# Locomotor: Horizontal Jumping

**Stages of Motor Development<sup>3</sup>** 

**Elementary Stages** 

## Performance Indicators - Teaching cues<sup>1</sup>

- Eyes focused forward "look ahead"
- Bends knees and body at waist in preparation for jump "bend then explode"
- Swings arms fully in a backward-forward direction "swing"
- Extends body in flight and lands with bent knees "expand"
- Takes off and lands on two feet "soft feet"



Lite	racy
jump	over
near	far
light	bend
on	off



## Stage 1

Initial Stage

Braking arms Winging Arms Arms act as "brakes" Arms act as "wings" Vertical component still great Large vertical component Legs not extended Legs near full extension

Stage 2

Arms swing to head Arms move forward, elbows in front of trunk at takeoff Hands to head height Take-off angle still above 45% Legs

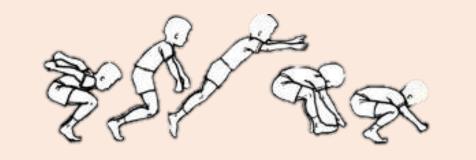
Stage 3

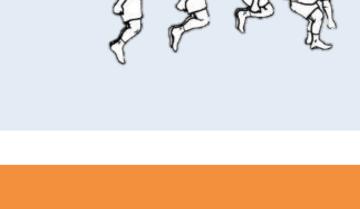
often fully extended

Mature Stage

Stage 4

Full Body Extension Complete arm and leg extension at takeoff, takeoff near 45 degree angle Thighs parallel to surface when feet contact for landing





Pre	Pre or Post Assessment																			
Directions <sup>2</sup> : Have a starting line on the floor tell the child to jump as far as they can	to Students (example n=20)																			
Performance Indicators <sup>1</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Eyes focused forward																				
Bends knees and body at waist in preparation for jump																				
Swings arms fully in a backward-forward direction																				
Extends body in flight and lands with bent knees																				
Takes off and lands on two feet																				
Total # of Performance indicators met																				
Developmentally Appropriate Progressions <sup>3,4</sup> I: Initial / Emerging: Limited indicators visible in any context  E: Elementary / Able: Some indicators in closed contexts  M: Mature / Competent: All indicators in closed contexts																				

## **Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**

## **Initial Stage / Emerging**

- and reach high, stretch high, push feet against floor
- 2. Have student jump to hit target that is above their head and land lightly (SPRING)
- 3. Jump and light showing an S with your body in balance (SSSSS)
- 4. Jump forward with hard (loud, strong) landing
- 5. Jump forward with soft (quiet, light) landing
- 6. Jump forward on a line on the floor
- 7. Jump forward over a line on the floor
- 8. Jump forwards and backwards
- 9. Jump sideways
- 10. Jump over a rope on the floor
- 11. Jump in and out of a hoop that is on the floor
- 12. Jump in front, behind, and along side a hoop
- 13. Jump forward slowly
- 14. Jump forward quickly
- 15. Jump with your feet straddled then together, slowly then increase speed (open, closed)
- 16. Play music and have students jump to the beat (slow, medium, fast)

### **Elementary Stages / Able**

- Bend your knees and crouch low, come back up 17. Jump forward and strike a ball down to encourage arms moving forward from winged arms
  - 18. Jump off a heightened box (start small)
  - 19. Jump off a box but into a hula hoop with controlled landing
  - 20. Jump off a box with extension in flight and controlled landing
  - 21. Place three small hula hoops in front of hoop, choose a hoop to jump (extensions, far & near)
  - 22. Place two cones with a noodle across in front of hoop, jump from box over the noodle (extension, far & near)
  - 23. Jump off a box and land sideways in balance (90both sides)
  - 24. Jump off, turn and land backwards (180)
  - 25. Jump off, turn and land forwards (360)
  - 26. Jump on a heightened box
  - 27. Jump over a slow moving rope, a fast moving rope
  - 28. Jump and mark your landing with a beanbag. Try to jump farther next time (near and far).
  - 29. Jump over a heightened box
  - 30. Jump across the general space using different pathways (straight, zigzag, curved)

## **Mature Stage / Competent**

- \*\*\* all performance indicators should be met prior to combining skills\*\*\*
- 31. Jump off a box and make different shapes (straight, wide, round, narrow, twisted, star, symmetrical, asymmetric) while landing softly and safely.
- 32. Jump over separated ropes (river) on the floor, move ropes farther away to jump for distance (maximum length would be child's own length)
- 33. Jump through an obstacle course which includes using a variety of movement concepts in combination
- 34. Create a routine with different jumps, shapes, and turns (off a box or on the floor)
- 35. Create a routine with a variety of locomotor skills and movement concepts
- 36. Combine jumping and catching a ball in a controlled environment
- 37. Combine running, jumping and catching in a controlled environment

