Kenilworth Public Schools Curriculum Guide

Content Area: Physical Education

Grade: K-2

BOE Approved: 1/14/2013

Revision Date: Spring 2019 Submitted by: Melissa Geoghan BOE Revision Approved: 4/8/19

Physical Education – Kindergarten Scope and Sequence

Unit 1- Spatial Awareness and Movement	Unit 2- Movement	Unit 3- Games and Activities	Unit 4- Dance and Rhythmic Activities	Unit 5- Throwing and Catching	Unit 6- Personal Health and Wellness
Weeks 1-6	Weeks 7-11	Weeks 12-20	Weeks 21-25	Weeks 26-31	Weeks 31-38
Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:
The students will develop an understanding of movement in personal and general space.	The students will be able to use movement concepts throughout the gymnasium.	The students will participate in modified games and activities.	The students will be able to show expression trough rhythm and dance.	The students will be able to use eye-hand coordination to execute throwing and catching movements.	The students will develop lifelong fitness habits.
Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:
 Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities. Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, 	• Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a	 Demonstrate appropriate behaviors and safety rules and explain how they contribute to moving safely during basic activities. Developing competence and 	 Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities. Use objects and props to develop spatial and 	 Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities. Use objects and props to develop spatial and 	 Differentiate when to use competitive and cooperative strategies in games, sports, and other movement activities Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and

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- galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
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- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control

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- marching).
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- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels,

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- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation

- hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
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- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate

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- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.

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directions, ranges,	to personal health.	recreational	to vigorous age-	to vigorous age-	
and pathways.		activities).	appropriate	appropriate	
 Respond in 		• Demonstrate	activities that	activities that	
movement to		changes in time,	promote fitness.	promote fitness.	
changes in tempo,		force, and flow	• Develop a fitness	 Develop a fitness 	
beat, rhythm, or		while moving in	goal and monitor	goal and monitor	
musical style.		personal and	progress towards	progress towards	
• Correct movement		general space at	achievement of the	achievement of the	
errors in response to		different levels, directions, ranges,	goal.	goal.	
feedback		and pathways.			
• Explain the role of		•			
regular physical		• Respond in movement to			
activity in relation		changes in tempo,			
to personal health.		beat, rhythm, or			
• Explain what it		musical style.			
means to be		Correct movement			
physically fit and engage in moderate		errors in response to			
to vigorous age-		feedback			
appropriate		• Explain the role of			
activities that		regular physical			
promote fitness.		activity in relation			
• Develop a fitness		to personal health.			
goal and monitor		• Explain what it			
progress towards		means to be			
achievement of the		physically fit and			
goal.		engage in moderate			
		to vigorous age-			
		appropriate			
		activities that			
		promote fitness.			
		• Develop a fitness			

	goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.		

Physical Education – Grade Kindergarten Unit One

Unit title: Spatial Awareness & Movement

Unit summary: The students will develop an understanding of movement in personal and general space.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.

Big Idea: The ability to move through personal and general space.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What should students learn from Physical Education?
- What is the importance of locomotor and non-locomotor skills?
- Why is it important to understand personal space?
- How can locomotor and non-locomotor skills improve physical fitness?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- To achieve a healthy lifestyle, you must value physical activity.
- Locomotor and non-locomotor skills lead to body awareness and control.
- Personal space is an important life-long concept.
- All students will apply health and skill-related fitness concepts to maintain a healthy, active lifestyle.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls

and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans				
Activities	Timeframe			
Locomotor warm-ups	Weeks 1-6			
Locomotor and non-locomotor tag games				
Personal and general space				
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note			
• Cones				
• Pinnies				
Jump ropes				
Hula hoops				
Bean bags				
• Balls				
• Polyspots				

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology

- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade Kindergarten Unit Two

Unit title: Movement

Unit summary: The students will be able to use movement concepts throughout the gymnasium.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.

Big Idea: The ability to move through personal and general space.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What should students learn from Physical Education?
- What is the importance of locomotor and non-locomotor skills?
- Why is it important to understand personal space?
- How can locomotor and non-locomotor skills improve physical fitness?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- To achieve a healthy lifestyle, you must value physical activity.
- Locomotor and non-locomotor skills lead to body awareness and control.
- Personal space is an important life-long concept.
- All students will apply health and skill-related fitness concepts to maintain a healthy, active lifestyle.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
Locomotor warm-ups	Weeks 7-11
• Locomotor and non-locomotor tag games	
• Personal and general space	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
• Cones	
• Pinnies	
• Jump ropes	
• Hula hoops	
• Bean bags	
• Balls	
• Polyspots	

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products

- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade Kindergarten Unit Three

Unit title: Games and Activities

Unit summary: The students will participate in modified games and activities.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health

Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.

