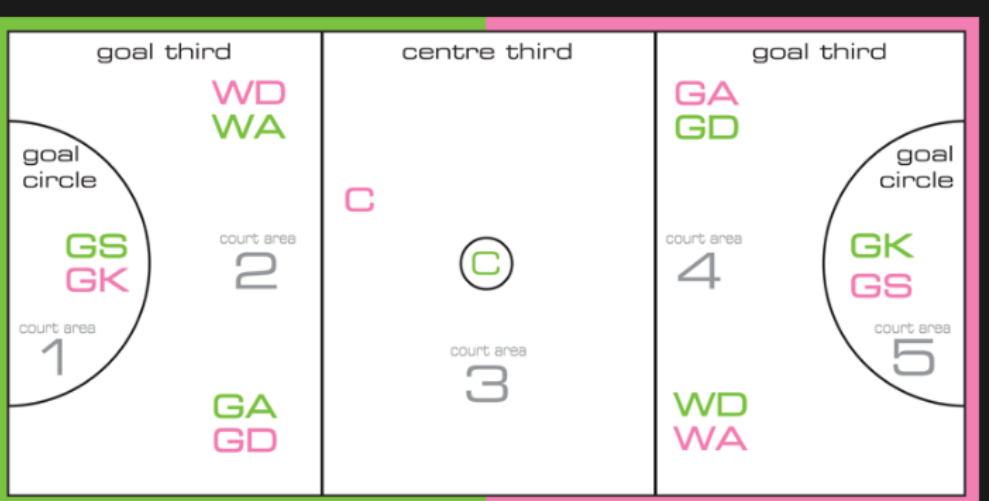


NETBALL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Prior Learning	Unit Focus		
Used specific netball skills in games. Played efficiently in different positions on the pitch, both attack and defence. Increased power and strength of passes, moving the ball over longer distances.	Choose and implement a range of strategies to attack and defend. Perform a wider range of more complex skills. Recognise and describe good performances.		
We are learning....	Key Questions		
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ways to improve co-ordination 2. To mark and pass or shoot 3. Organisation in and around the semi-circle 4. To compete to win the rebounding ball. </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. To stay active to intercept a pass. 6. To stay onside in games depending on the position being played. </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ways to improve co-ordination 2. To mark and pass or shoot 3. Organisation in and around the semi-circle 4. To compete to win the rebounding ball. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. To stay active to intercept a pass. 6. To stay onside in games depending on the position being played. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why are rebounds so important for the attacker and for the defender? 2. Why are some passes more appropriate for different distances? 3. What is intercepting? Where can you intercept? 4. Why would I use a shoulder pass over a chest pass? And vice versa?
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ways to improve co-ordination 2. To mark and pass or shoot 3. Organisation in and around the semi-circle 4. To compete to win the rebounding ball. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. To stay active to intercept a pass. 6. To stay onside in games depending on the position being played. 		
Rules	Equipment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Players must stay in the areas their position allows • The ball cannot be thrown over one complete third without being touched or caught by a player in that third. • No moving whilst holding the ball (footwork) • Distance when marking the ball. 	Netballs, cones, bibs, stopwatch, Goals		
	Vocabulary		
	<p>Blocking : (or Dictating Space) is when a player positions their body in a way that forces their opponent into a particular part of the court, usually the side-lines or corners of the goal ring.</p> <p>Tactics: an action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end.</p> <p>Interception: to gain possession of the ball from the opposing team after it has been passed or shot.</p> <p>Offside: All players, whether they have the ball or not, cannot move into an area of the court which their position is not allowed to enter</p> <p>Footwork: Once you have possession of the ball you may take a step in any direction with one foot (but not both) and pivot on the spot with the other foot. Once one foot is moved, the other is considered to be the landing foot. The landing foot cannot be moved, other than to pivot on the spot, whilst the other foot can be moved in any direction. Once the landing foot is lifted, it must not be re-grounded until the ball is released.</p>		