## Difficulties to watch for<sup>1</sup>

### If... Then... Ask the child to jump over a horizontal target, gradually increasing the distance between Child is showing insufficient extension of legs and body at takeoff take off and object. Encourage the child to rock forward in a heel-to-toe motion while coordinating arm swing Child is using ineffective arm swing in the jump Child is falling backward on landing Encourage the child to reach forward on landing Arms are beside or behind on landing Use cue words as a reminder (reach forward)

### References:

- PHE Canada (2011). Fundamental movement skills: An educator's guide to teaching fundamental movement skills.
- Ulrich, D. (2000). Test of Gross Motor Development, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (TGMD-2) Assessment protocol
- Gallahue, D., Ozmun, J., & Goodway, J. (2007). Understanding motor development: Infant, children, adolescents, adults (7th ed.). McGraw Hill: New York, NY. 5. Poster created by Drs. Helena Baert & Matthew Madden, SUNY Cortland, 2016

- 4. Baumgarten, S. & Langton, T. (2006). Elementary Physical Education: Building a Solid Movement Foundation. Stipes Publishing L.L.C.: Champaign, IL.

# Manipulative: Underhand Rolling

## Performance Indicators/Teaching cues<sup>1</sup>

- Focus eyes on target- "eyes on target"
- Roll ball with backward and forward arm swing "swing"
- Step forward with leg opposite to the hand holding the ball "opposite"
- Bends knees and releases the ball along floor "bend & release low"
- Follows through with hand pointing at target "follow through"

Instruc	ctional	Video	QR <sup>5</sup>

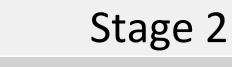


roll	low	bend
swing	between	under
opposite	aim	target

## **Stages of Motor Development**<sup>3</sup>

## Stage 1

# **Initial Stage**



## Stage 3

**Mature Stage** 



Straddle Stance

Ball is held with hands on side, palms facing each other, acute bend at sides, backwards pendulum motion, eyes monitor the ball, forward swing and trunk lift to release ball

Stride stance

Ball held with one hand on bottom and the other on top, backward arm swing without weight transfer, limited knee bend, forward swing with limited followthrough, ball released between knee and waist level, eyes alternate monitoring target and ball

**Elementary Stage** 

Contralateral Step

Ball held in hand corresponding to trailing leg Slight hip rotation and trunk lean forward Pronounced knee bend, forward swing with weight transfer from back to front foot, release at knee level or below, eyes on target throughout

### **Pre or Post Assessment**

Directions<sup>2</sup>: Tennis ball: age 3-6, softball: age 7-10. Roll from 20 ft away between 2 cones 4 ft apart

**Students (example n=20)** 

## 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 **Performance Indicators**<sup>1</sup> Focus eyes on target Roll ball with backward and forward arm swing Step forward with leg opposite to the hand holding the ball Bends knees and releases the ball along floor Follows through with hand pointing at target **Total # of Performance indicators met Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**<sup>3,4</sup> I: Initial / Emerging: Limited indicators visible in any context E: Elementary / Able: Some indicators in closed contexts M: Mature / Competent: All indicators in closed and closed contexts

### **Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**

## **Initial Stage / Emerging**

## 1. Sitting roll with two hands to teacher/target (low, near)

- 2. Sitting roll with two hands at a greater distance to teacher/target (low, far)
- 3. Sitting roll using two hands with a partner (low, straight, relationship)
- 4. Sitting roll using two hands with a small group (low, directions, relationship)
- 5. Kneeling roll without ball to teacher/target (opposition, medium level, swing)

6. Kneeling roll to teacher/target with 1 hand

- (opposition, medium level, swing)
- 7. Kneeling roll to target with 1 hand using strong force
- 8. Kneeling roll to target with 1 hand using light force
- 9. Kneeling roll to target with 1 hand at different distances (far, near) varying force
- 10. Kneeling roll with 1 hand between two cones varying the width of the cones
- 11. Kneeling roll with 1 hand under a rope suspended by two cones (vary heights: high, medium, low)
- 12. Kneeling roll with 1 hand under a rope suspended by two cones (vary heights: high, medium, low and force: light, strong)

### **Elementary Stage / Able**

- 13. Standing roll with 1 hand under a rope suspended by two cones at a low level
- 14. Put student in stride stance (Busy hand, busy foot: busy hand holds the ball, busy foot is opposite to busy hand) (opposition)
- 15. Have students demonstrate busy hand, busy foot from different positions (in front, behind, on line) (opposition)
- 16. Stride stance without ball, bend knees (lunge) to create different levels (low, medium, high)
- 17. Stride stance without ball, bend knees (lunge) to create a low level and swing arm back and forth (transfer weight)
- 18. Stride stance with ball, bend knees (lunge) to create a low level and swing arm back and forth (transfer weight)
- 19. Stride stance roll with 1 hand under a rope suspended by two cones at a low level (transfer weight, low, swing)
- \*\*\*Use a rope suspended by two cones as needed to reinforce getting low\*\*\*
- 20. Stride stance roll with 1 hand using different forces (light, strong, swing)
- 21. Stride stance roll with 1 hand at a target varying the width of the target (large, medium, small, follow through)