Big Idea: Students will develop a basic physical skills to allow them to participate in a variety of related activities that will provide them an understanding of how to socialize, interact, and communicate.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What defines a recreational activity?
- How do recreational games increase the fitness level of each individual?
- What are the cultural differences in recreational games?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- An activity that refreshes one's mind or body.
- Understanding how recreational games and activities can effect and benefit the overall health of an individual.
- Understanding and respecting the cultures and origins of the games.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and

marching.)

• Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
• Tag games	Weeks 12-20
Kickball	
Relay races	
Scooter actitivies	
Rock climbing	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
• Pinnies	
• Scooters	
• Polyspots	
• Cones	
• Music	
• Balls	
• Bases	
Rockwall	

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade Kindergarten Unit Four

Unit title: Dance & Rhythmic Activities

Unit summary: The students will be able to show expression through rhythm and dance.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health

Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.

Big Idea: The students show expression in rhythm and dance.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What are the benefits to dance?
- What is the importance of rhythm and dance?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

• Dance can be a cardiovascular, body and spatial awareness activity.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plan	ns .
Activities	Timeframe
Animal dancing	Weeks 21-25
• Line dances	
• Cultural dances	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
• Music	
XBOX Kinect	
• Television	
• Radio	
• Speaker	

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills

- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade Kindergarten Unit Five

Unit title: Throwing & Catching

Unit summary: The students will be able to use eye-hand coordination to execute throwing and catching movements

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.

Big Idea: The skills of throwing and catching will be utilized throughout a lifetime in multiple sports.

Unit Essential Questions:

- Why is proper throwing and catching technique important?
- How does throwing and catching relate to different sports and activities?
- How can one improve eye-hand coordination?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Throwing and catching can be utilized throughout a lifetime in multiple sports.
- Through an involvement of physical activities skill development can improve.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses

smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner). **Evidence of Learning** Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz **Formative Assessments:** • Teacher Assessment • Teacher Observation **Lesson Plans** Activities *Timeframe* Weeks 26-31 • Throwing at targets • Throwing with partners • Throwing against the wall • Throwing and catching to self • Bowling • Spud • Newcomb • Partner challenges Teacher Resources Teacher Note • Frisbees • Different size and types of balls • Bean bags • Hula hoops • Crates • Cones

> Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners,

Polyspots Bowling pins

and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade Kindergarten Unit Six

Unit title: Personal Health & Wellness

Unit summary: The students will develop lifelong fitness habits

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.

Big Idea: Life-long health and wellness impacts the students' well-being.

Unit Essential Questions:

- Why are nutritional goals important?
- What are the benefits of being physically fit?
- Why is lifelong wellness important?
- Why is it important to have fitness goals?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Proper nutrition helps maintain a positive, healthy lifestyle.
- It is important to maintain a healthy level of fitness so that you can lead a productive life and have the ability to deal with life's challenges as well as have energy to enjoy activities.
- It is important to be physically active outside of P.E. class.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)

• Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans		
Activities	Timeframe	
 Circuit training Lesson on lifelong wellness – include heart health, cardiovascular endurance, and body composition. Lesson on personal hygiene (male and female.) 	Weeks 32-38	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note	
 Hand-outs Video		

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

• Adjusting the pace of lessons

- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 1 Scope and Sequence

Unit 1- Spatial Awareness and Movement	Unit 2- Throwing and Catching	Unit 3- Games and Activities	Unit 4- Dance and Rhythmic Activities	Unit 5- Personal Health and Wellness	Unit 6- Volleyball
Weeks 1-2	Weeks 7-11	Weeks 12-18	Weeks 19-21	Weeks 22-25	Weeks 26-31
Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:
The students will develop an understanding of movement in personal and general space.	The students will be able to use eye-hand coordination to execute throwing and catching movements	The students will participate in modified games and activities.	The students will be able to show expression trough rhythm and dance.	The students will develop lifelong fitness habits.	The students will understand basic skills and concepts that will enable them to participate in volleyball.
Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:
• Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).	Differentiate when to use competitive and cooperative strategies in games, sports, and other movement	Demonstrate appropriate behaviors and safety rules and explain how they contribute to	• Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and	• Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).	Differentiate when to use competitive and cooperative strategies in games, sports, and other movement activities
 Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more 	activities.Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes	moving safely during basic activities. • Develop and refine	Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces	• Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more	• Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping,

- complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles,

- gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more

- gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills

- different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).

- complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles,

- running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and

- uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.

- complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.

- (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and

- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous ageappropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards

- uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.

- marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges,

errors in response to feedback • Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health. • Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous ageappropriate activities that promote fitness. • Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.	different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways. Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style. Correct movement errors in response to feedback Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health. Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous ageappropriate activities that promote fitness. Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.	goal.	errors in response to feedback Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health. Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous ageappropriate activities that promote fitness. Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.	 Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style. Correct movement errors in response to feedback
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Physical Education – Grade 1 Unit One

Unit title: Spatial Awareness & Movement

Unit summary: The students will develop an understanding of movement in personal and general space.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: The ability to move through personal and general space.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What should students learn from Physical Education?
- What is the importance of locomotor and non-locomotor skills?
- Why is it important to understand personal space?
- How can locomotor and non-locomotor skills improve physical fitness?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- To achieve a healthy lifestyle, you must value physical activity.
- Locomotor and non-locomotor skills lead to body awareness and control.
- Personal space is an important life-long concept.
- All students will apply health and skill-related fitness concepts to maintain a healthy, active lifestyle.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a

conventional manner).

- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
Locomotor warm-ups	Weeks 1-6
Locomotor and non-locomotor tag games	
Personal and general space	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
• Cones	
• Pinnies	

• Jump ropes	
• Hula hoops	
• Bean bags	
• Balls	
• Polyspots	

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 1 Unit Two

Unit title: Throwing & Catching

Unit summary: The students will be able to use eye-hand coordination to execute throwing and catching movements

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: The skills of throwing and catching will be utilized throughout a lifetime in multiple sports.

Unit Essential Questions:

- Why is proper throwing and catching technique important?
- How does throwing and catching relate to different sports and activities?
- How can one improve eye-hand coordination?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Throwing and catching can be utilized throughout a lifetime in multiple sports.
- Through an involvement of physical activities skill development can improve.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
Throwing at targets	Weeks 7-11
Throwing with partners	
Throwing against the wall	
Throwing and catching to self	
Bowling	
• Spud	
Newcomb	
Partner challenges	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
• Frisbees	

- Different size and types of ballsBean bags
- Hula hoops
- Crates
- Cones
- Polyspots
- Bowling pins

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 1 Unit Three

Unit title: Games and Activities

Unit summary: The students will participate in modified games and activities.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health

Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- 2 Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Students will develop a basic physical skills to allow them to participate in a variety of related activities that will provide them an understanding of how to socialize, interact, and communicate.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What defines a recreational activity?
- How do recreational games increase the fitness level of each individual?
- What are the cultural differences in recreational games?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- An activity that refreshes one's mind or body.
- Understanding how recreational games and activities can effect and benefit the overall health of an individual.
- Understanding and respecting the cultures and origins of the games.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized

beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
• Tag games	Weeks 12-18
Kickball	
Relay races	
Scooter actitivies	
• Rock climbing	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
• Pinnies	
• Scooters	

• Polyspots	
• Cones	
• Music	
• Balls	
• Bases	
• Rockwall	

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 1 Unit Four

Unit title: Dance & Rhythmic Activities

Unit summary: The students will be able to show expression through rhythm and dance.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health

Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.

Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: The students show expression in rhythm and dance.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What are the benefits to dance?
- What is the importance of rhythm and dance?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

• Dance can be a cardiovascular, body and spatial awareness activity.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).

- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans		
Activities	Timeframe	
Animal dancing	Weeks 19-21	
• Line dances		
Cultural dances		
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note	
• Music		
XBOX Kinect		
Television		
• Radio		
• Speaker		

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 1 Unit Five

Unit title: Personal Health & Wellness

Unit summary: The students will develop lifelong fitness habits

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- 2 Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Life-long health and wellness impacts the students' well-being.

