



PE - Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 5 – Badminton

Links to the PE National Curriculum

- They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other.
- They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success.
- Pupils should be taught to use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination.
- 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.

Key Skills: Physical

- Ready
- position Grip
- Forehand
- Backhand
- Serve
- Footwork

Key Skills: S.E.T

- Social: Communication
- Social: Respect
- Social: Supporting and encouraging others
- Emotional: Confidence
- Emotional: Perseverance
- Emotional: Honesty
- Thinking: Using tactics
- Thinking: Selecting and applying skills
- Thinking: Identifying strengths and areas for development

Key principles of net and wall games

Attacking	Defending
Score points	Limit points
Create space	Deny space
Placement of an object	Consistently return an object



How to score

- A match consists of the best of 3 games of 21 points per game.
- Every time there is a serve, there is a point scored.

A player wins a point when :

- Opponent hits the shuttlecock into the net.
- Opponent hits the shuttlecock out of the court area.
- Opponent misses the shuttlecock and it lands on the floor in the court area.



Key Vocabulary:

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| • backhand | • control | • ready position |
| • forehand | • co-operatively | • outwit |
| • rally | • return | • serve |
| • ready position | • defensive | • attacking |
| • opponent | • attacking | • continuously |

Powerful Knowledge

Head face: The head face of the racket is the part with the strings on, it is used to hit the shuttlecock.

Chasse: A chasse step allows a player to move and cover a short distance efficiently on the court.

Baseline: The line indicating the back of the court.

Follow through: Describes the path of the racket following it's contact with the shuttle. It is an important technique of producing controlled strokes.

Defence: Playing defensively generally means hitting shots upwards and lofty as it gives players time to recover.

Forecourt: The forecourt area is the front third of the court. It is the region between the short service line and the net.

Backcourt: The backcourt area is the section around the boundary lines in the back third of the court.