## **Mature Stage / Competent**

- 22. Introduce the contralateral step: stand behind the line, step over the line with busy foot while holding ball in busy hand
- 23. Have students demonstrate stepping with busy hand, busy foot from different positions (in front, behind, on line) (opposition)
- 24. Step in opposition with ball, bend knees (lunge) to create a low level and swing arm back and forth (transfer weight)
- 25. Step in opposition and roll with 1 hand at a low level (transfer weight, low, swing)
- 26. Step in opposition and roll with 1 hand using different forces (light, strong, swing)
- 27. Step in opposition and roll with 1 hand at a target varying the width of the target (large, medium, small, follow through)
- 22. Repeat tasks 24-27 and increase size of ball
- 23. Repeat tasks 24-27 and increase size and weight of ball
- \*\* at this time, students would roll with the appropriate size/weight ball for their level \*\*
- 22. Have student roll with 1 hand at multiple targets (cones, bowling pins), varying distances (near, far), and varying force (light, strong)

### Difficulties to watch for<sup>1</sup>

If... Then... Use smaller balls They fail to control the ball in the hand They fail to look at the target Put a marker down for students to aim at. Go through swinging motion without a ball while partner shows number cards. They release the ball and it always veers to one side Mark down a line for students to aim at and follow as they are following through. Have students point at the target and pause there Put feet markers down and draw a line for students to step over. They do not step in opposition

### References:

- PHE Canada (2011). Fundamental movement skills: An educator's guide to teaching fundamental movement skills.
- Ulrich, D. (2000). Test of Gross Motor Development, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (TGMD-2) Assessment protocol
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- 4. Baumgarten, S. & Langton, T. (2006). Elementary Physical Education: Building a Solid Movement Foundation. Stipes Publishing L.L.C.: Champaign, IL.

# Dynamic Balance

## Performance Indicators/Teaching cues<sup>1</sup>

- Maintains balance while using alternate stepping action "alternate"
- Maintains and upright posture "good posture"
- Maintains balance by using arms as needed "control"
- Focuses eyes forward "looking forward"

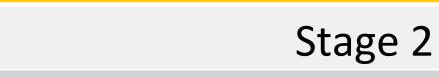


	Literacy	
balance	beam	dynamic
forward	control	eyes
stability	focus	alternate

## **Stages of Motor Development**<sup>3</sup>

## Stage 1





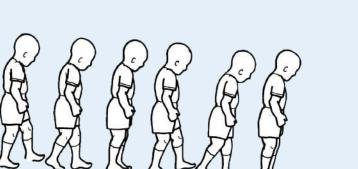


Stage 3

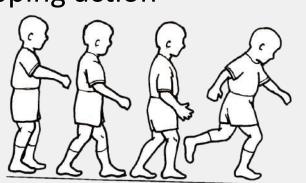
**Mature Stage** 



Balances with support, eyes on feet, uses follow step with dominant foot lead



Eyes focused on beam, loses balance easily, uses alternate stepping action



Eyes focused beyond beam, movements are fluid, relaxed, and in control, may lose balance rarely



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Pre or Post Assessment																				
Directions <sup>2</sup> : Walk across a balance beam forward for 10 steps								Stu	ıdent	s (ex	amp	le n=	:20)							
Performance Indicators <sup>1</sup>	1 2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Maintains balance while using alternate stepping action																				
Maintains and upright posture Maintains balance by using arms as needed																				
Focuses eyes forward																				
Total # of Performance indicators met																				
Developmentally Appropriate Progressions <sup>3,4</sup> I: Initial / Emerging: Limited indicators visible in any context E: Elementary / Able: Some indicators in closed contexts M: Mature / Competent: All indicators in closed contexts																				

## **Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**

### **Initial Stage / Emerging**

### Walk in a straight pathway

- Walk in a straight pathway on a line
- Walk in straight line heel to toe
- Walk in different pathways (straight, zigzag, curved)
- Walk at different levels (low, medium, high)
- Walk at different levels on lines (low, medium, high)
- Walk while changing directions (forward, backward, sideway)
- Walk while changing directions on lines (forward, backward, sideway)
- Walk while changing speed (slow, fast)
- 10. Walk while changing speed on lines (slow, fast)
- 11. Walk on numbers or abc poly spots that are somewhat far away so they have to stretch their bodies to get there. At times they may lose their balance – talk about what to do with your body when they become unstable (far, near)
- 12. Walk across wide gymnastic equipment (wide beam, bench) and repeat tasks # 3-10
- 13. Side step on wide beam (4"/ 10 cm) with and then without support
- 14. Side step on narrow beam (2.5"/ 6 cm) with and then without support
- 15. Alternate stepping on narrow beam while supported by teacher straddling the beam while walking backwards

