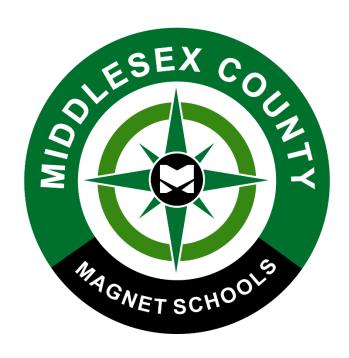
MIDDLESEX COUNTY MAGNET SCHOOLS



Course of Study Outlines

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION 2022 EDITION - VOLUME XLX

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SELECTION POLICY FOR TEXTBOOKS AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

In selecting text and reference books, the <u>Guidelines for Equal Treatment of the Sexes in Publication</u>, prepared by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., and <u>Counteracting the Forms of Bias</u>, by D. Grayson/Graymill Foundation, are followed. Teachers are requested to complete a <u>Curriculum Rating Form</u> for rating textbooks when recommending a textbook.

Occasionally, where ideal materials are unavailable, a book may be used that does not meet all the criteria. In those cases, the shortcomings of the book are made known to students and the book is supplemented with acceptable non-stereotyped, non-biased, and non-discriminatory materials.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY MAGNET SCHOOLS

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Course Descriptions/Purpose

The Health and Physical Education Course, a required course for each of the four grade levels, offers students the opportunity to develop physically, socially, and emotionally. Through a variety of co-educational activities students learn to develop leadership, accept responsibility, make decisions, recognize needs and limitations, abide by rules, work cooperatively as team members, explore talents, and develop psychomotor skills. Students learn the importance of mental and physical well-being and the advantages of good posture, hygienic habits and regular exercise. In an atmosphere where positive values are encouraged, students learn about personal, family and community health care. Safety instruction is an integral part of the program at all grade levels.

The program has two major components: a physical education component, which is activity-centered, and a health component, which emphasizes holistic well-being. The physical education component includes individual, dual and team sports; recreational games and activities; physical fitness and weight training; and other lifetime recreational and athletic activities. The health component includes personal hygiene and growth; health maintenance; chemical health education; driver education; family life education; and first aid.

The broad goals of the program aim at assisting each student to develop to his/her fullest capacity. More specifically, in the vocational-technical school setting the emphasis is on developing healthy, active, safety-minded young adults who can pursue their

careers and become responsible members of their communities. The program is aligned with the New Jersey Core Curriculum Content Standards.

Broad Goals of Health and Physical Education

1. Skills and Abilities

- a. Development of psychomotor skills
- b. Development of proper coordination of senses with body movement
- c. Development of skills related to athletic and recreational activities
- d. Development of body control
- e. Development of first aid skills

Broad Goals of Health and Physical Education (cont'd)

2. Cultural

- a. Development of understanding and appreciation of the historic development, techniques, skills and strategies of sports and games
- b. Promotion of activities for leisure time
- c. Development of understanding and appreciation of differences among people
- d. Appreciation of family life and responsibilities of parenting
- e. Appreciation of importance of communication skills
- f. Appreciation for individual and community health
- g. Appreciation of body movements, balance, and style
- h. Development of self-expression and creativity
- i. Appreciation for individual and community health

3. Mental Hygiene

- a. Improvement of moral through physical well-being
- b. Alleviation of worry and stress through the understanding of emotional needs, the development of interests, and the participation in exercise and sports
- c. Development of self-confidence through successful participation in a diversified program
- d. Improvement of ability to make decisions, based on accurate information, in the area of interpersonal relations and family living

4 Desirable habits

- a. Establishment of a schedule of daily activities contributing to good health
- b. Acquisition of good habits of personal hygiene
- c. Development of safety habits
- d. Development of habit of engaging in recreational physical activity
- e. Development of habits contributing to health maintenance and avoidance of harmful substances and unsafe practices

5. Physical

- a. Development of endurance to counteract stress
- b. Development of strength to do normal life tasks
- c. Development of understanding of body systems and their functions
- d. Promotion of normal growth and development

Broad Goals of Health and Physical Education (cont'd)

6. Personality

- a. Practice of sportsmanship and good team work
- b. Development of leadership qualities
- c. Development of positive physical and mental qualities
- d. Development of self-discipline and responsibility
- e. Practice of cooperation among peers
- f. Development of qualities of efficiency
- g. Development of self-awareness and improved self-concept

7. Prestige

- a. Promotion of school spirit and community pride
- b. Pride of individual and team accomplishment

Length of Course

As part of the New Jersey State requirements for a high school diploma, students must have a minimum of 150 minutes per week of health and/or physical education for each of four years of high school. At each grade level at least 10 hours of instruction, as mandated by the State, is devoted to chemical health education. The State-required Family Life Education program is provided to all students via the health course. Courses are in compliance with Title IX of the Federal legislation and with New Jersey Title 6 Regulations as well as with State guidelines for teaching about chemical health and AIDS, and State requirements regarding teaching Family Life Education.

Three Major Components of Course of Study Outlines

This course of study outline comprises the following components: 1) Student proficiencies as indicated in the behavioral objectives listed at the start of each grade level of these subjects outlines; 2) Course-of-study outline with units arranged in sequential order; and 3) Evaluation of students; for example, as per marking level grades, and final exam scores, where applicable.

Students are also assessed regularly by teachers on the basis of class participation, teacher-made and other tests, reports, classroom and homework assignments and projects. In the case of physical education, active participation is a major factor and a point system is used. There is a grade assigned for each of four marking levels and a final average at the end of the school year. According to Board Policy, 98-100=A+; 92-97=A; 90-91=A-; 86-89=B+; 82-85=B; 80-81=B-; 76-79=C+; 72-75=C; 70-71=C-; 65-69=D; and below 65=F, which denotes failure.

This program is also assessed annually on the basis of several criteria, including: a) Enrollment and retention numbers; b) Feedback from students, parents, instructional staff and community members; c) Student grades, including final average and final exam scores, where applicable; d) Numbers of students successfully completing program and; e) Success in meeting State guidelines. Each campus will utilize the following percentage for grading in physical education: Affective 50%, Psychomotor 35% and Cognitive 15%.

Multicultural Education

"An education that is multicultural is a lifelong process of learning and development that promotes mutual respect, excellence, and achievement for all by confronting historical and current inequities, fostering responsibility, productivity, and active participation in a diverse and evolving society." (Developed by the Northeast Consortium for Multicultural Education at the Multicultural Education Working Conference, February 1993).

Multicultural Education permeates every aspect of the school curriculum including school climate and teacher/student/community interactions. It affirms that racial, cultural and ethnic diversity is a valuable resource that should be preserved and extended. It values and encourages positive cross-cultural communication among the many groups, which comprise our school, state, nation and our world. Such interchange will enable all to share in the richness of the multicultural heritage of humanity.

Where Offered

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MAGNET SCHOOLS

112 Rues Lane	457 High Street
East Brunswick, NJ 08816	Perth Amboy, NJ 08861

1 Convery Blvd. Woodbridge, NJ 07095

21 Suttons Lane Piscataway, NJ 08854

100 Technology Drive Edison, NJ 08817

MIDDLESEX COUNTY MAGNET SCHOOLS

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12

One of the primary functions of physical education is to assist each individual to develop to his/her fullest possible physical capacity. This implies development of skills and ability as well as physiological development. Strength, vigor, vitality, coordination and wellness are important elements in the total development of adolescents. Proper physical development and well-being should contribute to academic and vocational progress. The total program takes into consideration the growth and developmental stages along with the maturation levels of students. Although the activities offered are similar for each grade level, advanced skills and strategies are introduced and a greater degree of proficiency, responsibility, leadership, self-discipline, teamwork and safety is expected at all grade levels.

The program is flexible enough to allow each student to function at a level consistent with his/her stage of growth and development.

Standards for Physical Education for all Grade Levels:

Upon completion of this course, having been given the necessary materials, equipment and instruction, students should be able to meet the State endorsed core curriculum content standards.

General Policies

1. Class Organization

The school schedule for physical education classes may contain combinations of grade levels within a class; nevertheless, a different aspect of the activity is emphasized for each grade level or maturational level. Classes may also vary in size, and the range of activities included in the course of study outline takes this into consideration. The program also takes into consideration the seasonal aspects of some activities and the need for adaptation where necessary.

Attendance is taken on a daily basis and a check is made for the appropriate attire. Daily and weekly lesson plans contribute to operational efficiency.

Although actual class organization depends on the type of activity and the number of students, the following routine is suggested for most classes:

Approximate Time

	Regular Schedule	Block Scheduling
Dress period	5 minutes	5 minutes
Warm-up exercises	5 minutes	5 minutes
Activity (Instruction and Participation)	27 minutes	69 minutes
Dress period	<u>5 minutes</u>	<u>5 minutes</u>
Total	42 minutes	84 minutes

2. Appropriate Attire and Personal Hygiene

For safety and personal hygiene reasons, students shall change into appropriate and recommended attire: white top, shorts (not cutoffs) or sweat pants, socks and sneakers. It is suggested that each item be laundered on a weekly basis. It is also recommended that those students on temporary excuse also be required to change if they are not scheduled to report to some other designated medical-excuse area.

Showers for students are recommended and should be encouraged.

3. Excuses

Students who miss class for less than one week must present to the physical education instructor a note signed by the parent/guardian or from the school nurse on the day the student is to be excused. The student may be assigned a zero unless the note is produced.

Students on long-term medical excuse must present a doctor's note, within one week from the first day of return to school, which must be verified by the school nurse and then presented to the physical education instructor. The student is then rescheduled according to administrative policy. Instructors have the option of assigning an independent study project.

Regarding the Family Life Education course, students may be excused from sections of the course on moral or religious grounds. Parents must abide by the procedures for excusal as approved by the Board of Education. In each case, legitimate excusals bear no penalty.

4. Accidents

All accidents must be reported to the instructor immediately. The instructor will notify the school nurse and fill out an accident form provided for that purpose.

5. Grading

Total periods of instruction will be such that a student receives (3 marking periods) of Physical Education and one period of Health for each one-year course.

The Health course for each grade level is to be graded separately from the Physical Education course; however, the combined final average must be 65 or better, in order to pass the Health & Physical Education course and meet requirements for graduation.

Physical Education grades are determined by a point system. The final letter grade is determined by the following scale:

100-98 points.....A+

97-92 points.....A

91-90 points.....A-

89-86 points....B+

85-82 points.....B 81-80 points.....B-79-76 points.....C+ 75-72 points.....C 71-70 points.....C-69-65 points.....D Below 60.......F, or failure

6. Warm-up Exercises/Conditioning

Appropriate warm-up exercises are presented to each class before full-scale activity begins. These conditioning exercises are aimed at preventing accidents by preparing the body for more strenuous activity. The exercises should be physiologically, anatomically, and kinesthetically sound.

7. Instructional Procedures

a. Skills and Game Fundamentals

There is a need to teach game skills and fundamental techniques inasmuch as they are the movements which are employed in the games. In addition, the success and enjoyment of the game depends to a considerable extent upon the skill of the participants. The practice of drills in the techniques of these movements offers the opportunity for mass instruction.

Students learn the rules, safety factors, and skills relating to each activity and they participate in drill practices. Practice work is employed with or without game equipment. Each element to be included on that particular level is practiced and taught separately. Corrections are made to faulty student techniques. Safety awareness is always part of the teaching-learning process.

The lesson should usually include a game, which utilizes the fundamentals, which have been taught. Corrections are made of both skill and team play technique. Lead-up games can be successfully used in this phase of the lesson.

The instructor should be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the activity presented and should insist upon observation of regulations. All new activities should be demonstrated and students should be given individual assistance when needed. Instructors should move about in the area, giving explanations in a clearly defined manner, and have equipment ready for immediate use.

b. Seasonal Program

The activities program may be broken down into seasonal units. (More than one activity may be offered during a season to allow for flexibility in planning according to weather, etc.) Most of the activities are offered on all four-grade levels, with progression in skill level and difficulty along with development of muscular strength and coordination.

c Student as an Individual

The high school program should provide an introduction to the major team and individual sports. Thorough instruction in basic rules, safety, elementary strategy and fundamental skills is essential. Learning good teamwork, improving personal skills, and learning to officiate are also important aspects of the program. Many of these skills can form a basis for wholesome leisure-time activity.