Unit Essential Questions:

- Why are nutritional goals important?
- What are the benefits of being physically fit?
- Why is lifelong wellness important?
- Why is it important to have fitness goals?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Proper nutrition helps maintain a positive, healthy lifestyle.
- It is important to maintain a healthy level of fitness so that you can lead a productive life and have the ability to deal with life's challenges as well as have energy to enjoy activities.
- It is important to be physically active outside of P.E. class.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized

beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans			
Activities	Timeframe		
 Circuit training Lesson on lifelong wellness – include heart health, cardiovascular endurance, and body composition. Lesson on personal hygiene (male and female.) 	Weeks 22-25		
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note		
Hand-outs Video			

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 1 Unit Six

Unit title: Volleyball

Unit summary: The students will understand basic skills and concepts that will enable them to participate in volleyball.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Volleyball will enable students to interact physically, socially, and competitively throughout their lifetime.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What is the importance of eye-hand coordination in volleyball?
- Why is it important to display good sportsmanship during cooperative play?
- How is body control important to the game of volleyball?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Eye-hand coordination is an important facet in all elements of volleyball.
- Life lessons will be learned through sportsmanship and cooperatively play.
- Being able to have good spatial awareness and body control is paramount in being successful in volleyball.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized

beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation
- Skills Test

Lesson Plans		
Activities	Timeframe	
 Introduction to rules involved in game. Introduction to basic skills involved in volleyball (bumping, setting, serving.) 	Weeks 26-31	
 Group skill work. Incorporate offensive and defensive positions and strategies. Incorporate proper rotation. Participate in modified games. 		
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note	

- Volleyballs
- Volleyball standers and nets
- Court boundary markings
- Cones

Modifications: Softer and/or larger ball Colored volleyballs

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 1 Unit Seven

Unit title: Physical Fitness Testing

Unit summary: The students will participate in national fitness testing to measure cardiovascular endurance, muscular endurance, strength flexibility, and stability.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, Science

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Through physical fitness testing students will be able to assess their own levels of physical fitness and be made aware of areas for improvement.

Unit Essential Questions:

- How does the Presidential Fitness Challenge impact an individual?
- Why is it important to maintain a good level of physical fitness?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- The students will be able to assess strengths and weaknesses in physical fitness.
- It is important to maintain a healthy level of physical fitness because it will lead to a productive life.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls

and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Physical fitness testing

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation
- Skills Test

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
• Presidential fitness challenge tests: one mile run, sit-ups, pull-ups	Weeks 32-38
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
 Presidential fitness challenge handbook Online information	

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners,

and Gifted & Talented Students

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- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 2 Scope and Sequence

Unit 1- Spatial Awareness and Movement	Unit 2- Soccer	Unit 3- Games and Activities	Unit 4- Basketball	Unit 5- Personal Health and Wellness	Unit 6- Volleyball
Weeks 1-2	Weeks 3-8	Weeks 9-14	Weeks 15-21	Weeks 22-25	Weeks 26-31
Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:	Unit Description:
The students will develop an understanding of movement in personal and general space.	The students will understand basic skills and concepts that will enable them to participate in soccer activities.	The students will participate in modified games and activities.	The students will understand basic skills and concepts that will enable them to participate in basketball.	The students will develop lifelong fitness habits.	The students will understand basic skills and concepts that will enable them to participate in volleyball.
Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:	Unit Targets:
 Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching). Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more 	 Differentiate when to use competitive and cooperative strategies in games, sports, and other movement activities. Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes 	 Demonstrate appropriate behaviors and safety rules and explain how they contribute to moving safely during basic activities. Develop and refine 	• Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized	 Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching). Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more 	 Differentiate when to use competitive and cooperative strategies in games, sports, and other movement activities Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping,

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- complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
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- Develop and refine gross motor skills

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- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate

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- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.

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- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous ageappropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the

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Physical Fitness Testing

Weeks 32-38

Unit Description:

The students will participate in national fitness testing to measure cardiovascular endurance, muscular endurance, strength flexibility, and stability.

Unit Targets:

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of

writing instruments in a conventional manner).

- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
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- Explain the role of

- regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous ageappropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Physical Education – Grade 2 Unit One

Unit title: Spatial Awareness & Movement

Unit summary: The students will develop an understanding of movement in personal and general space.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: : 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- 2 Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: The ability to move through personal and general space.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What should students learn from Physical Education?
- What is the importance of locomotor and non-locomotor skills?
- Why is it important to understand personal space?
- How can locomotor and non-locomotor skills improve physical fitness?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- To achieve a healthy lifestyle, you must value physical activity.
- Locomotor and non-locomotor skills lead to body awareness and control.
- Personal space is an important life-long concept.
- All students will apply health and skill-related fitness concepts to maintain a healthy, active lifestyle.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a

conventional manner).

- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
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- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans		
Activities	Timeframe	
Locomotor warm-ups	Weeks 1-6	
Locomotor and non-locomotor tag games		
Personal and general space		
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note	
• Cones		
• Pinnies		

• Jump ropes	
• Hula hoops	
• Bean bags	
• Balls	
• Polyspots	

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 2 Unit Two

Unit title: Soccer

Unit summary: The students will understand basic skills and concepts that will enable them to participate in soccer activities.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: : 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- 2 Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Soccer will enable students to interact physically, socially, and competitively throughout their lifetime.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What is the importance of eye-foot coordination in soccer?
- Why is it important to display good sportsmanship during cooperative play?
- How is body control important to the game of soccer?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Eye-foot coordination is an important facet in all elements of basketball.
- Life lessons will be learned through sportsmanship and cooperative play.
- Being able to have good spatial awareness and body control is paramount in being successful in soccer.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized

beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
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- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
Introduction to rules involved in game.	Weeks 3-8
• Introduction to basic skills involved in soccer (dribbling, passing, shooting, trapping, kicking.)	
Group skill work	
Incorporate proper rotation	
Participate in modified games	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
Soccer balls	
• Nets	

• Pinnies	
• Cones	
• Goals	

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

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- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 2 Unit Three

Unit title: Games and Activities

Unit summary: The students will participate in modified games and activities.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, English, Science, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health

Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- 2 Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Students will develop a basic physical skills to allow them to participate in a variety of related activities that will provide them an understanding of how to socialize, interact, and communicate.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What defines a recreational activity?
- How do recreational games increase the fitness level of each individual?
- What are the cultural differences in recreational games?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- An activity that refreshes one's mind or body.
- Understanding how recreational games and activities can effect and benefit the overall health of an individual.
- Understanding and respecting the cultures and origins of the games.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized

beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
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- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans			
Activities	Timeframe		
• Tag games	Weeks 9-14		
Kickball			
Relay races			
Scooter activities			
• Rock climbing			
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note		
• Pinnies			
• Scooters			

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

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- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
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- Testing accommodations
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- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 2 Unit Four

Unit title: Basketball

Unit summary: The students will understand basic skills and concepts that will enable them to participate in basketball.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- 2 Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Basketball will enable students to interact physically, socially, and competitively throughout their lifetime.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What is the importance of eye-hand coordination in basketball?
- Why is it important to display good sportsmanship during cooperative play?
- How is body control important to the game of basketball?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Eye-hand coordination is an important facet in all elements of basketball.
- Life lessons will be learned through sportsmanship and cooperative play.
- Being able to have good spatial awareness and body control is paramount in being successful in basketball.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls

and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation
- Skills Test

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
 Introduction to rules involved in game. Introduction to basic skills involved in basketball 	Weeks 15-21
(shooting, passing, defense.)Group skill work	
Incorporate proper rotation	
Participate in modified games	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note

Basketballs
 Basketball hoops
 Court boundary markers
 Modifications:
 Softer and/or larger basketballs
 Colored basketballs

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts

Pinnies

- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 2 Unit Five

Unit title: Personal Health & Wellness

Unit summary: The students will develop lifelong fitness habits.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Environmental Literacy, Health

Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- 2 Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Life-long health and wellness impacts the students' well-being.

Unit Essential Questions:

- Why are nutritional goals important?
- What are the benefits of being physically fit?
- Why is lifelong wellness important?
- Why is it important to have fitness goals?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Proper nutrition helps maintain a positive, healthy lifetime.
- It is important to maintain a healthy level of fitness so that you can lead a productive life and have the ability to deal with life's challenges as well as have energy to enjoy activites.
- It is important to be physically active outside of P.E. class.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized

beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation

Lesson Plans	
Activities	Timeframe
Circuit training	Weeks 22-25
• Lesson on lifelong wellness – include heart health, cardiovascular endurance, and body composition.	
• Lesson on personal hygiene (male and female.)	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note
 Handouts Video	Modifications: Softer and/or larger basketballs

Differentiating Instruction:

Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 2 Unit Six

Unit title: Volleyball

Unit summary: The students will understand basic skills and concepts that will enable them to participate in volleyball.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, History

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Volleyball will enable students to interact physically, socially, and competitively throughout their lifetime.