## **Elementary Stage / Able**

- 16. Alternate stepping on narrow beam while slowly removing the level of support by teacher
- 17. Walk across narrow beam with low level support using extended arms for support
- 18. Walk across narrow beam with extended arms without support
- 19. Walk across the narrow beam while balancing a bean bag on shoulders (posture)
- 20. Walk across narrow beam at different levels (low, medium, high)
- 21. Walk across the narrow beam stepping over beanbags (levels)
- 22. Walk across the narrow beam and pick up an object without losing balance (levels)
- 23. Looking at the narrow beam, walk across as smoothly as you can.
- 24. Walk across wide balance beam with support (teach them how to scoop – looking forward, moving foot downwards next to beam when moving)
- 25. Walk across wide balance beam while scooping without support

### **Mature Stage / Competent**

- 26. With eyes forward walking across narrow beam while scooping with support (eyes)
- 27. With eyes forward walking across narrow beam while scooping without support (eyes)
- 28. With eyes forward walking across wide beam while scooping and balancing a beanbag on their head (eyes, posture)
- 29. With eyes forward walking across narrow beam while scooping and balancing a beanbag on their head (eyes, posture)
- 16. With eyes forward walking across narrow beam at different levels (low, medium, high)
- 17. With eyes forward walking across the narrow beam stepping over beanbags (levels)
- 18. With eyes forward walking across the narrow beam and pick up an object without losing balance (levels)
- 19. With eyes forward walking across the narrow beam while identifying numbers or letters held up by the teacher (eyes)
- 26. Looking forward, walk across a narrow beam as smoothly/relaxed as you can. (control)
- 27. Combine various movement concepts while walking on lines or across low beams.
- 28. Combine various locomotor skills and movement concepts with on lines or across low beams.

### Difficulties to watch for<sup>1</sup>

	Difficulties to water for
If	Then
They are not able to keep their balance using their arms	Allow them to perform the skill while balancing light objects on shoulders
They have difficulty alternating steps	Allow for external support (wall or bar)
Children are visually checking their feet or beam	Encourage children to keep their head up by looking at something on the wall
Children have difficulty maintaining balance	Start with short distance and gradually increase length

### References:

- PHE Canada (2011). Fundamental movement skills: An educator's guide to teaching fundamental movement skills.
- Ulrich, D. (2000). Test of Gross Motor Development, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (TGMD-2) Assessment protocol

- References Continued:
- 4. Baumgarten, S. & Langton, T. (2006). Elementary Physical Education: Building a Solid
- Movement Foundation. Stipes Publishing L.L.C.: Champaign, IL. Gallahue, D., Ozmun, J., & Goodway, J. (2007). Understanding motor development: Infant, children, adolescents, adults (7th ed.). McGraw Hill: New York, NY. 5. Poster created by Drs. Helena Baert & Matthew Madden, SUNY Cortland, 2016

# Locomotor: Galloping

## Performance Indicators/Teaching cues<sup>1</sup>

- Keeps trail leg behind lead leg "trail leg"
- Gallops using either leg as lead "lead leg"
- Displays rhythmical arm movement "arms move with beat"
- Turns hips, shoulders, and eyes to direction of movement "twist to direction"



	Literacy	
gallop	horse	forward
rhythm	open	close
lead	follow	trail

## **Stages of Motor Development<sup>3</sup>**

## Stage 1

## **Initial Stage**

Choppy Run

Resembles rhythmically uneven run Trail leg crosses in front of lead leg during airborne phase, remains in front at contact Arms of little use





### Stage 2

# **Elementary Stage**

Stiff Back Leg

Slow-moderate tempo, choppy rhythm Trail leg stiff Hips often oriented sideways Vertical component

exaggerated



Stage 3

# **Mature Stage**

Smooth Rhythmical

Smooth, rhythmical pattern, moderate tempo Feet remain close to ground Hips oriented forward



### **Pre or Post Assessment**

## Directions<sup>2</sup>: Have the child gallop from one cone to the other for about 25 feet Students (example n=20) 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 **Performance Indicators**<sup>1</sup> Keeps trail leg behind lead leg Gallops using either leg as lead Displays rhythmical arm movement Turns hips, shoulders, and eyes to direction of the movement **Total # of Performance indicators met Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**<sup>3,4</sup> I: Initial / Emerging: Limited indicators visible in any context E: Elementary / Able: Some indicators in closed contexts M: Mature / Competent: All indicators in closed contexts

