when the batters period of batting is brought to an end by the opposing team.



Pupils will learn to consistently apply effective **tactics** for both batting and fielding.

Pupils will utilise their prior knowledge of **batting** and **fielding tactics** and consider when, where and why they will apply these during a game.

Inspire Me

The National Rounders Association, known as **Rounders England** was founded in 1943. One of the great things about rounders is that the rules can be adapted to suit the age and abilities, meaning that everyone can join in.



Key Success Criteria

- P Pupils will apply a refined ability to consistently execute throwing, catching, retrieving and batting skills.
- **C** Pupils will demonstrate resourcefulness and problem solving skills by creating a range of tactics, applying these to their games.
- **S** Pupils will effectively apply their tactics, demonstrating a clear understanding of the role each team member will perform and will ensure the team feels motivated.
- **W** Pupils will constantly apply life skills such as integrity and self discipline by playing by the rules and leading others by example.



66 Vocabulary for Learning

Tactics: Tactics are a carefully planned set of actions that are used by a team or an individual to attain a certain goal.

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Bowling: is the action of propelling the ball towards the wicket defended by a batter, with the intention of getting the batter out or preventing them from scoring runs.



Run Out: A run out occurs when a batter running to a base fails to reach that particular base before the ball and is stumped or a batter overtakes another batter when running around the bases.

Outfielder: An outfielder is a player on the fielding team, not on a base or the backstop. An outfielder is responsible for catching and returning the ball to a base to prevent the batter from scoring a rounder.

Umpire: is an official who watches the game or match closely enforcing the rules and who is responsible for making sure that the game is played fairly. **Complete R.E.**