Unit Essential Questions:

- What is the importance of eye-hand coordination in volleyball?
- Why is it important to display good sportsmanship during cooperative play?
- How is body control important to the game of volleyball?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- Eye-hand coordination is an important facet in all elements of volleyball.
- Life lessons will be learned through sportsmanship and cooperatively play.
- Being able to have good spatial awareness and body control is paramount in being successful in volleyball.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized

beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching.)
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Quiz

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation
- Skills Test

Activities	Timeframe
Activities	v
 Introduction to rules involved in game. Introduction to basic skills involved in volleyball (bumping, setting, serving.) 	Weeks 26-31
 Group skill work. Incorporate offensive and defensive positions and strategies. Incorporate proper rotation. 	
Participate in modified games. Teacher Resources	Teacher Note

- Volleyballs
- Volleyball standers and nets
- Court boundary markings
- Cones

Modifications: Softer and/or larger ball Colored volleyballs

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

- Use of visual and multisensory formats
- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups

Physical Education – Grade 2 Unit Seven

Unit title: Physical Fitness Testing

Unit summary: The students will participate in national fitness testing to measure cardiovascular endurance, muscular endurance, strength flexibility, and stability.

Primary Interdisciplinary Connections: Mathematics, Science

21st Century Career and Life Themes: Global Awareness, Health Literacy

Learning Targets

NJSLS Standards: 2.5.P.A.1, 2.5.P.A.2, 2.5.P.A.3, 2.6.P.A.1, 2.6.P.A.3, 2.5.2.A.1, 2.5.2.A.2, 2.5.2.A.3, 2.5.2.A.4, 2.6.2.A.1, 2.6.2.A.2, 2.6.2.A.3, 2.6.2.A.4

Technology Standards: 8.1.5.E.1

Content Statements:

- Developing competence and confidence in gross and fine motor skills provides a foundation for participation in physical activities.
- Understanding of fundamental concepts related to effective execution of actions provides the foundation for participation in games, sports, dance, and recreational activities.

Big Idea: Through physical fitness testing students will be able to assess their own levels of physical fitness and be made aware of areas for improvement.

Unit Essential Questions:

- How does the Presidential Fitness Challenge impact an individual?
- Why is it important to maintain a good level of physical fitness?

Unit Enduring Understandings:

- The students will be able to assess strengths and weaknesses in physical fitness.
- It is important to maintain a healthy level of physical fitness because it will lead to a productive life.

Unit Learning Targets

- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and marching).
- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Use objects and props to develop spatial and coordination skills (e.g., throws and catches balls and Frisbees, twirls a hula-hoop about the hips, walks a balance beam, laces different sized beads, and buttons and unbuttons.)
- Develop and refine gross motor skills (e.g., hopping, galloping, jumping, running, and

marching.)

- Develop and refine fine motor skills (e.g., completes gradually more complex puzzles, uses smaller-sized manipulatives during play, and uses a variety of writing instruments in a conventional manner).
- Explain and perform movement skills with developmentally appropriate control in isolated settings (i.e., skill practice) and applied settings (i.e., games, sports, dance, and recreational activities).
- Demonstrate changes in time, force, and flow while moving in personal and general space at different levels, directions, ranges, and pathways.
- Respond in movement to changes in tempo, beat, rhythm, or musical style.
- Correct movement errors in response to feedback
- Explain the role of regular physical activity in relation to personal health.
- Explain what it means to be physically fit and engage in moderate to vigorous age-appropriate activities that promote fitness.
- Develop a fitness goal and monitor progress towards achievement of the goal.

Evidence of Learning

Summative Assessment: Field Observation, Physical fitness testing

Formative Assessments:

- Teacher Assessment
- Teacher Observation
- Skills Test

Lesson Plans		
Activities	Timeframe	
• Presidential fitness challenge tests: one mile run, sit-ups, pull-ups	Weeks 32-38	
Teacher Resources	Teacher Note	
 Presidential fitness challenge handbook Online information		

Differentiating Instruction: Students with Disabilities, English Language Learners, and Gifted & Talented Students

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Students with Disabilities:

• Use of visual and multisensory formats

- Use of assisted technology
- Use of prompts
- Modification of content and student products
- Testing accommodations
- Authentic assessments

Examples of Strategies and Practices that Support Gifted & Talented Students:

- Adjusting the pace of lessons
- Curriculum compacting
- Inquiry-based instruction
- Independent study
- Higher-order thinking skills
- Interest-based content
- Student-driven instruction
- Real-world problems and scenarios

- Pre-teaching of vocabulary and concepts
- Visual learning, including graphic organizers
- Use of cognates to increase comprehension
- Teacher modeling
- Pairing students with beginning English language skills with students who have more advanced English language skills
- Scaffolding
- •Word walls
- •Sentence frames
- •Think-pair-share
- •Cooperative learning groups