## **Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**

## **Initial Stage / Emerging**

## Moving body in different shapes, feet together

- (narrow) feet apart (wide) in straddle stance.
- 2. Explore bases of support using narrow and wide foot placement (front and back).
- Traveling in directions
- Traveling forward, backwards, sideway
- Scissor jumps or forward shuffle
- Students travel slowly on a line with their preferred 1 leap foot and 1 trail foot (cue: step, together) – assess whether their trail leg crosses the lead leg.
- Place stickers on dominant heel and nondominant toe to encourage the trail leg to stay behind the lead leg. Ask them to: gallop by making the stickers touch.
- 8. See 7 for task, switch stickers to noondominant heel and dominant toe.
- 9. Increase speeds traveling on a line and include the cues: step, together.
- 10. See 9 both switch lead leg

## **Elementary Stage / Able**

### Progression occur in a closed environment

- 11. Galloping on a line using different speeds
- 12. Galloping in different pathway (zig-zag, straight, curved)
- 13. Galloping in different directions (forward, right, left, diagonal)
- 14. Galloping at different levels
- 15. Galloping while changing speeds and directions
- 16. Galloping while changing different speeds on different pathways
- 17. Galloping at different levels while changing speeds
- 18. Galloping in different pathways while changing levels
- 19. Galloping through an obstacle course using over, through, around (varying apparatus)

### Progressions occur in an open environment

- 20. Galloping in a large space (general space) with other students while paying attention to self space. Do not "pop" other students bubbles.
- 21. Galloping in different directions/or pathways while changing speeds.

## **Mature Stage / Competent**

- 22. Student gallop while following the rhythm of the music.
- 23. Changing speeds to music
- 24. Galloping to the music while changing directions, pathways, and levels
- 25. Galloping while shadowing each others movement (one partner in front and other behind)
- 26. Galloping while shadowing your partner and changing directions, pathways, levels, and speeds
- 27. Galloping while matching a partner (student standing next to each other)
- 28. Galloping while matching a partner: matching different pathways, speeds, and directions
- 29. Galloping while chasing, fleeing, dodging with a partner
- 30. Galloping with a partner to rhythm of the music
- 31. The combination of multiple locomotor skills (including galloping) to create routines

Difficulties to watch for <sup>1</sup>											
If	Then										
Trail leg crosses lead leg	Use colored tape / stickers to dominant heel and non-dominant toe to make tape touch										
There is a lack of rhythm in the gallop	Use music where the sound of horses running dictate the rhythm										
Movements are exaggerated	Encourage the children to lift their feet just off the ground										
Slight loss of balance from time to time	Have the child slow the gallop down										
Children are landing flat footed	Ask children to see if they can make their gallops as "quiet" as possible										

- PHE Canada (2011). Fundamental movement skills: An educator's guide to teaching fundamental movement skills.
- Ulrich, D. (2000). Test of Gross Motor Development, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (TGMD-2) Assessment protocol

- References Continued:
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# Locomotor: Sliding

## Performance Indicators/Teaching cues<sup>1</sup>

- Keeps trail leg behind lead leg "trail leg"
- Legs open and close in sliding "open and close"
- Displays rhythmical arm movement "arms move with beat"

**Directions<sup>2</sup>:** Have the child gallop from one cone to the other for

Sideways movement while facing in the direction you are going – "sideways"



	Literacy	
slide	sticky	forward
sideways	open	close
lead	focus	follow

### **Stages of Motor Development<sup>3</sup>**

Stage 1

## **Initial Stage**



Stage 2

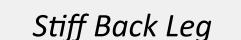
## **Elementary Stage**



Stage 3

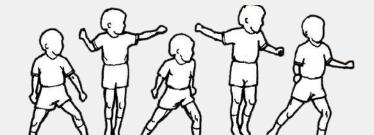
Choppy Run

Resembles rhythmically uneven run Trail leg crosses in front of lead leg during airborne phase, remains in front at contact Little arm action



Slow-moderate tempo, choppy rhythm Trail leg stiff, Hips often oriented sideways Vertical component exaggerated

Pr



**Mature Stage** 

Smooth Rhythmical Smooth, rhythmical pattern, moderate tempo Feet remain close to ground, hips oriented forward Moving sideways while facing in direction of movement

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re	e or Post Assessment																			
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5																				
g																				

Keeps trail leg behind lead leg						
Legs open and close in sliding						
Displays rhythmical arm movement						
Sideways movement while facing in the direction you are going						
Total # of Performance indicators met						
Developmentally Appropriate Progressions <sup>3,4</sup> I: Initial / Emerging: Limited indicators visible in any context E: Elementary / Able: Some indicators in closed contexts M: Mature / Competent: All indicators in closed contexts						

## **Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**

### **Initial Stage / Emerging Elementary Stage / Able**

- Moving body in different shapes, feet together (narrow) feet apart (wide). Explore bases of support using narrow and
- wide foot placement
- Traveling in directions

about 25 feet

**Performance Indicators<sup>1</sup>** 

- Traveling forward, backwards, sideway
- Side to side shuffle in general space
- 6. Students lineup on a circle (center court-three point line) and practice moving side to side with toes pointed to the center
- 7. Students travel slowly on a line with a side shuffle step or slide step (cue: open closed)
- Increase speeds traveling on a line and include open or close step (narrow/ wide)
- 9. On a scooter, students work on moving feet side to side while moving he scooter sideway. The focus if for student to "not" cross their feet.
- 10. While sitting on a scooter, students move sideways with the focus of not crossing their feet while on a line (combine progressions 6 & 9).