The specific activities are briefly outlined, in alphabetical sequence, by content only. Three levels of progression—elementary, intermediate, and advanced—allow for different levels of ability. It is expected that the instructor will endeavor to see that each student develops the maximum skill level according to capability.

Traditional Physical Education

GOAL:

Build students' foundational skills, knowledge, fitness, safety, and critical concepts in a variety of sport and physical activities.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Current and future personal wellness is dependent upon applying health-related concepts and skills in everyday lifestyle behaviors.
- There are numerous programs, facilities, and communities available that provide a variety of opportunities to get active and healthy.
- Competence in a variety of sports and physical activities will provide confidence and give strong possibility of creating an individual to be a lifelong mover.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What sports and/or activities do you enjoy and want to continue to pursue and develop?
- How does competition and/or physical exertion impact your personal character development?
- How does physical health benefit the other dimensions of health and wellness?

To reach our goals, a strong foundation is needed and critical for future and consistent movement activities.

Course Description:

This course offers students a basic introduction and understanding of a variety of sports and physical activities. Emphasis will be placed on basic skills, general rules, common language, health-related concepts, safety procedures, sport and activity etiquette, and sportsmanship. Individual, dual, and team units will be offered, aiming to enhance and increase students' physical education literacy.

Course Outcomes/Objectives:

- Apply concepts of each physical activity in non-competitive and competitive gameplay.
- Utilize specific motor skills, patterns, and physical techniques to effectively engage in gameplay and fitness activities.
- Demonstrate knowledge of general safety.
- Demonstrate proper body control, spatial awareness and competency in activity-specific movement skills.
- Demonstrate the ability to assess one's own fitness level.
- Ability to set personal goals as they pertain to the Specific Measurable Achievable Relevant Time Based (SMART) goal setting concepts.
- Obtain general healthy knowledge and methods for maintaining a healthful level of fitness.
- Discuss the benefits of a physically active lifestyle.
- Identify general safety and proper hygiene practices as they pertain to fitness and resistance training.

Enrollment:

Freshman and Sophomores

Units:

Each unit will last three weeks, with a total of three units per marking period.

Length:

Full year

The following can be selected and implemented in this course:

Invasion	Net Games	Striking/Fielding	Individual
Football	Volleyball	Softball/Kickball	Yoga, Step, or Zumba
Team Handball	Badminton		Aquatics
Rugby	Tennis		Backyard Games
Ultimate Frisbee	Racquetball		Weight Training

Floor Hockey	Pickleball	
Basketball		
Soccer		

^{*}Instructor must select: (4) Invasion games, (2) Net, (2) Individual (must select weight training), (1) Striking unit

Timeline	Unit Type	Standards,	Instructional Objectives	Assessment Methods
Suggested MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	Football	SLOs, 2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Skill/Tactics Maintaining possession Receiving a handoff	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Benchmark Questions: What position throws the football? Give an example of a route you can run as a WR. How many "downs" does the offensive team have to gain a first down? Tree of the skills test.

 Hands up at chin height, hands out, elbows slightly bent Thumbs and index fingers together, making a diamond window (if ball is above waist) Pinkies together (if ball is below waist) Eye on ball as it goes into your hands Give with the ball as it hits your hands bring into body to protect it Route Running Start with one foot in front of other, facing the defense When play starts, run planned route using various cuts Routes- In/Out, Post/corner, Fly/stop 	5. What is man to man coverage? 6. T or F - The arm closest to the QB should be on top when receiving a hand-off.
Defending space- Man to man coverage Stand across from offensive player Feet wider than shoulder width, knees slightly bent, hands up/out Eyes on opponents hips Shadow opponent, following them wherever they go Keep opponent within an arm's length	
 Flag pulling Feet a little wider than shoulder width (slightly bent knees) Eyes on flag Bracket opponent within your body width Quickly reach for flag and grab with hand Raise flag above head 	
 Knowledge Understanding basic rules and safety of the game- Offensive positioning (QB, RB, WR) Defensive positioning (DB). Roles and Responsibilities for each position. Starting Play- hiking, "Ready, set, hike". 	

			 Line of scrimmage Player alignment Field boundaries, and end zones Basic equipment knowledge and use 1 downs and distance Turnovers Incomplete passes Fumbles Off-sides Body contact Flag guarding Unsportsmanlike conduct 	
Suggested MP - 2, 3 3 Weeks	Team Handball	2.2.12.MSC.4	Skills/Tactics Maintaining possession of the ball Dribbling for control	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Benchmark Questions: The area in front of the goal that floor players may not be in when they shoot? A term used to describe when a team has the ball and is trying to score.

- Standing: Shooters feet are on the ground when the ball is released
- Vertical shots: thrown with power and speed downward into the opponent's goal.
- Jump shots: Characterized by a flight phase during which the ball is released.

Defending Space

- Marking: Prevent the offense from making or receiving a pass.
- Pressuring
- Covering: Defensive players are allowed to use their body, arms, and hands to obstruct an opponent either with or without the ball.

Defending the goal

 Goalkeeping- Stops shot in goal area, ball must be thrown to teammates not kicked,goalie can take unlimited steps inside goal area, have five seconds to release ball after save has been made.

Winning the ball

- Jump balls: The game starts with a jump ball in the center of the court. The official tosses the ball between the two players, who are then permitted to tap the ball, to any of their teammates.
- Block: Use body, arms, and hands to obstruct an opponent.
- Interception

Knowledge

Understanding basic rules and safety of the game:

- Change of possession
- 3 step maximum or 3 second maximum hold
- No offensive or defensive player in the crease
- Boundary lines
- Scoring (1 point per goal)
- Goalie positioning
- Use of hands only

- 3. A term used to describe when a team does not have the ball and is trying to prevent the other team from scoring.
- 4. A term used when a player walks while holding the ball.
- 5. Each goal is worth how many points?
- 6. The game begins with
- 7. A player can take only steps after catching the ball.

Suggested MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	Rugby	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5	 Body contact with ball carrier No dislodging the ball No contact with the ball carrier at any time No dislodging the ball Skills/Tactics Maintaining Possession Passing Look at target 	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level
			 Two hands on both sides of ball Keep ball off chest Turn shoulders towards target / team mate Push follow through towards catcher Running with the ball Protect ball with hands, arms (high and tight) Look for open space Advance the ball forward as far as possible before next move Maintaining Possession w/ Support Player-Running with the carrier – body positioning Maintain 5-10 feet from teammate Trail team mate to a side 	Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation
			 Hands up ready for pass Advancing the ball Running Forward Look for open space Attack gaps Look for teammates Hold ball high and tight Scoring a TRY Advance the ball to the opponent's end Upon crossing last line, place ball on found 	 Benchmark Questions: True/False You are allowed to pass the ball forward. True/False You are allowed to kick the ball forward When the ball goes out of bounds, play starts back up with Advancing the ball past the last line to score is called
			Defending Space Making the tag Tag player with ball Maintain space to react to runs/passes Eyes on ball carrier and other opponents	5. To stop the ball carrier from advancing you need to

			Flag Pulling	
Suggested MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	Ultimate Frisbee	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.LF.5	 Knowledge Understanding general rules and safety of the game Boundary Lines (Ball or body touches the line) Game start (kick off or starting from a designated area) In-Game restarts (players must retreat immediately when play stops, tap backs, free pass) Ball movement (No forward passing) Scoring a "Try" (Ball must be "touched" to the ground not spiked over the goal line). No Contact (Use of flags), Controlled two-hand touch (Pushing motion is illegal) Teams must retreat immediately when play stops Skills/Tactics Maintaining possession of the frisbee Throwing (short) Hold frisbee with pointer finger along the side of frisbee, thumb on the top and the three other fingers rolled underneath the rim Throwing shoulder pointing at target Throwing arm wrapped around the frisbee Shoulder width stance Extend arm out releasing frisbee in front of body Catching – one hand, two hands Closing your hand or sandwiching your hands on the frisbee Pivoting Establishing one foot to stay in one spot and rotate on the ball of that foot 	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Rehavior
			 Closing your hand or sandwiching your hands on the frisbee Pivoting Establishing one foot to stay in one spot and rotate 	Rubrics for: • Attendance

			Getting open- V-cuts	• Fair play
			 Run one direction and quickly change and go in 	 Cooperation
			another direction	
			Supporting teammates	Benchmark Ouestions:
			3 S	1. Where should the frisbee
			Creating space in attack	be released, in regards to
			Spacing	our body?
			• Move away from other teammates, stretch the field	2. Where should your
			Positioning	throwing shoulder be
			 Stay in one area or zone so not to run all over the 	pointing at?
			place	3. This is called when you
			Give-and-go's	rotate on one foot?
			Pass to teammate, then run pass them to become	4. How far apart should your
			the receiver of the frisbee	feet be?
				5. When you move away
			Defending space	from your teammate you
				are creating this?
			Marking & counting	are creating this:
			Defending an area your opponent enters	
			Pressuring	
			• Stay within 2-3 feet from your opponent, forcing	
			them to make quick passes	
			Guarding	
			 Stay with specific opponent and go wherever they 	
			go	
			Knowledge	
			Understanding general rules and safety of the game-	
			l	
			1	
			Defensive play and no physical contact rules	
			May not move with the Frisbee	
			 Stalling- 10 second stall count 	
			 Scoring system (1 point per touchdown) 	
			 Use of hands only 	
			Boundary lines	
			Touchback (Incomplete pass in end zone)	
Suggested	Floor Hockey	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skills/Tactics	Psychomotor
MP - 2, 3		2.2.12.MSC.4	Maintaining possession of the puck	Skills test
3 Weeks		2.2.12.1150.4	Dribbling for control	Pedometers for activity
JWCCKS			Discount for country	level
				ICVCI

 Grip: Non dominant hand at the top of the stick. Dominant hand 10-12 inches below non dominant hand. Use soft taps when striking the puck. Use both sides of the stick to control the puck. Supporting the puck carrier Moving into open space Passing-Short and Long Blade facing the target Puck in the center of the blade Flick wrist to drive the puck Follow through at target Stick Control Grip stick with dominant hand about halfway down the shaft of the stick. Non dominant hand on top of the stick Bend knees Soft taps to move the puck Use both sides of the blade Attacking the goal Shooting Grip: Non dominant hand toward the top of stick. Dominant hand a foot below non dominant hand. 	Cognitive
Shooting • Grip: Non dominant hand toward the top of stick.	control the puck. 3. When does a face off occ in floor hockey?
Defending Space Marking, pressuring, covering • Select an opponent or a space to guard	
Defending the goal Goalkeeping-positioning, stick use Feet shoulder width apart Knees bent	

			Use a stick to defend and deflect the puck.	
			 Winning the puck Faceoff, block, poke, save Two opposing players face each other with sticks on the floor. The puck can be dropped in between the players on the floor or they need to tap the floor, then the opponents stick three times. 	
			 Knowledge Understanding basic rules and safety of the game: No high sticking Boundary Lines No offensive players in crease No slashing Puck completely crosses the goal line 1 point is scored Game started with a faceoff 	
Suggested	Basketball	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skills/Tactics	Psychomotor
MP - 2, 3		2.2.12.MSC.4	Maintaining possession w/ support player	Skills test
3 Weeks			On-the-ball movements-	 Pedometers for activity
			Chest pass	level
			 Grip ball with both hands on each side Stand square towards your target Start with ball close to chest, elbows wide and bent Make eye contact with team mate Step towards target and extend arms/hands towards target Flick thumbs up and towards target Follow through away from body, towards teammates chest Bounce pass Grip ball with both hands on each side Stand square towards your target 	Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude

• Bounce ball ² / ₃ of the way from teammate	Benchmark Questions:
Overhead pass	1. T or F - Use the palms of
Hand on both sides of the ball, overhead	your hands to dribble.
Step with non-dominant foot towards target	2. T or F - When you stop
• Eye contact with teammate	dribbling, you cannot
• Follow through towards target, flicking ball out of	dribble again.
hands	3. How does the game get
Off-the-ball movements-	started?
Creating passing lanes	4. How can you create space
Fakes and juke steps	to get open when you don't
• Cuts	have the ball?
- Cuis	5. Man to man and zone, are
Maintaining possession (Using space in attack)	two types of what?
Dribbling	in a types of what.
• Eyes up / knees bent	
 Hand / fingers wide 	
 Contact ball with finger pads, not palm 	
Keep ball on side of body, opposite hand waist	
high protecting ball	
Bounce ball waist high or lower	
Bounce out water ingli of lower	
Attacking basket	
Layups	
Approach the basket at a 45 degree angle	
Step with outside foot, followed by inside foot	
 Lift ball to eye level with both hands 	
 Place shooting hand under ball, other hand on side 	
• Eyes up at top corner of "square"	
Jump off opposite foot, raise same knee/arm	
towards backboard	
"Bank" ball off top corner of "square"	
Shooting	
 Feet shoulder width apart 	
Knees bent	
 Dominant foot slightly ahead of other 	
 Dominant hand under ball, no palms, pads of your 	
hand	
 Opposite hand on side of ball with ball at eye 	
height	
 Feet shoulder width apart Knees bent Dominant foot slightly ahead of other Dominant hand under ball, no palms, pads of your hand Opposite hand on side of ball with ball at eye 	

Eyes fixed on front of rim	
by control of this	
• Extend legs (jump), straight up, follow through	
towards rim, flicking wrist out and up	
BEEF - balance, eyes, elbow, follow through	
2221 committee, eyes, electri, tento in uniongia	
Creating space to attack	
L-cut	
V-cut	
Pick on the ball	
• Locate opponent	
Make eye contact with team mate	
Stand still with feet shoulder width apart	
Cross arms across chest	
Embrace contact / do not move (statue)	
Winning the ball	
Defense on the ball	
Man to man	
o Follow opponent wherever they go	
o Zone - stay in your area. keep eyes on ball and	
your zone	
Defense off the ball	
Defensive Stance	
Feet wide/ hands side / palms up	
Knees bent, head/chest up	
Slide side to side (do not click feet together)	
Eye on ball and your opponent	
Knowledge	
Understanding basic rules and safety of the game:	
Out of bounds	
• Traveling	
Double dribble	
• Fouls	
• Scoring (3 points- Field goal from behind 3-point	
arch, 2 points- field goal from inside the arch, 1	
point- made foul shot)	
• Start of game (Jump ball, check, etc)	
 Out of bounds Traveling Double dribble Fouls Scoring (3 points- Field goal from behind 3-point 	

			• 5v5	
Suggested MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	Soccer	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Skills/Tactics Maintaining possession Ball control- Dribbling Pushing the ball with the inside part of the foot Keeping the ball closely in front of you. Passing (short) Non kicking foot placed alongside the ball. Kicking foot turned so the inside part of foot is perpendicular to the ball. Chest slightly over ball. Eyes looking at target so they can receive the pass Receiving – sole, instep. Accept the pass by having your instep swing back to control the pass Attacking the goal Shooting Place the non-kicking foot alongside the ball. Chest slightly over the ball. Kicking foot strikes the ball on the shoe lace part of the shoe.	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation
			Creating the space in attack One-time passing • Precision and non-settling, in which the foot is positioned to receive and send a pass Give and go's • Precision pass, in which the passer passes the ball to a teammate and proceeds to run by them to become the receiver in a return pass. Defending space Marking, pressuring	 Benchmark Questions: What part of the foot do you make a pass with? Where must your chest be when striking the ball? How does a goalie make the goal smaller for their opponent? In a throw in, the ball should be held over what? How far should you be
			 Staying within 3 feet from your opponent. Forcing your opponent to make quick decisions on passing. Defending the goal Goalkeeping- positioning, receiving the ball 	when marking your opponent?

3 weeks	NET GAMES		 Taking an angle, or moving up and out of the goal makes it harder for the opponent to score. Distributing-Throwing Roll the ball out to your teammate. Don't let it bounce Restarting play Throw-ins (standing still or dragging the foot) Both feet flat on the ground, behind the line. Both hands on the ball that is held over your head. Bring your hands and ball forward releasing the ball out in front towards your teammate. Dragging the foot Allowed to take a couple of steps, Both hands and ball over the head One foot has to be flat on the ground while the toe of the foot touches the ground. Knowledge Understanding basic rules and safety of the game: Hands use Goalie play Number of players to a team Positions Starting play Time keeping Fouls and penalties Excessive contact 	
Suggested	Volleyball	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skills/Tactics	Psychomotor
MP - 2, 3	voncyoun	2.2.12.MSC.4	Setting up to attack Forearm Pass/Bump (Arm Positioning, Stance) Contact ball on forearm Wrap hand around fist with thumbs up, elbows in, arms away from body, knees bent, feet shoulder width apart	Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam

When making contact with the ball: step forward	Exit Slip
and extend arms to target, arms below shoulder	Assignment
level	
Set (Hand Positioning, Stance)	Affective
Hands in front of forehead, triangle position of	Rubrics for:
hands	Attendance
Hit the ball with fingertips, knees slightly bent, and	Attitude
feet shoulder length apart	Behavior
When making contact with the ball: extend arms	• Fair play
and legs in the direction of your target	• Cooperation
Base	1
Ready position while its opponents play the ball	
Read and anticipate	Benchmark Questions:
_	1. What are the cues for an
Winning the Point	underhand serve?
Down ball (standing spike)	2. What are the cues for an
Hit overhand and driven over the net with topspin	overhead serve?
while the player remains standing (no jump)	3. When does a team rotate?
Underhand Serve (Stance, Hand Positioning)	4. When performing a bump,
"Set, toss, hit"	which part of the body
Wrist locked, hand in fist position, thumb on side	makes contact with the
of fist, shoulders to target	ball?
Ball held waist level in non-dominant hand, release	5. What part of the body
ball beforehand strikes it.	should contact the ball
When making contact with ball: Step in	when bumping the ball?
opposition, transfer weight forward, strike ball,	6. Each team may hit the ball
follow through with extended arm to target.	a maximum of
Overhead Serve (Stance, Hand Positioning)	times.
"Toss, step, strike"	7. A player may touch the
Ball held in non-dominant hand	net with their body only if
Toss ball into air, and dominant hand behind head	they attempt to block the
(winds up to strike)	hit (T/F)
When making contact with the ball: contact ball	
with open hand, step in opposition with	
non-dominant foot, full arm extension	
Defending space on your own court	
Defensive posture: knees slightly bent and weight	
forward on the toes	
Take steps towards the ball before moving	

Suggested	Badminton	2.2.12.MSC.1	Be able to move laterally and forward and back by keeping a low, neutral position with a slight forward lean Dig (Arm positioning, Stance) Anticipate the ball Feet are wide with the knees bent and out over your toes Shoulders are forward and relaxed Arms are bent and out in front of your body Lean into the ball as you make contact Dig the ball at the midline of your body if you can If you have to reach outside your body, extend and angle your arms in the direction of the target Defending space Base Ready position while its opponents play the ball Read and anticipate Knowledge Understanding basic rules and safety of the game: Team size Clockwise Rotation Boundary lines and out/in when ball hits line Double contact 3 touches per side Net play: no body contact with the net, or under net Scoring systems: side-out and rally point scoring Service rules: behind the line Basic tactics of the game Proper equipment use and volleyball standards precautions Stop gameplay when ball rolls on court Distributing ball under the net	Psychomotor
MP - 2, 3	Dauminiton	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Setting up to attack Strokes	Skills test Pedometers for activity level

Winning the Point Serve Must serve below waist Front foot must not cross the short service line Serve from the appropriate service court Right if the game is starting at 0-0 Left if their score is odd, and right if it is even. Short Serve Hold the feather part of the birdie using the thumb and index and index finger, with the head pointing scored on every volley matter who served. If the shuttle hits the no on a serve and goes ov landing in the appropria service court, it is called the service court, it is called the shuttle may be struck during a serve. True or False: any port of the shuttle may be struck during a serve. True or false: If the shuttle hits the no on a serve and goes ov landing in the appropria service court, it is called the shuttle may be struck during a serve.		
your thumb towards the intended target The power will come from the push of the thumb and a slight flick of the wrist Flick	as your dominant hand Always start from a ready position (split step) Use a forehand grip and turn sideways with your non-racket foot forward Draw the racket back behind your shoulder Contact the birdie while using the non-racket arm for counter balance Rotate the shoulders and hips, while following through to the opposite side of body Backhand- Keep your grip loose As the birdie passes over the non-dominant side, turn your body to face the rear court Lunge and extend your racket arm in the direction of where the birdie is due to land With the racket pointing in the direction of the birdie, make contact with the birdie Flick the wrist to produce more speed and power Winning the Point Serve Must serve below waist Front foot must not cross the short service line Serve from the appropriate service court Right if the game is starting at 0-0 Left if their score is odd, and right if it is even. Short Serve Hold the feather part of the birdie using the thumb and index and index finger, with the head pointing downwards Use the backhand grip and position the racquet behind the birdie pointing downward Step slightly forward with your dominant leg Drop the birdie and push the racquet forward with your thumb towards the intended target The power will come from the push of the thumb and a slight flick of the wrist	 Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Benchmark Questions: What is a clear shot? True or False: a point is scored on every volley, no matter who served. 3. If the shuttle hits the net on a serve and goes over, landing in the appropriate service court, it is called a? 4. True or False: any portion of the shuttle may be struck during a serve. 5. True or false: If the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the struct of the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the shuttle lands on a boundary line in the struct of the struct o

• Hold the shuttle at waist level

			 Swing your racket back with your wrist and hand cocked Move the racket down and forward to hit the shuttle near your thigh (Grip, Stance, Follow-Through) Smash Move under shuttle Raise non-dominant elbow Make contact at highest point Flick wrist above head Return to base Defending space Recovery (returning to the base) Using shuffle stepping move body just behind the service box Shoulder width stance Racquet out in front of body Eye on opponent Knowledge Understanding basic rules and safety of the game- Games played one on one (singles) or two on two (doubles), differences in boundary lines. Serve behind service line and diagonally across the bet Serving hand and body positioning Scoring system-Side-out scoring (only serving) 		
			 Serving hand and body positioning Scoring system- Side-out scoring (only serving team can score) Cannot make contact with the net 		
Suggested MP - 1, 4	Tennis	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.2	Skills/Tactics Setting up an attack Forehand: Hold racquet in dominant hand. • Knees bent • Move toward ball • Non racket side to target • Racquet pulled back	Psycho Cogniti	Skills test Pedometers for activity level
			 Step with opposite foot when contacting the ball Follow through 	•	Unit Exam Exit Slip

I B. 11 - 1 TT 11 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	T
Backhand: Hold racket in dominant hand.	Assignment
Knees bent	
Move toward ball	<u>Affective</u>
 Racket side to target 	Rubrics for:
Racket pulled back	Attendance
 Step with dominant foot 	 Attitude
 Level swing with racket face pointed at target 	Behavior
Follow through	• Fair play
Read and anticipate	Cooperation
Athletic Stance	1
 Racket in front of body 	Benchmark Questions:
Eyes on opponent	1. If you are right handed-
Lob shots	the ball is coming to you
Knees bent	on the left side, do you use
Drop your racket low to get under the ball	forehand or backhand?
Push the ball upwards.	2. True or False. Love is
Drop shots	another word for 'zero'?
A drop shot is used to hit the ball softly over the	3. What is a rally in tennis?
net so it lands short in the court.	4. True or False. The outline
	changes for doubles.
Winning the point	5. A term used for a score of
Approach shot	40-40 is called?
Offensive shot that allows a player to move from	40-40 is called:
the baseline to net, hitting a forehand or backhand.	
Volley- forehand/backhand	
The forehand stroke is used to hit a ball that is on	
the dominant side.	
The backhand stroke is used to hit a ball that is on	
the non-dominant side.	
Defending space • Recovery	
Recovery Return to base	
Defending as a pair	
Up-and-back formation	
Op-and-back formation Communication	
Communication	
Knowledge	
Understanding basic rules and general safety of the game	ļ

