St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Swimming	Year: 4/5/6	Term: Spring / Summer
F	Unit: Swimming	46

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
Float – Rest or move on	That they need to keep	The main movements required	Beginner stage:
or near the surface of the water without sinking	themselves and others safe around water. –	for front crawl:	Move independently around the pool
Submerge – to be under water	- STOP and THINK – Consider, temperature of		blow bubbles in the water
	the water, what might be		submerge whole head
Streamlined – a form that gives less resistance to the water	in it, especially at the bottom. How deep it is. If there is a current or tide		Float with the use of aids
		- And -	Float without aids
Surface – on the top of the water	- Stay together (Stay with a grown up)		travel on front and/or back with aids
Alternating – occurring in	- Float (If you fall in try to	U	To push and glide in the water
turn repeatedly one after another.	relax your body and float and control your breathing rather than moving about		travel on front or back without aids
Breathing – taking air	as this will make you tired		travel 10 metres on front and ' or back without
into the lungs and pushing it out.	and gasping for breath)		aids
	- Call 999/112 or SHOUT		Able to identify areas of good technique and
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Controlled – managed,	
kept within certain	It
boundaries	rı
	а
Rotation – a circular	S
movement	
	It
Front crawl arms	y
alternate from side to side,	
so while one arm is pulling	Т
and pushing under the	w
water, the other arm is	fl
recovering above the	tł
water. The move can be	
separated into four	Т
parts: the downsweep, the	g
insweep, the upsweep, and	ir
the recovery.	0
,	
Breast stroke extending	W
the arms in front of the	n
head while drawing the	
knees forward and	

Back Stroke

outward.

outward and then

sweeping the arms back

with palms out while

kicking backward and

a way of swimming in which you lie on your back and move one arm and then the other straight behind you so that they pass the sides of your head, while kicking with your legs It is important to follow all safety rules and instructions when around water including the swimming pool.

Items that can be used to help you float in the water.

Techniques for staying safe if they were to fall into water, such as floating on their backs to control their breathing.

That it is important to develop a good technique when swimming n the water rather than to focus on speed.

When kicking, their feet should not produce excessive splashing





The main movements required for breast stroke









Intermediate Stage:

Able to position body in a streamlined position in the water

Able to combine different floating shapes

Achieve one stroke with a good technique over at least 10 metres

Swim using 2 different stokes and a good technique for both over at least 10 metres.

Swim using 3 different strokes with good technique over at least 10 metres

Swim 25 metres competently and proficiently using at least 1 stroke.

To push and glide from the side of the pool into a stroke.

Able to perform a sculling action

Submerge to pick up an object from the bottom of the pool.

Able to demonstrate a range of safe entry techniques.

Able to identify areas of good technique and areas of improvement

Advanced Stage:

to tread water

Swim 2 strokes with controlled and an effective technique

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Technique	The main menoments required	
Technique – way of carrying out a specific task	The main movements required for back stroke:	Swim 3 strokes with a controlled and efficient technique
Efficient – ability to produce the desired result without extra effort or waste		Swim at least 25 metres using front crawl, back stroke and breast stroke.
Glide – a smooth continuous movement		Can demonstrate safe surface dives Able to identify areas of good technique and
Depth – a measure of how deep something is.		areas of improvement