- Progression occur in a closed environment 11. Sliding on a line using different speeds
- 12. Sliding in different pathway (zig-zag, straight, curved)
- 13. Sliding in different directions (right, left, diagonal)
- 14. Sliding at different levels
- 15. Sliding while changing speeds and directions
- 16. Sliding while changing different speeds on different pathways
- 17. Sliding at different levels while changing speeds
- 18. Sliding in different pathways while changing levels
- 19. Sliding through an obstacle course using over, under, around (varying apparatus)

### Progressions occur in an open environment

- 20. Sliding in a large space (general space) with other students while paying attention to self space. Do not "pop" other students bubbles.
- 21. Sliding in different directions/or pathways while changing speeds.

## **Mature Stage / Competent**

- 22. Student slide while following the rhythm of the music.
- 23. Changing speeds to music
- 24. Sliding to the music while changing directions, pathways, and levels
- 25. Sliding while shadowing each others movement (one partner in front and other behind)
- 26. Sliding while mirroring your partner (student face each other)
- 27. Sliding while mirroring your partner and changing directions, pathways, levels, and speeds
- 28. Sliding while matching a partner (student standing next to each other)
- 29. Sliding while matching a partner: matching different pathways, speeds, and directions
- 30. Sliding with a partner to rhythm of the music
- 31. Sliding while mirroring a partner, tossing a soft ball to each other.
- 32. Sliding with a partner mirroring, tossing a soft ball to each other with a bounce.
- 33. Sliding with a partner mirroring, tossing a soft ball to each other while increasing the distance apart
- 34. The combination of multiple locomotor skills (including sliding) to create routines

Difficulties to watch for <sup>1</sup>			
If	Then		
Students cross legs	Practice the open/close slowly and increase speed graually		
There is a lack of rhythm in the slide	Clap the rhythm for children		
Movements are exaggerated	Encourage the children to lift their feet just off the ground		
Slight loss of balance from time to time	Have the child slow the slide down slide on a line		
Children are landing flat footed	Ask children to see if they can make their slides as "quiet" as possible		

- PHE Canada (2011). Fundamental movement skills: An educator's guide to teaching fundamental movement skills.
- Ulrich, D. (2000). Test of Gross Motor Development, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (TGMD-2) Assessment protocol

- References Continued:
- 4. Baumgarten, S. & Langton, T. (2006). Elementary Physical Education: Building a Solid Movement Foundation. Stipes Publishing L.L.C.: Champaign, IL.
- Gallahue, D., Ozmun, J., & Goodway, J. (2007). Understanding motor development: Infant, children, adolescents, adults (7th ed.). McGraw Hill: New York, NY. 5. Poster created by Drs. Helena Baert & Matthew Madden, SUNY Cortland, 2016

# Manipulative: Underhand Throw

## Performance Indicators/Teaching cues<sup>1</sup>

- Focuses eyes on target "eyes on target"
- Steps forward with foot opposite to throwing arm "step forward"
- Throwing arm swing down and and then forward "swing tick/tock"
- Shifts weight from back to front foot "back to front"
- Hand follows through after ball release at waist level "point at target"
- Open hand to release ball at waist "Open up"

## Instructional Video QR<sup>5</sup>



Literacy			
throw	far	target	
toss	over	point	
near	under	in	
out	tick	tock	

## **Stages of Motor Development<sup>3</sup>**

Stage 1

## **Initial Stage**



### Stage 2

**Elementary Stage** 

## Stage 3 **Mature Stage**



Stationary

Ball is held with hands on side, palms facing each other, limited swing backward, eyes monitor the ball, forward swing and trunk lift to release ball

Ipsilateral Step or Stride stance

Ball held with one hand, backward arm swing without weight transfer to the rear, forward swing with limited follow-through, ball released between knee and waist level or above chest level, eyes alternate monitoring target and ball

Contralateral Step

Ball held in hand corresponding to trailing leg, step forward with opposite foot, forward swing with weight transfer fro back to front foot, release at waist level, follow through, eyes on target