			 Game played one on one (singles) or two on two (doubles), differences in boundary lines Serve behind the service line and diagonally across the net, must fall in the serving square. Scoring system and side-out scoring (only serving team can score) Net play and no contact with the net 	
Suggested MP - 2, 3	Racquetball	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Setting up an attack: Square up to front wall Shoulder width stance for balance Early racquet preparation – racquet up at ear level Drive front leg towards target Rotate hips, shoulder, and arm Contact ball with a flat impact with no spin Follow through with shoulder facing the front wall at finish Forehand Grab the racquet in both hands, like a baseball bat Hands should be in the palm up/palm down position Racquet should be gripped loosely in your fingers rather than your palm Complete your swing by snapping your wrist, which straightens the racquet and makes it parallel to the front wall, and following through Backhand Start with the racquet up above your shoulder Step towards the ball Rotate hips and lower body first Swing the racquet around to finish Contact ball just in front of the leading foot Overhead Passing shot that is hit like a serve in tennis. Hit the ball slightly in front of your body with a wrist snap to bring the ball down Underhand Serving Snap your wrist straight up	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Benchmark Questions: An essential stroke form beginning at the opposite side of the body from the racquet hand with the arm extended across the torso is called a a serve that isn't returned; results in a point for the server is called True/False A shot passing the opponent on the way

			 Flicking the ball toward the ceiling Use this stroke when you are jammed in the mid court Keep the ball in front of you Defending space Positioning (Serve receive, game play, etc.) Transition-Serving transitioning into game play Knowledge Understanding basic rules and safety of the game- Serving Court markings Scoring system Faults 	from one side of the court to the other is called cross-court pass. 4. True/False Center court is the most desirable position to hold on court, midway between the sidewalls and just behind the Five Foot Line. 5. If a player steps over the service lines during service it is known as a
3 weeks	STRIKING/FIELDING			
Suggested MP - 1, 4	Softball/Kickball	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skills/Tactics Hitting Knuckle to knuckle grip, Square to plate Shoulder width stance Dominant elbow up with bat near armpit Swing with eyes on ball Rotate hips and swing to other shoulder Situational hitting Runner on 1stor 2nd base- Hitting behind runner Runner on 3nd base – Hitting in outfield Fielding Ground Balls Pop flies Determining (before the pitch) where to throw and positioning on common plays Communicating number of outs Base Running Running through 1st base Determining (before the pitch) where to run Tagging up and advancing Advancing to 2nd base	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Benchmark Questions:

			Supporting players Determining the best position for base coverage Knowledge Understanding general rules of the game- Rules Standing on base Tagging up Scoring system Switching of offense/defense Number of outs Running in base path Safety Team on offense safe distance from batter Position of batter's box Running on base path during double plays Proper equipment use - Throwing of bat, helmet, gloves	 A softball/kickball team consists of the following number of players? The batter/kicker is out when: True/False A batter is not allowed to overrun first base. True/False If the pitcher throws 5 balls it is a walk. If the runner does not touch a base after a fly ball is caught, they are considered: Unless the score is tied. A regulation game is:
3 weeks	INDIVIDUAL			
Suggested MP - 2, 3	Body Flow, Step, or Zumba	2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.2	Introduction Basic introduction to body flow and terminology for beginners and introducing poses for beginners. Skills/Tactics Understanding and performance in the following controlled movements and poses: Child's pose (Balasana) Spread your knees wide in a "V" shape, with your big toes touching behind you. Rest your bottom on your heels. Lengthen your spine and stretch forward between your thighs. You can extend your arms or tuck them behind you. Standing forward fold Stand tall with your hands on your hips.	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play

Bend forward from your hips. Lengthen the torso as you reach downward.	Cooperation
 If possible, bring your palms or fingertips to the floor in front of your feet (or as far as you can reach). Your legs can be straight or slightly bent. Downward facing dog Kneel on an exercise mat or floor and bring your feet together behind you. Slowly bend forward to place your palms flat on the mat, positioning your hands shoulder-width apart with your fingers facing forward. Slowly lift yourself into a push-up position, shifting your hands until your shoulders are positioned directly over your hands Mountain pose Stand with your feet together. Bring the inner edges of your feet together: big toes touching, heels touching. Stand up tall and look straight ahead. Straighten your legs. Lift your kneecaps upward to firm your thighs inward. Drop your tailbone toward your heels to lengthen your lower back and lift the front of your pelvis slightly. Lift and broaden your chest by drawing your shoulders back and your shoulder blades down. Reach through your fingertips. Lift up through the crown of your head. Keep your gaze level and soft. Triangle pose Step your feet wide. Pivot in your left foot; turn out your right foot 90 degrees. Press into your outer left heel. Reach your right hand to the floor and left hand to the ceiling. Press into your inner right foot. Turn your right thigh outward. Press into your outer left heel. Turn your left thigh outward. 	 Yoga Benchmark Questions: The word "yoga" is derived from a Sanskrit word meaning what? How many poses make up one sun salutation? What is an example of a standing pose? What's the proper terminology for corpse pose? What is a vinyasa? Create your own 8-pose yoga flow and perform it.

 Reach your arms apart. Turn your navel and chest upwards. Gaze up at your top thumb. To exit the first side: Press into your outer left heel. Pull up with your top arm to come to standing. Turn your feet forward. Repeat on the second side. Warrior 1 Begin laying face-down on your mat. Straighten your arms and lift your chest off the floor. Narrow your hips and legs. Firm your shoulder blades. Press the thighs and tops of the feet into the floor. Warrior 2 Lunge forward with one leg, Positioning your thigh parallel to the ground. Your front foot and torso should be parallel to the mat's edges, with your back foot facing outward to the side. Lean into the lunge to increase its intensity. Stretch your arms parallel to the floor, and make sure your torso remains square over your hips. Gaze over your fingers in the direction of your lunge. Cobra pose Begin laying face-down on your mat. Straighten your arms and lift your chest off the floor. Narrow your hips and legs. Firm your shoulder blades. Press the thighs and tops of the feet into the floor. Corpse pose (Savasana) 	
• •	

- Your pelvis should remain centered and your hips should be square.
- Hold your hands at your heart's center or extend your arms upward.

Vinyasa

• A yoga flow; a style of yoga characterized by stringing poses together so that you move from one pose directly to another, seamlessly, using breath.

Knowledge

Body awareness and self-visualization

Etiquette of group body flow

Identify specific body flow practices that can be used for a lifetime

Body flow terminology

Modify independent body flow practice to ensure maximum physical and mental benefit.

Zumba

Zumba was unintentionally created during the 1990s in Columbia by Albert 'Beto' Perez when he inadvertently forgot the aerobics music for a class.

Use of appropriate rhythmic movements

- Counts
- Spatial awareness

Cultural awareness

- Hispanic music background
- History of Zumba
- How Zumba culture has evolved

Merengue- Considered the Dominican Republic's national dance.

• 4 counts march

Salsa- A syncretic dance form with origins from Cuba as the meeting point of Spanish culture

- Front to back salsa basics.
- Side basics.
- Back basic.

Cumbia- Traditional folk dance from Colombia (national dance)

- The basic step is the same as for Salsa, but the rhythm is different: 123 ... 123 ... a step back, a step on the spot, a step forward ... a pause to transfer the body weight on the other foot and we start again.
- To vary this step of very basic dance we will alter with the lateral pitch apapelé not hunted. We move the foot to the left while the right follows the movement by dragging on the ground, we repeat this action before starting in the other direction.
- We will not forget the step crossed: a step to the left with the left foot, bring the right foot to the left by placing it in front of the other foot, then move the left foot to the left and bring the right foot against the left foot a fourth time.

Reggaeton- Blends Jamaican music influences of reggae and dancehall with those of Latin America.

- Stomp 8 counts, single, double, destrosa Tango
 - 3-4 counts (side-step, rock step, directional, traveling maracas

Knowledge

Combination of movement patterns into a smooth, flowing sequence coordinated with music rhythm.

Varieties of simple dance sequences/styles to music or rhythm as an individual, with a partner or in a group. These may include:

Specialized locomotor and non-locomotor skills in performance.

Basic counting to keep rhythm and pace.

Apply basic principles of training and appropriate guidelines to exercise to improve immediate and long-term physical fitness.

Appropriate etiquette and hygiene practices /clean equipment

Hydration and basic nutritional

Suggested	Aquatics	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skills/Tactics	Psychomotor
Suggested MP - 1-4	Aquatics	2.2.12.WSC.2	Strokes Front Crawl Body horizontal Face in water and eyes downward Head leads movement and turns to take a breath only Leg kick small and consistent from hips Relaxed knees and ankles On arm stroke, use continuous arm action with fingers leading entry into water. Elbow bends and leads upwards Opposite arm pulls down and back towards hip Back Crawl Body position- is parallel to water- head controls direction Nose pointing upwards Shoulders rolled forward, making your back curved like a boat in the water Kicking with feet making small bubbles in the water Kick with one shoulder up for 3-10 kicks, then switch to the other shoulder up. Repeat. Repeat. Repeat. Side Breaststroke Diving Knowledge Principles of Hydrodynamics Safe use of the diving boards Water Safety Treading water Dive/retrieve Basic rescue techniques	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Benchmark Questions: 1. Briefly describe the stroke What does the person's body look like? Are they on their back? Stomach? Side? What kick are they using? What are their arms doing? 2. What are the principles of hydrodynamics? 3. What are the differences between a front crawl vs. back crawl?

				4. What are the basic rescue techniques?5. Describe the pike position when diving into the pool?
Suggested MP - 1, 4	Backyard Games	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.5	Following games could be offered: Cornhole/Baggo Poleish Frisbee Spike Ball Bocce Ball- "Urban set" Ladderball Horseshoes KanJam Skills/Tactics Aiming / Scoring Pendulum Arm Swing Stance, Hand positioning, Arm Swing, Target, Follow Through) Frisbee Throw Grip, Stance, Arm Positioning, Arm Swing, Target, Follow Through) Overhand Smash/Spike Stance, Arm Positioning, Target, Follow Through) Laying up Open board scoring	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation
			Defending the "goal" Catching • Frisbee- Alligator (two hand clapping) • Balls- Thumbs together, fingers to the sky • Swatting Positioning • Base/stance, footwork (not crossing feet) Knowledge Understanding basic rules and safety of the game-Rules	Benchmark Questions: Cornhole/Baggo How many points is getting the corn bag in the hole worth? Polish Horsehoes The objects Point System for poleish frisbee:

			Cornhole/Baggo Throwing boundary line Scoring (3 points in the hole, 1 point on the board) Poleish Frisbee Throwing boundary line Scoring (Bottle on ground= 2pts, Frisbee = 1pt) Defending (cannot touch Frisbee before line) Must be a catchable Frisbee to score points Spike Ball Starting gameplay Maximum of 3 of hits per possession Must use 2 hits minimum on serve return May only use one hand at a time Bocce Ball-"Urban set" Throwing boundary line Knocking Closet ball scores Multiple points Ladderball Throwing Boundary Line Scoring Multiple scores Horseshoes Throwing boundary line Scoring (Ringer- 6 points, Leaner- 2 points, horseshoe distance- 1 point) KanJam Throwing boundary line Scoring	Dropped Disc = Point Dropped Bottle = Points Dropped Disc & Bottle = Points Spike Ball: • Players have up to alternating touches to return the ball to the net Bocce Ball- "Urban set" • True/False the team with the bocce closest to the pallino wins the frame. Ladderball • What are the Ladder Ball Points? Top rung is worth points. Middle rung is points. Bottom rung is worth point. Horseshoes • True/False A ringer must NOT touch any part of the stake.
				KanJam ■ What happens when you throw a frisbee into the slot?
Suggested MP - 2, 3	Pickleball	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Skills/Tactics Skills: Holding the Paddle- Use a loose or relaxed grip (squeezing paddle). • Helps generate more power and flexibility • Grips-	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level

•	Continental (similar to holding a hammer) -
	Shaking hands with the paddle

- o Wrist behind the ball. Use for both forehand and backhand.
- Western Grip Hand to the back of the paddle like swatting a fly, difficult for backhand
 - o V on paddle, slide hand down from the paddle.
- Ready Position Feet shoulder width with knees bent, paddle up, head up

Setting up to attack

Forehand Stroke- Same side of your body as your dominant hand

- Always start from a ready position
- Move the paddle back in anticipation of the Forehand stroke
- Turn your shoulders and hips toward the sideline
- Continue the backswing of the paddle until it is pointing directly
- Shift your weight from your rear foot to your front foot
- Follow through by allowing your swinging arm to continue through toward the target.

Backhand- Keep your grip loose

- Step with paddle foot in front of body
- Right shoulder pointing to target
- Bottom of handle to ball
- Extend left hand
- Lifting the ball low to high
- Contact out in front, long follow through

Serve-

- Underhand arc, below waist. One foot in play, the other out.
- Smooth motion with face of paddle towards court.

Cognitive

- Quizzes
- Unit Exam
- Exit Slip
- Assignment

Affective

Rubrics for:

- Attendance
- Attitude
- Behavior
- Fair play
- Cooperation

Pedometers for:

Activity level

Benchmark Questions:

- 1. In pickleball when is the only time you are allowed to step in the kitchen?
- 2. Describe the double/two bounce Pickleball rule
- 3. Pickleball is a combination of which three sports?
- 4. A Pickleball game is played to _____ points?
- 5. True/False Hitting the ball more than once in play is a fault.
- 6. True/False On the serve, the

Must be served to diagonally and inside service	double-bounce rule is
box on court	when the receiving
	team must let the ball
Winning the point	bounce once before
Smash-	returning the ball and
Move under shuttle	the serving team must
Raise non-dominant elbow	let the ball bounce once
 Make contact at highest point 	before returning the
 Flick wrist above head 	ball.
Return to base	
Volley Shot-	
Body positioned near the front court and if playing as a	
single, in the middle of the court.	
Types:	
Reactive Hit- no follow through, paddle in front	
protecting your body, rebounding the ball with a	
flat shield.	
Backhand volley push shot - dominant arm crosses	
body, paddle face open at contact, paddle moves	
high to low	
Backhand volley top spin shot - dominant arm	
crosses body, paddle face flat at contact, low to	
high swing path, flick of wrist over paddle giving	
top spin	
Tactics:	
Singles Play	
Out rally opponent: making the opponent make the	
mistake. Trying to avoid unforced errors.	
Hit to opponents weakness: Continually send the	
ball to opponents weak abilities/shots	
Move opponent: Hit shots where the opponent is	
not, making them move to try and make them	
make a mistake.	
Doubles Play	
Take over the net:	
Moving side-to-side at the net: Opponent will not	
know where to hit, and provide more opportunities	

for a smash return. Teammate moves opposite location, compared to net teammate. Hit shot to opponents feet: Difficult for net player Hit shots to middle of the court Hit shots to middle of the court Hit shots to meaker player & backhand Knowledge/Concepts/Rules The ball is served diagonally (starting with the right-hand service-square) Points can only be scored by the side that serves. (Two Bounce rule) Players on each side must let the ball bounce once before volleys are allowed When the ball is served, the receiving team must let it bounce before returning, and then the serving team must let it bounce before returning, and then the serving team must let it bounce before returning, thus two bounces. After the ball has bounced once in each team's court, both teams may either volley the ball (hit the ball before it bounces) or play it off a bounce (ground stroke). The double bounce rule eliminates the serve and volley advantage and extends rallies. The ris a seven-foot no-volley zone (aka "kitchen) on each side of the net, to prevent "spiking." The server continues to serve, alternating service courts, until he or she faults The first side scoring eleven points and leading by at least two points wins. The server must clear the seven-foot non-volley-zone in front of the net and land in the diagonal service court. Serves should always be done underhand with the paddle below the waist The server must clear the seven-foot foot non-volley-zone in front of the net and land in the diagonal service court.	<u> </u>	
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• Serves should always be done underhand with the paddle below the waist		
paddle below the waist		
- The best of must keep both seet belief the buck		The server must keep both feet behind the back
line when serving		
The ball should be hit into the air without being		The ball should be hit into the air without being
bounced		

Suggested	Weight Training	2.2.12.PF.1	Ability to perform a multitude of resistance training	<u>Psychomotor</u>
MP - 2, 3		2.2.12.PF.3	exercises in the following modalities:	 Skills test
		2.2.12.PF.4	Stability balls	 Pedometers for activity
		2.2.12.PF.5	Tubing	level
		2.2.12.LF.1	 Resistance bands 	
			Exercise machines	Cognitive
			Barbells	Quizzes
			• Dumbbells	 Unit Exam
			Body weight	 Exit Slip
			•	 Assignment
			Execute appropriate exercises that align to personal goals.	
				<u>Affective</u>
			Work in either circuit training, power, or hypertrophy	Rubrics for:
			fitness tracks.	1. Attendance
				2. Attitude
			Perform multi-joint and single-joint dumbbell and barbell	3. Behavior
			strength exercises with proper techniques.	4. Fair play
			A192 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5. Cooperation
			Ability to complete abdominal and lower back	
			strengthening exercises with proper techniques.	
			Demonstrate common body weight exercises.	Benchmark Questions:
			Demonstrate common body weight exercises.	1. What is the difference
			Performs different types of stretching exercises with proper	between muscular
			technique (e.g., static, dynamic, isometric, proprioceptive	strength and muscular
			neuromuscular facilitation [PNF]).	endurance?
			incuromuseum memmunon [1141]).	2. True/False. Being
			Knowledge	flexible allows for
			Identify major muscle groups in the body and	easier movement and
			exercises that enhance each.	can prevent injury.
			Necessary spotting techniques	3. What is the ratio of
			List different types of stretching exercises,	lean body mass to body
			best-practices, techniques and health benefits (e.g.,	fat called?
			static, dynamic, isometric, proprioceptive	4. A single lift of weights
			neuromuscular facilitation [PNF]).	is called?
			Explain key resistance training vocabulary and	5. What lift is best for
			terminology.	improving
			Describe macronutrients, performance-enhancing	strength/muscular endurance in the
			drugs or supplements, and basic understanding of	I
				pectoral muscles?

	nutritional aspects that can affect fitness performance and results. • Describe proper breathing techniques, exercises cadence, and exercises for work of specific muscles and goals. • Relates physiological responses to individual levels of fitness and nutritional balance. • Explain appropriate use of rest, sets and repetitions as they align to fitness goals.	
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Advanced Physical Education

GOAL:

Build and advance students' sports skills and knowledge, safety, and improve peer-to-peer communication to elevate their confidence, and future participation in physical activity.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Advanced technique and concepts will elevate student's confidence, performance, skills, and participation in physical activity.
- Individual and team execution requires interaction, respect, effort, and positive attitude.
- The quality of feedback from others, self-assessment as well as effort and repetition influences movement skills, concepts, and performance.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What different ways can the body move given a specific purpose?
- How can I move effectively and efficiently?
- How does feedback and interaction from others (e.g., teammates, opponents, referee's, and coaches) affect my performance?
- Where can I get active and participating in one or more of the offered sports and activities?
- When not given all equipment or game numbers what sort of modification of rules and gameplay can be implemented to stay engaged?

Course Description:

This course offers students with an advanced sport experience in dual, team, and individual sports aiming to increase students' awareness and

literacy of sport. Emphasis will be placed on acquiring specialized sport skills, tactics, and appropriate decision-making during modified gameplay. Further, students will gain historical, societal, and cultural understandings and experience in various different roles found in sport (i.e., player, coach, fitness instructor, referee, sports photographer, statistician).

Course Outcomes/Objectives:

Utilize and develop correct techniques of most sport skills and effectively apply in competitive gameplay.

Knowledge on the key features of the game or activity (e.g., rules, techniques, tactics, team strategies, history, traditions, etiquette).

Accumulate high physical activity in and out of class.

Demonstrate beginning knowledge and performance in other teams and specialized sport-related roles (officiating, scorekeeping, team managing, coach, fitness coach).

Understanding and demonstrating behavior that is consistent with good sportsmanship.

Demonstrate knowledge of general safety.

Self-efficacy and enjoyment to engage in a specific activity.

Enrollment:

Juniors

Seniors

Units:

Individual, dual, and team sport units. Lasting three weeks each.

Length/Duration of Units:

One marking period

The following can be selected and implemented in this course:

Invasion	Net/Wall Games	Striking/Fielding	Individual
Football	Volleyball	Softball/Kickball	Aquatics
Speedball	Badminton	Cricket	Backyard Games
Rugby	Pickleball		Golf
Ultimate Frisbee	Racquetball		
Floor Hockey			
Tchoukball			
Basketball			
Lacrosse			
Soccer			

^{*}Cannot select more than 2 units from one category in a marking period.

* Each unit contains 10-15 minutes of a fitness segment each lesson. Students continue to build their personal fitness & fitness knowledge.

Timeline	Unit Type	Standards	Instructional Objectives	Assessment
Timemic		Standards	l	
Suggested MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	Football Football	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5 2.2.12.LF.5	Instructional Objectives (Skills, Tactics, Rules, Concepts) Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from the Traditional PE course and the following new skills: Maintaining possession Center Snapping one/two hands on the ball. keep ball still on QB's signal, shovel/toss ball to them follow through towards QB Blocking position yourself in front of opponent feet a little wider than shoulder width apart, knees bent hands at side/behind back shuffle feet side to side, following defender Shovel passing (option pitching) grip end of ball step and push/flick ball with dominant foot/hand follow through towards target must be backwards Advancing the ball Route Running- Slant, Hook, Drag Combination Routes Designing plays Punting	Assessment Methods Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation
			Defending space Rushing/Blitzing the QB	

			 Zone coverage Cover 4, 3, 2, 1 etc know your space/area/zone before the snap 	
			 backpedal with your eyes on the QB 	
			 be aware of opponents entering your "zone" 	
			 communicate with teammates 	
			• "break" on ball that is thrown into your zone	
			Winning the ball	
			Breaking on the ball (intercepting)	
			 anticipate ball / opponent in your area 	
			• eyes on QB / ball	
			 attack ball at highest point 	
			 knock ball down if you cannot catch it 	
			Knowledge	
			 Understanding advanced rules and safety of the game- 	
			o Offensive positioning (C, OL)	
			o Defensive positioning (DL, LB)	
			 Roles and Responsibilities 	
			o Penalties (i.e., pass interference, false start,	
			catching w/ two feet and one foot in bounds)	
			o Rushing and sacking the QB	
			o Blocking and use of hands	
			o Flag guarding or illegal contact	
			o Safeties	
			o Shovel passing	
			o Scoring system	
			•	
			Understand and experience additional roles-	
			o Referee	
			o Coach	
			o Fitness Coach	
			o Statistician	
			Understand how the force of the body affects various	
	0 11 11	22121662	objects, moves, plays, and outcomes.	D 1
Suggested	Speedball	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skill/Tactics	<u>Psychomotor</u>
MP - 2, 3		2.2.12.MSC.4	Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE	 Skills test
3 Weeks		2.2.12.MSC.5	course and the following new skills:	

			 Knowledge Understand how the force of the body affects various objects, moves, plays, and outcomes. Understanding advanced rules and safety of the game- o Scoring system (kick = 3pts, throw = 2pt, catch over end line = 1pt) Boundaries Positions (Goalie, Center, Right Wing, Left Wing, Defensive Back) Roles and responsibilities per position Picking up ball from ground Goalie play- staying on their half court, must dribble to move with the ball, Fouls/Penalties- Goal box = Penalty kick Traveling Red cards = sitting out Understand and experience additional roles in speedball- o Referee Coach Fitness Coach Statistician 	
Suggested MP- 1, 4 3 Weeks	Rugby	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills: Maintaining Possession Protecting the ball High and tight Away from defender Snapping	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip
			 Two hands, ball on ground Quick underhand "pitch" to teammate Advancing the ball Punting	 Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance

eye on ball kick through the ball leg follow through high and towards target punt away from defense, to open space Fake Pass eye/head fake quick hands plant and go Drawing the Defender look for open space be ready for contact be ready to pass last second Looping Moves communicate with teammates / eye contact 5-10 feet behind teammate running opposite direction, hands up ready for pass Communication loud and clear eye contact confidence Defending Space 1v1 Defending low and athletic stance watch hips Communication loud and clear Punting / Clearing Strategy see open space cover punt Restarts (infield) Scrum low drive Line Out high pass	Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation
• low drive Line Out	