### **Pre or Post Assessment**

Directions<sup>2</sup>: 15 feet from wall, child throws tennis ball

## underhand at the wall **Students (example n=20)** 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 **Performance Indicators<sup>1</sup>** Focuses eyes on target Steps forward with foot opposite to throwing arm Throwing arm swing down and and then forward Shifts weight from back to front foot Hand follows through after ball release at waist level Open hand to release ball at waist **Total # of Performance indicators met Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**<sup>3,4</sup> I: Initial / Emerging: Limited indicators visible in any context E: Elementary / Able: Some indicators in closed contexts M: Mature / Competent: All indicators in closed contexts

## **Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**

## **Initial Stage / Emerging**

### 1. Practice rolling to a partner or target

- 2. Practice sliding a bean bag on the ground with one hand – play tag game
- Kneeling and underhand throw without a ball to teacher/target (opposition, medium level, swing)
- Kneeling and underhand throw with small or light weight ball to a teacher/target (opposition, medium level, swing)
- Kneeling, underhand throw to target with 1 hand using strong force
- 6. Same as #5 using light force
- 7. Kneeling, underhand throw to target with 1 hand at different distances (far, near) varying force
- Kneeling, underhand throw, using bean bags of small balls to throw in large boxes drawn on ground/hula hoops on ground
- 9. Same as #8 but varying distances
- 10. Kneeling, underhand throw, using bean bags or small balls to throw in small boxes/ hula hoops
- 11. Same as #10 but varying distances

### **Elementary Stage / Able**

- 12. Put student in stride stance (Busy hand, busy foot: busy hand holds the ball, busy foot is opposite to busy hand) (opposition)
- 13. Have students demonstrate busy hand, busy foot from different positions (in front, behind, on line) (opposition)
- 14. Stride stance without ball, bend knees slightly and swing arm back and forth (transfer weight)
- 15. Stride stance with ball, bend knees slightly and swing arm back and forth (transfer weight)
- 16. Stride stance underhand throw over a rope suspended by two cones at a low level (transfer weight, low, swing)
- 17. Stride stance, underhand throw to target with 1 hand at different distances (far, near) varying force
- 18. Stride stance, underhand throw, using bean bags of small balls to throw in large boxes drawn on ground/hula hoops on ground
- 19. Same as #8 but varying distances
- 20. Stride stance, underhand throw, using bean bags or small balls to throw in small boxes/hula hoops
- 21. Same as #10 but varying distances

### **Mature Stage / Competent**

- 22. Introduce the contralateral step: stand behind the line, step over the line with busy foot while holding ball in busy hand
- 23. Have students demonstrate stepping with busy hand, busy foot from different positions (in front, behind, on line) (opposition)
- 24. Step in opposition with ball and swing arm back and forth (transfer weight, tick/tock)
- 25. Step in opposition and underhand throw to large targets on ground (transfer weight, low, swing)
- 26. Step in opposition and underhand throw to large targets at different distances (far, near) varying forces
- 27. Step in opposition and underhand throw to different sized targets on ground (transfer weight, low, swing)
- 28. Step in opposition and underhand throw to small targets
- 29. Step in opposition and underhand throw to different sized targets from different distances (far, near) varying forces
- \*\*\* Tossing & catching with partner would occur only when students are comfortable with catching the ball (see catching poster) \*\*\*

### Difficulties to watch for<sup>1</sup> If... Then... Use smaller balls They fail to control the ball in the hand They take object upwards in preparation to throw They should make a downward circle and take object behind the trunk Partner hold flashcards with numbers or letters as thrower goes through action without throwing Children are not keeping eyes on target Place skipping rope a bit further and coach them to step bigger Small step in opposition They release the ball and it always veers to one side Mark down a target for students to aim at and have students point at the target and pause there

References: PHE Canada (2011). Fundamental movement skills: An educator's guide to teaching fundamental movement skills. Ulrich, D. (2000). Test of Gross Motor Development, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (TGMD-2) Assessment protocol

- 4. Baumgarten, S. & Langton, T. (2006). Elementary Physical Education: Building a Solid Movement Foundation. Stipes Publishing L.L.C.: Champaign, IL.
- Gallahue, D., Ozmun, J., & Goodway, J. (2007). Understanding motor development: Infant, children, adolescents, adults (7th ed.). McGraw Hill: New York, NY. 5. Poster created by Drs. Helena Baert & Matthew Madden, SUNY Cortland, 2016

# Manipulative: Catching

### Performance Indicators/Teaching cues<sup>1</sup>

- Focus eyes on object throughout catch "Look"
- Positions body in the path of the object (midline catch) "get behind"
- Positions one foot slightly ahead of the other in balanced position "ready"
- Catching object with hands "pinkies together thumbs together"
- Relaxes and absorbs the force of the object "soft hands"