	T	1	- II-1	1
			Understanding advanced rules and safety of the game- Boundary Lines Bell on he dy touches. Power days Lines Bell on he dy touches.	
			o Boundary Lines- Ball or body touches	
			o Starting the game	
			o In-Game restarts (players must retreat	
			immediately when play stops, tap backs, free	
			pass)	
			o Ball movement- No forward passing	
			o Scoring a "Try" (Ball must be "touched" to the	
			ground not spiked over the goal line) o Game Start (Punt off)	
			l	
			o Boundary Lines (Ball or body touches the line, restart with a Line outs)	
			37 (37) (377) (37)	
			l	
			o Controlled two-hand touch (Pushing motion is illegal)	
			o Teams must retreat immediately when play stops	
			o Maintain safe distance when kicking/punting	
			the ball	
			•	
			 Understand and experience additional roles- 	
			o Referee	
			o Coach	
			o Fitness Coach	
			o Statistician	
			0	
			 Understand how the force of the body affects various 	
			objects, moves, plays, and outcomes.	
Suggested	Ultimate Frisbee	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skill/Tactics	<u>Psychomotor</u>
MP - 1, 4		2.2.12.MSC.4	Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE	• Skills test
3 Weeks		2.2.12.MSC.5	course and the following new skills:	 Pedometers for
		2.2.12.LF.5		activity level
			Maintaining possession of the ball	
			Throwing (long)	Cognitive
			Proper grip	 Quizzes
			• "Crow hop"	• Unit Exam
			Flick wrist and follow through towards target	• Exit Slip
			Lead, back, and curve throws	 Assignment
			Communicate with teammate	
			Eyes scanning field	<u>Affective</u>

Anticipate	Rubrics for:
Other throws: Hammer, sidearm	Attendance
See open space	Attitude
• "Football throw"	Behavior
Pivoting / Faking	• Fair play
• Low and wide / athletic	• Cooperation
• Strong wrist	Cooperation
Head and eye fakes	
Creating space in attack	
Cutting	
• see open space	
Picks	
• communicate with teammate	
• get to spot	
maintain position	
be prepared for contact	
Give-and-go	
• communicate	
 good pass to teammate 	
• plant and go to open space	
 hands up ready to catch 	
indicate up ready to eaten	
Defending space	
Marking	
 low and athletic 	
 see defender 	
Intercepting	
 locate frisbee 	
anticipate	
 grab at highest point 	
Double team	
 communicate with teammate 	
 bracket opponent 	
• hands high and wide	
Zone defense	
 know zone before play 	
• communicate with teammates	
 eyes on frisbee and opponents 	

	Т	ı	1 1	1
			read and react in zone	
			Knowledge Understand how the force of the body affects various objects, moves, plays, and outcomes.	
			 Understanding advanced rules and safety of the game- o Initiating play or "pulling" o Substitutions o Intentional fouls o Overtime rules o In and out of bounds catching o Pivot foot o Stall count and marking within 10 feet o Penalties- Traveling, Fast counting, Double teaming, Disc space, Strip, Pick o Acts of unsportsmanlike conduct Understand and experience additional roles- o Referee o Coach o Fitness Coach o Statistician 	
Suggested MP - 2, 3 3 Weeks	Floor Hockey	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills:	Psychomotor
			Maintaining possession Supporting the puck carrier (v cuts) ■ V cuts: Move away from the puck and then cut back fast and hard. Maintaining possession w/ support player Passing (Long)	Cognitive
			Proper gripAthletic stance	Affective Rubrics for:

 Give and go: One player will pass the puck, then drive to the net or open space, while the other teammate passes the puck to the original player. One time passes Using space in attack Timing runs to goal Width-Dribbling, Crossing Depth-Shielding Overlapping Crossing Defending Space Clearing the puck Getting the puck out of your zone to prevent your opponents from scoring Body positioning Defensive Positioning: maintain your body position on the side of the attacking player closest to the net Net side positioning: maintain your body position on the side of the attacking player closest to the net Pressuring to outside Force your opponent to the outside. It allows your teammates to better read the play. Zone Coverage Man to Man 	 Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation
Defending the goal Goalkeeping- Leaving net • A goalie can be pulled for an extra attacker in order to have a better chance at scoring. Glove saving	
Distributing Holding/corralling puck	
Winning the puck • Faceoff, block, poke, save	

			 Knowledge Analyze application of force and motion (e.g., weight transfer, power, speed, agility, range of motion) and modify movement to impact performance. 	
			 Understand how the force of the body affects various objects, moves, plays, and outcomes. 	
			 Understanding advanced rules of the game- Restarting location based on out-of-boundaries or fouls Off-sides Players & Positioning Roles and responsibilities per position Formations Tactics Defending one on one Defending an opponent in the defensive corner Two on one attacks 	
			 Understand and experience additional roles- o Referee o Coach o Fitness Coach o Statistician 	
Suggested MP - 2, 3 3 Weeks	Basketball	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills:	Psychomotor
			Maintaining possession of the ball w/ support player Lead pass • Eye contact with teammate • Receiver has hand out (target)	<u>Cognitive</u>

 <u></u>	_
See the open space	 Exit Slip
 Chest/bounce pass ahead of teammate 	 Assignment
Fake and replace	
Show hands high	Affective
Eye contact with teammate	Rubrics for:
Run and jab towards space	Attendance
• Sprint towards empty space	Attitude
Dribble moves (crossover, in & out, hesitate)	Behavior
• Low and athletic	• Fair play
Change speed and direction	Cooperation
Head and eye fakes	Cooperation
Low and controlled	
Low and controlled	
Attacking basket	
Ball fake	
Short and quick	
Head and eye movement	
Keep feet on ground	
Pivot	
Low and wide stance	
 Strong hands and arms protecting ball 	
Jab at defender to create space	
Outlet pass	
• Communicate with teammate (Outlet!)	
• Eye contact - make good hard crisp pass. should be over	
head most likely	
Fast break	
Pass/dribble quickly ahead	
Eyes up to see teammates	
Creating space to attack	
L-cut	
• Take defender in	
Plant inside foot and pop towards open space at 90	
degree angle	
Hands ready for pass	
V-cut	
Take defender in	

District Control of the Control of t
Plant inside foot and pop towards open space at 45
degree angle
Hands ready for pass Pi lead to the lead of the
Pick on the ball
Communicate / eye contact with teammate
Move towards ball handler, giving them space
Firm stance, ready for contact
Pick away from the ball
Communicate / eye contact with teammate
Move towards space
Firm stance, ready for contact
Ball movement
Crisp quick passing
Cutting to open space
Dribble to open space
Communication
Replacing space
Zone offense (1-3-1)
Know your "spot" before play
Move in and out of open space within your zone
Hands up ready for a pass
Communicate / eye contact with teammates
Be ready to shoot, pass, dribble when you receiving ball
Using space in attack
Man-to-man offense
Cut and move to open space
Dribble / pass to open space
Triple thread
Ball screen and screens away from the ball
Be ready to pass, shoot, dribble
Pick and roll
Ball screen
After contact, open up to ball handler
Cut towards basket showing lead hand (target)
Defending space
Moving around picks and screens
Low and athletic defensive stance

Communicate with teammates
Prepare for contact
Spacing on and off ball will help not to get stuck
Zone defense (2-1-2)
Know your zone before gameplay
Hands up and keep feet moving in your area
Move with the ball, every pass and dribble
Cut off opponents that get in your zone
Secure rebound after missed shot
Moving as a team
"Attached by string"
Spacing and communication are keys
Communication
Loud and clearconcise
Comfortable with team
Listen and look for non-verbal
Player responsibility
Know your roll
Play to your strengths
• Hustle
Winning the ball
Defense on-the-ball
Low and athletic defensive stance
In between ball and basket
Active hands
Defense off-the-ball
In between ball and opponent
Peripheral vision - see ball and opponent
Communicate with team
Anticipate opponents movement
Transition defense to offense
Make sure ball is secured
Pass/dribble up court
Outlet pass if you can
Fast break if possible
Follow the shot
Anticipate a missed shot
Read ball off the rim/backboard

			Box out Low stance, back to opponent Butt out into opponent Drive opponent back Locate ball Attack ball Restarting play Jump ball -Offense and defense positions Inbound pass- Designed Plays Foul shot- Positioning, Rebounding, Guarding Knowledge Analyze application of force and motion (e.g., weight transfer, power, speed, agility, range of motion) and modify movement to impact performance. Understand how the force of the body affects various objects, moves, plays, and outcomes. Understanding advanced rules of the game Over and back Positions (guard, forward, center) 3 seconds, 5 seconds, 10 seconds Foul out Jump ball Charge/block Understand and experience additional roles Referee Coach Fitness Coach Statistician	
Suggested MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	Lacrosse	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5	Skill/Tactics Maintaining possession of the ball Cradling (protecting the ball)	Psychomotor • Skills test

T 5 1 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Dominant hand high, weak hand low	 Pedometers for
Keep stick up right	activity level
 Opin top had back and forth, keeping ball in mesh 	
Passing (throwing/catching) – long, short, back	<u>Cognitive</u>
 Dominant hand high, weak hand low 	 Quizzes
 Head back by ear, hands high 	 Unit Exam
 Step towards target with opposite foot 	 Exit Slip
 Pull with bottom hand, push with top hand 	 Assignment
 Follow through towards target 	1
Scooping	Affective
 Dominant hand high, weak hand low 	Rubrics for:
Bottom hand low	Attendance
 Scoop through ball 	Attitude
Changing hand while running	Behavior
 Dominant hand high, weak hand low 	• Fair play
 Bring low hand high, make switch with hands, bring 	Cooperation
high hand low	Cooperation
 Switch stick to other side of body 	
Attacking the goal	
Shooting	
 Dominant hand high, weak hand low 	
Bring hands closer together for more power	
Head back by ear, hands high	
Eyes on target	
 Step towards target with opposite foot 	
 Pull with bottom hand, push with top hand 	
 Follow through towards target 	
Dodging	
• Set opponent up	
 Change speed, direction, hands, etc. 	
Cutting	
See open space	
See open spaceEye contact with teammate	
 Stick up giving a good target 	
Shot fakes	
Quick wrists	
Control ball in mesh	
Feeding cutter	

Eyes up
Put ball on teammates stick
Using space in attack
Timing/cuts
Communicate with teammates
Stick up ready to catch
See open space
Give and go
Good pass to teammate
Cut to net/open space
Stick up ready giving good target
Using width and depth
Understand space
Picks
Get to spot
Maintain position
Prepare for contact
Defending space
Marking/denying
• Stay with opponent
Stick im passing lane
Interception
• Anticipate
See ball and defender
React quickly
Sliding
See opponent and ball
Anticipate
Step into space quickly
• Stick up
Player to player / zone defense
Know plan before play
Communicate
Anticipate
• Stick up
Communication
Comfortable with teammates
- Comormore with temmines

			Loud and clear	
			Restarting play Face offs • Head facing opposite way • Ball right next to head • Hands reversed on stick • Clamp down on ball • "Rake" out	
			Knowledge Analyze application of force and motion (e.g., weight transfer, power, speed, agility, range of motion) and modify movement to impact performance.	
			Understand how the force of the body affects various objects, moves, plays, and outcomes. • Understanding basic and some advanced rules of the game- o Face offs o Goalie play o Crease o Scoring system o Defensive contact o Lines/dimensions o Off-sides o Loose ball o Fouls • Understand and experience additional roles- o Referee o Coach o Fitness Coach o Statistician	
Suggested MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	Soccer	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills:	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level
			Maintaining Possession of the ball w/ support	

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Supporting the ball carrier	<u>Cognitive</u>
Be an option for your teammate to pass too	 Quizzes
Passing- Long	 Unit Exam
 Same technique as in traditional, but you apply more 	 Exit Slip
power to your kick to send the ball farther	 Assignment
Control – Thigh, chest	_
Absorb the pass by letting the ball bounce slightly off	Affective
your thigh or chest so you can quickly control the ball	Rubrics for:
The state of the s	Attendance
Attacking the goal	Attitude
Turning	Behavior
Make your run to the goal Shielding	• Fair play
Shielding Dutting your hady between the hall and your amount	 Cooperation
Putting your body between the ball and your opponent Line of the state of the	
Using a target player	
Making your run on goal to a specific player positioned	
on the field	
Creating Space in attack	
First time passing	
 You gain possession of the ball and make a quick 	
decision to pass to your opponent	
Overlapping run	
Pass to a teammate and then run in front of them to	
receive a pass	
Crossover play	
Receiving a pass that was kicked from the other side of	
the field	
Using space in attack-	
Width- Dribbling, crossing, heading	
Moving away from teammates to allow more space to	
maneuver	
Depth- Shielding	
Keeping yourself in front of your defender to accept a	
pass	
Timing runs to goal	

Staying with your dribbling teammate on the opposite side of the field so if they send a cross you are on the other end to receive it if it goes through **Defending Space** Clearing the ball • Quickly kicking the ball out of your goal area. Delaying, Covering, making recovery • Quickly get into your defensive position Defensive marking at corners • Pick an opponent and follow them on corner kicks Offside trap The defense forms a line and moves up to which causes the opponent to be on the other side of that imaginary line forcing them to be offside **Defending the goal** Goalkeeping (e.g., Leaving the goal, punting, making saves) • Coming out running towards the ball to get it. Winning the ball **Poking** • Quickly stick your foot at your opponent's possession of the ball Slide Slide at your opponent's ball, without tripping them, to get possession **Restarting play** Short Corner kicks • Quickly pass it to your teammate a few feet away. Near/Far post corner kick • Strategically kick the ball to either the post near or far from you. Attacking- shooting from a free kick • A set piece, on goal, with or without being touched, first, from a teammate Knowledge

			Analyze application of force and motion (e.g., weight transfer, power, speed, agility, range of motion) and modify movement to impact performance. Understand how the force of the body affects various objects, moves, plays, and outcomes.	
			 Understanding advanced rules of the game- Ball placement and kicks when out of boundaries (i.e., corner and goal kick) Off-sides Players Positioning Tactics Formations Understand and experience additional roles- Referee Coach Fitness Coach Statistician 	
Suggested MP - 2, 3 3 Weeks	Tchoukball	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills:	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for
			Maintaining Possession of the Ball Passing (throwing/catching) ■ Two hand catch, enclosing the ball in your hands ■ Overhand throw-non-throwing shoulder pointing at target, throwing arm extended back, feet are shoulder width apart and bring your throwing arm forward releasing ball in front of your body. Lead pass	activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment
			Throwing to a teammate ahead of you Pivot Establishing a non-moving foot to which you rotate on the ball of that foot Hop step	Affective Rubrics for:

Bounce of a designated foot	• Fair play
	 Cooperation
Attacking the goal	
Shooting (throwing)	
Same as above (passing), but aiming at goal. Leave therese.	
Jump throw • While you are in mid-air you throw the ball at goal	
Aiming	
Looking at a specific point to throw at	
Looking at a specific point to throw at	
Defending against the attack	
Positioning	
Marking an area that your opponent might enter	
Anticipation	
Having a sense that you ball might be passed in your	
direction	
Catching	
Intercepting a pass in your direction	
Diving • Leaving your feet to attempt at making a stop at a thrown	
ball.	
Knowledge	
Analyze application of force and motion (e.g., weight	
transfer, power, speed, agility, range of motion) and modify movement to impact performance.	
 Understand how the force of the body affects various 	
objects, moves, plays, and outcomes.	
Understanding advanced rules of the game-	
o Lines/boundaries (forbidden zone/crease)	
o Change of direction	
o Jumping into crease	
o No contact	
o 3 steps	
o Change of possession	
o Scoring	
o 3 pass limit	
o No bouncing o 3 seconds or less for ball handler	
o 3 seconds or less for ball handler	

		1	o Either team can score on either net/frame	
3 weeks	NET GAMES			
3 weeks Suggested MP - 2, 3 3 Weeks	NET GAMES Volleyball	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills: Setting up to attack Back Setting Occurs when you set up an attacker on your team who is behind you Same cues as setting (i.e.: arms above shoulder, hands in triangle formation, etc.).	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment
			Transition to attack from Server & Hitter • Adjust back into your zone/stepping back into the court from the back serving line Supporting the Blocker, Hitter, Chaser of ball off court • Consistently being ready in base position • Anticipate where the ball is being played Winning the point	Affective Rubrics for:
			Overhand Serve "Toss, step, strike" Ball held in non-dominant hand Toss ball into air, and dominant hand behind head (winds up to strike) When making contact with the ball: contact ball with open hand, step in opposition, full arm extension Spike/Standing Roll/Tip Arms high, jump off both feet, swing hard, elbow above shoulder, open hand, snap wrist, follow-through	
			 Spikes are intended to be unreturnable Hitting to open space: line or angle shots Strategizing by attacking the open space on opponent's court Line shot: meant to go over the blocker's hands and be close enough to the sideline that the defender can't run it down (aim for corner of court) Angle Shots: acute, obtuse, straight, or right. When spiking and serving, your arm starts acute, then right, and 	

ends at a straight angle which helps you extend and create power. Attacking as a team Communication • Calling on/off the ball Talking to spikers (setters) • Calling out score prior to serving Play Sets • Strategically attacking as a team (first hit returns the ball, second sets, third strikes in various different formations) **Defending space** Blocking • Feet should be shoulder-width apart, with toes facing forward in an athletic stance • Elbows at midline/rib-cage Not too far from net but not right on top of it • Jump straight up and down without touching the net Pursue and supporting the chaser of ball off the court • Covering chaser's spot until they return • Moving towards the ball when out of play Communication and setting up base • Call out zones/areas Anticipate where the ball is going, bend knees, arms ready at midline Knowledge Understand how the force of the body affects various moves, plays, and outcomes. Understanding advanced rules of the game: o Ball may hit the net at any time Double contact Joust o Hand carries and double hits o Libero and substituting players Back row and front row hitting Understand and experience additional roles: o Referee

	1		0 1	
			o Coach o Fitness Coach	
			o Statistician/Score Keeper	
Suggested	Badminton	2.2.12.MSC.1	Skill/Tactics	<u>Psychomotor</u>
MP - 2, 3		2.2.12.MSC.2	Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE	 Skills test
3 Weeks		2.2.12.MSC.4	course and the following new skills:	 Pedometers for activity level
			Setting up to attack	activity level
			Underhand Clear	<u>Cognitive</u>
			See open space	• Quizzes
			Plant under the birdie	 Quizzes Unit Exam
			Eye on birdie	• Exit Slip
			Step with opposite foot	• Assignment
			 Underhand hit, follow through towards target 	Assignment
			Drop Shot	A 60 . 4:
			See open space	Affective D. L. i. o. f.
			 Plant under the birdie 	Rubrics for:
			Eye on birdie	• Attendance
			Step with opposite foot	• Attitude
			(m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1 m 1	Behavior
			3	• Fair play
			Spike/Smash	 Cooperation
			See open spacePlant under the birdie	
			• Eye on birdie	
			Step with opposite footRaise hand behind ear	
			Follow through across body towards target	
			Low serve, drive serve	
			Locate opponent's position Own soits fact forward	
			Opposite foot forward Und hindig law law forward	
			Hold birdie low, lean forward	
			• Eye on birdie	
			Swing through birdie I	
			Location of serves (wide, straight)	
			Locate opponent's position	
			• Vary wide and straight	
			Offensive formations and strategies	
			 Spacing 	

Suggested	Racquetball	2.2.12.MSC.1	 Read and react Vary types of shots Defending space on your own side of the net Returning the smash Low athletic stance React quickly Returning the drop shot Low athletic stance React quickly Ready to move Positioning and formations (dual) Spacing and communication Defensive formations and strategies read and react know the boundaries Knowledge Understand how the force of the body affects various objects, moves, plays, and outcomes. Understanding advanced rules and safety of the game- Communication (doubles play) Defensive Strategy Formations- (Side-to-side, Staggered) Single/Double Boundaries Understand and experience additional roles- Referee Coach Fitness Coach Statistician Skill/Tactics 	Psychomotor
Suggested MP - 2, 3 3 Weeks	Kacquetball	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills: Winning the point • Cut ball / Chops: The racquet face passes slightly outside the ball and down the side, chopping it, as a man chops wood.	Psychomotor

your opponent out of center court. Grounding the ball Using all walls. Setting up an attack Different types of Serves: Different types of Serves: Serve: hit the ball very hard and as low to the floor as possible. Zerve: hitting the ball in such a way that after it hits the front wall, it also hits the side wall and bounces once on the floor, flying toward the opposite corner. Jams serve: The goal of this serve is to have the first bounce of the ball hit the floor in the center of the court, but as close to the back wall as possible. Lob or Knick serve: a high, slow serve designed to get the ball over the opponent's head and into the back corners of the court, where options for Returning the Serve are limited. Crack serve: when the ball strikes anywhere between the side of the wall and the floor and just rolls off. Defending the space Positioning Ty and get to center React to opponent Controlling home position Maintain the center Anticipation of shots Read and react Attacking & Defending as a pair Strategies Select strategy before start of play Formations High/low, stagger, spacing Communication Loud and clear	Ceiling balls: Use racquetball ceiling ball shots to move	Exit Slip
Grounding the ball Using all walls. Setting up an attack Different types of Serves: Different wall, it also hits the side wall and bounces once on the floor, flying toward the opposite corner. Jam serve: The goal of this serve is to have the first bounce of the ball hit the floor in the center of the court, but as close to the back wall as possible. Lob or Knick serve: a high, slow serve designed to get the ball over the opponent's bead and into the back corners of the court, where options for Returning the Serve are limited. Crack serve: when the ball strikes anywhere between the side of the wall and the floor and just rolls off. Defending the space Positioning Try and get to center React to opponent Controlling home position Maintain the center Anticipation of shots Read and react Attacking & Defending as a pair Strategies Select strategy before start of play Formations High/low, stagger, spacing Communication		- 1
Setting up an attack Different types of Serves: Drive serve: hit the ball very hard and as low to the floor as possible. Zerve: hitting the ball in such a way that after it hits the front wall, it also hits the side wall and bounces once on the floor, flying toward the opposite corner. Jam serve: The goal of this serve is to have the first bounce of the ball hit the floor in the center of the court, but as close to the back wall as possible. Lob or Knick serve: a high, so were designed to get the ball over the opponent's head and into the back corners of the court, where options for Returning the Serve are limited. Crack serve: when the ball strikes anywhere between the side of the wall and the floor and just rolls off. Defending the space Positioning Try and get to center Ranticipation of shots Read and react Attacking & Defending as a pair Strategies Select strategy before start of play Formations High/low, stagger, spacing Communication		
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Different types of Serves: Drive serve: hit the ball very hard and as low to the floor as possible. Z serve: hitting the ball in such a way that after it hits the front wall, it also hits the side wall and bounces one on the floor, flying toward the opposite corner. Jam serve: The goal of this serve is to have the first bounce of the ball hit the floor in the center of the court, but as close to the balk wall as possible. Lob or Knick serve: a high, slow serve designed to get the ball over the opponent's head and into the back corners of the court, where options for Returning the Serve are limited. Crack serve: when the ball strikes anywhere between the side of the wall and the floor and just rolls off. Defending the space Positioning Try and get to center React to opponent Controlling home position Maintain the center Anticipation of shots Read and react Attacking & Defending as a pair Strategies Select strategy before start of play Formations Select strategy before start of play Formations High/low, stagger, spacing Communication	Setting up an attack	Attendance
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			 Knowledge Understanding advanced rules and safety of the game- Understanding and utilizing different equipment items Playing Etiquette Partner relationships Understand how the force of the body affects various objects, moves, plays, and outcomes. 	
Suggested MP - 2, 3 3 Weeks	Pickleball	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills: Setting up an attack Groundstroke – forehand / backhand See where opponent is Lob shots Shake hands grip See where opponent is Step towards target Hit up under ball - deep Follow through towards target Drop shots See where opponent is Step towards target Drop shots Shake hands grip See where opponent is Step towards target Brush ball over net No follow through, aim for kitchen Winning the point Approaching the net Racquet up, read and react Volley- forehand/backhand Feye on ball Follow through towards target Smash Eye on ball Hard/controlled swing towards target	Psychomotor