## **Instructional Video** QR<sup>5</sup>



Literacy			
catch	soft	midline	
low	medium	high	
pinkies	thumbs	look	

## Stages of Motor Development<sup>3</sup>



## Stage 1 Initial Stage



## Stage 2 **Elementary**



## Stage 3

**Elementary** 



## Stage 4

**Elementary** 



## Stage 5

**Mature Stage** 

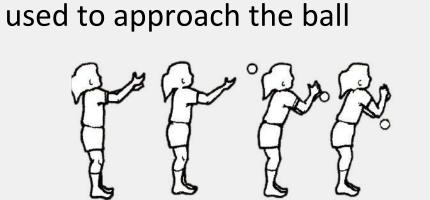
## **Delayed Reaction** Delayed arm action Arms straight in front until approaches ball contact, then



Hugging Arms encircle ball as it Ball is "hugged" to chest

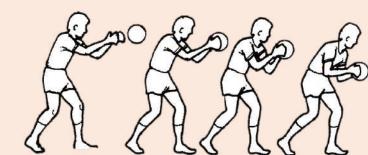
Feet are stationary or may

Scooping "to chest" catch Arms "scoop" under ball to trap it to chest. Single step may be



Hand catch Catch with hands only Feet stationary or limited to one step

Move to ball Catch with hands only Whole body moves through the space



### **Pre or Post Assessment**

Directions<sup>2</sup>: 4' ball, 2 lines 15ft apart. Toss ball lightly/ underhand

take one step

## to child aiming at chest. Students (example n=20) 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Performance Indicators<sup>1</sup> Focus eyes on object throughout catch Positions body in the path of the object (midline catch) Positions one foot slightly ahead of the other in balanced position Catches object with hands Relaxes and absorbs the force of the object **Total # of Performance indicators met Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**<sup>3,4</sup> I: Initial / Emerging: Limited indicators visible in any context E: Elementary / Able: Some indicators in closed contexts M: Mature / Competent: All indicators in closed contexts

## **Developmentally Appropriate Progressions**

## **Initial Stage / Emerging**

- 1. Catch a rolled ball with the body (trapping)
- Catch a rolled ball with their hands
- 3. Seated roll with a partner 4 feet away
- 4. Seated roll with a partner 8 feet away Catch a two-handed light bounce from a
- teacher (or partner when ready) seated 4 feet away (encourage scooping) 6. Pushing and catching a tethered ball
- (body)
- 7. Pushing and catching a tethered ball (hands)
- 8. Toss, track and catch a balloon with body
- 9. Toss & catch balloon at a medium level with body
- 10. Toss & catch balloon at a high level with body
- 11. Toss & catch balloon at a low level with body
- 12. Catch a large lightweight ball (beach ball) with body
- 13. Toss & catch a large lightweight ball at the different levels (medium, high, low) body

## **Elementary Stage / Able**

- 14. Toss, track and catch a balloon (with hands only)
- 15. Toss & catch balloon at different levels (medium, high, low) hands
- 16. Toss & catch a large lightweight ball at the different levels (hands) 17. Toss & catch a lightweight ball (balloon, beach ball) using turning
- and twisting, stationary feet 18. Use a medium size ball and toss it to self at different levels
- (seated, medium, standing) 19. Use bean bags and toss it to self at different levels (seated,
- medium, standing)
- 20. Use small ball and toss it to self at different levels (seated, medium, standing)
- 21. Toss & catch a small ball while crossing the midline (twisting)
- 22. Catch a ball after a bounce
- 23. Throw & catch with a partner close by
- 24. Underhand toss with a partner from 2 feet away, choice in ball (larger/lighter ball is easier)
- 25. Underhand toss with a partner, student receiving ball takes 1 step towards ball to catch
- 26. Underhand toss with a partner (increase distance)
- 27. Underhand toss with partner, changing distance, levels, directions (stationary)

## **Mature Stage**

- 28. With partner, moving to a large ball and catching it.
- 29. With partner, move & catch a tennis size ball.
- 30. With partner, move & catch a tennis size ball at different levels
- 31. With partner, move & catch a tennis size ball off a bounce
- 32. With partner, move & catch a tennis size ball from different distances
- 33. Catching a rebounded ball off the ball
- 34. With partner, move & catch a ball from different speeds
- 35. With a partner, toss & catch while changing levels, distances, speeds, objects
- 36. With a partner, catch with different objects (e.g. scoops, gloves, nets, buckets)

## Difficulties to watch for<sup>1</sup>

If... Then... Mark the ball with an X and ask to look at X. Use two colored balls catch the correct color Eyes not on object Can't catch ball thrown by partner Catch ball that is rolled first. Have child drop ball and catch it Let the ball bounce before catching it Trouble catching ball thrown by partner Cradling ball against chest Select larger, lighter balls. Have child reach for ball to catch it without touching his/her chest Catcher must move to catch and is unsuccessful Thrower should toss underhand in catcher's zone so that partner doesn't need to move. Encourage midline catching Trouble catching small objects Increase size of object – difficult to throw but easier to catch

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