			Recovery Get to middle of area Defending as a pair Up-and-back formation One player high, one low Opposite sides Communication Loud and concise Stay positive Strategies to volley or switching Switch up hits, direction, and speed Knowledge Understand how the force of the body affects the ball speed and outcomes. Understanding advanced rules and safety of the game- Lines/boundaries Scoring system Two bounce rule Non-volley zone Serving Net play Net play Boundaries Understand and experience additional roles- Referee Coach Titness Coach Statistician	
3 weeks	STRIKING/FIELDING Softball/Kickball	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skill/Tactics	Davahomotor
Suggested MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	Somoan/Kickban	2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.4	Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills: Batting	Psychomotor
			 Opposite field hitting Advanced level of determining where to hit/kick based on situations Bunting 	Cognitive

Suggested	Cricket	2.2.12.MSC.1	Baserunning	Assignment Affective Rubrics for:
MP - 1, 4 3 Weeks	CHERE	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Defending the wickets- Batting Judging the path/direction of the ball Athletic stance Bat up / back Eye on ball Moving forward or backward to defend	Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes
			Read and reactEye on ball	Unit ExamExit Slip

 Follow through towards target Knowledge 	
React to batter Throwing-Underarm, Overarm	
Wicket Keeper-stance • Low and athletic	
Communicate with teammatesRead and react	
Backing up in the field	
Watch ball into hands	
Eye on ballGet low - get under ball	
• Read and react	
Catching-ground balls, fly balls	
Athletic ready positions	
Spacing	
Making field placements	
Eye on wicketFollow through towards wicket	
Bowling a straight line/length	
• Try to hit wickets	
 Bounce ball before wickets 	
Bowling-make the batter play	
• Extended "crow hop"	
Gain momentum	
Bowling-Basic action-running up progression	
 Swing through the ball Getting the batter out-Defense 	Cooperation
Cocked wrist Swing through the hell	• Fair play
• Eye on ball	Behavior
Attacking strokes	• Attitude
Any contact is good contact	 Attendance
 Cocked wrist 	Rubrics for:
• Eye on ball	Affective
 Ready to move Defensive strokes 	Assignment

3 weeks	INDIVIDUAL		 Analyze application of force and motion (e.g., weight transfer, power, speed, agility, range of motion) and modify movement to impact performance. Understanding advanced rules and safety of the game- Scoring- Running across lines, alternating hitting, Four score, Six score No ball- "Fault" by bowler Wide ball- Deemed unhittable Bye ball passes batsman without being hit Leg Bye- Hit batsman Understand and experience additional roles- Referee Coach Fitness Coach Statistician 	
Suggested MP - 2, 3 3 Weeks	Aquatics	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.4	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills: Butterfly- • Arms move out, palms face backwards • Legs utilize dolphin kick • Torso moves in "wavelike" motion • Breathing- breaths taken as head rises out of water Improving Strokes- • Rotating of the head for proper breathing • Hand entry into the water • Leg kicks • Back arch • Recognition of location in the pool- using the ceiling Relay races- Use each stroke to include in competitive individual, and team relay races. Lifesaving-	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation

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			Proper method of "carrying" a person through the water	
			Water Equipment	
			Exercising in the water Water aerobics	
Suggested MP - 4 3 Weeks	Backyard Games	2.2.12.MSC.1 2.2.12.MSC.4 2.2.12.MSC.5	Skill/Tactics Review and continued mastery of basic skills from Traditional PE course and the following new skills: The following games to be offered: Cornhole/Baggo • Aim for the center of the board, underhand toss the bag to the board. Polish Frisbee • Grip frisbee using your index and middle finger and your thumb. Release frisbee and aim to knock the bottle off the stick. Spike Ball • Player applies force on the ball to accelerate and hit the net. Utilizing striking skills. Bocce Ball-"Urban set" • Correct athletic stance, grip, backswing, arm swing, release, follow-through, pointing and possibly hitting. Ladderball • Underhand toss bolas to the ladders. Horseshoes • Underhand toss the horseshoe to the metal stake. KanJam • Grip frisbee using your index and middle finger and your thumb. Release frisbee and aim for the can/teammate.	Psychomotor Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation
			Offensive and defensive strategies/tactics: Preventing a score with throws or attacks Setting up blockers Pushing the target (bocce)	

Suggested	Golf	2.2.12.MSC.1	Knowledge Understanding advanced rules, etiquette, and safety of the game: • Fair play and positive behavior • Proper etiquette in different social events • Communicating • Scoring System and record keeping Skills/Tactics	Psychomotor
MP - 1, 4	Gon	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.MSC.4	Swinging Setup routine (Grip, Stance, Arm positioning) Feet (shoulder width apart) Knees- slightly bent Non-dominant hand grips club at the end of shaft Dominant hand grips club in front of the other hand interlocking non-dominant pointer finger and Pinky finger of dominant hand. Arms somewhat locked Swing Plane Pendulum motion front elbow straight weight transition Eyes and head looking down at ball Putting Grip, Stance, Arm positioning, weight transition Hitting the ball the proper distance Selecting a club (Irons, Woods) Placing the ball (Height, Using a tee) Hitting the ball in the intended direction Reading the green Decision-making putt or not Hitting out of Hazards Selecting a club Deep (dense) grass Bunker (sand shot)	Skills test Pedometers for activity level Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation

	 Analyze application of force and motion (e.g., weight transfer, power, speed, agility, range of motion) and modify movement to impact performance. Understanding basic and some advanced rules of the game Hitting order Scoring terminology Skins/Stroke play Touching ball with club Drops Etiquette Speed of play 	
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Strength & Conditioning

GOAL:

Build students' movement patterns in resistance training, knowledge, safety, hygiene and understanding of local community opportunities to develop one's strength and conditioning.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Current and future personal wellness is dependent upon applying health-related concepts and skills in everyday lifestyle behaviors.
- There are numerous programs, facilities, and communities available that provide a variety of opportunities to get active and healthy.
- Competence in a variety of sports and physical activities will provide confidence and give strong possibility creating an individual to be a lifelong mover.
- To reach such goal, a strong foundation is needed and critical to be obtain in all types of movement activities.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- How does participating in strength and conditioning exercises impact health-related fitness components?
- How can risk of injury be decreased when engaging in strength and conditioning exercises?
- How can claims made by commercial products and programs in the fitness industry be evaluated for validity?
- Why does set structure, rest period, rates of perceived exertion, and unilateral/bilateral training influence strength and conditioning outcomes?

Course Description:

This course is designed to offer students a basic and advanced understanding of strength and conditioning. Emphasis will be placed on developing one's own personal fitness and health. Further emphasis will be placed on developing a familiarity of requisite techniques, knowledge of individual programming, weight room etiquette, and personal hygiene practices. Students will benefit from a progressive and comprehensive weight training routine. Students will be empowered to make wise health choices, meet personal challenges, and develop a positive association toward fitness, wellness, and movement patterns necessary for healthful living.

Course Outcomes/Objectives:

Uses movement concepts and principles (e.g., force motion, rotation) to analyze and improve performance of self and/or others in a selected skill. Discusses the benefits of a physical active lifestyle.

Demonstrate appropriate techniques on resistance-training machines, free weights, and various other resistant training methods.

Identifies primary and secondary skeletal muscle groups affected for specific resistance-training exercises.

Recalls training principles and methods affecting the development of fitness.

Describes physiological effects on the body as a result from aerobic and anaerobic movement.

Identifying key vocabulary and resistance training terminology

Defines types of strength exercises (isometric, concentric, eccentric) and stretching exercises (static, proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation (PNF), dynamic) for personal fitness development

Designs and implements a strength and conditioning program that develops balance in opposing muscle groups (agonist/antagonist) and supports a healthy, active lifestyle.

Creates a plan, and trains several times a week in a self-selected lifetime activity, or fitness activity outside the school day.

Describe spotting techniques in a variety of resistance training exercises and necessary aspects of a quality spotter.

Identify key weight room etiquette, and do's and don'ts in the weight room.

Enrollment: Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors

Length/Duration of Units:

One Marking Period

Timeline	Unit Type	Standards,	Skills, Tactics, Rules, Concepts, Instructional Objectives	Assessment Methods
Entire MP	Weight	2.2.12.PF.1	Skills/Exercises	Psychomotor
	Lifting	2.2.12.PF.2	Ability to perform a multitude of resistance training and body weight exercises	Skills test
		2.2.12.PF.3	in the following modalities:	

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2.2.12.PF.4	Stability balls	 Pedometers for
2.2.12.PF.5	Resistance bands	activity level
	Exercise machines	
	Barbells	Cognitive
	• Dumbbells	Quizzes
		Unit Exam
	Execute appropriate exercises that align to personal goals.	• Exit Slip
	State of the state	Assignment
	Work in either circuit training, hypertrophy, or power fitness programs.	
	work in claim energy training, hypertrophy, or power raness programs.	Affective
	In1	Rubrics for:
	Implement and engage in personal fitness plans that align with goals and	Attendance
	interests.	Attitude
		Behavior
		• Fair play
	Perform multi-joint and single-joint dumbbell and barbell strength exercises	Cooperation
	with proper techniques.	Cooperation
	Ability to complete abdominal and lower back strengthening exercises with	
	proper techniques.	
	Demonstrate advanced body weight exercises with proper techniques.	
	Performs and understands different types of stretching exercises (e.g., static,	
	dynamic, isometric, proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation [PNF]) and best	
	practices of use.	
	Knowledge	
	Create personal strength and conditioning plans correctly aligned to	
	individual goals and outcomes.	
	 Discuss the importance of balancing the development of strength in 	
	opposing muscle groups.	
	 Apply the concepts of concentric, eccentric and isometric contraction to 	
	the use of major muscles in basic fitness activities.	
	 Develop skill analysis and feedback methods for others to improve 	
	performance.	
	 Identifies the structure of skeletal muscle and fiber types as they relate to 	
	muscle development.	
	<u> </u>	
	Applies rates of perceived exertion and pacing.	

 Identifies the different energy systems used in a selected physical activity (e.g., adenosine triphosphate and phosphocreatine, anaerobic glycolysis, aerobic). Designs and implements a strength and conditioning program that develops balance in opposing muscle groups (agonist/antagonist) and supports a healthy, active lifestyle. 	
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Group Fitness

GOAL:

Build students' confidence and competence in group fitness activities by offering key skills and knowledge to promote lifelong fitness engagement.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Current and future personal wellness is dependent upon applying health-related concepts and skills in everyday lifestyle behaviors.
- Healthy habits and behaviors are created by personal learning experiences, knowledge, beliefs, and goals towards living and maintaining a healthy lifestyle of fitness.
- Community resources can support a lifetime of wellness to self and family members.
- Develop a sense of openness and willingness when participating in physical fitness activity to share and learn experiences from your own and other cultures.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- How does modifying force, motion, and rotation impact movements in group fitness?
- How do best practices for participating safely in physical activity apply to group fitness activities?
- How are the areas of wellness impacted by physical inactivity?
- How does maintaining a strict physical fitness regimen assist in lifelong health?

Course Description:

Students will learn a variety of cardiovascular and strengthening fitness activities in a group setting, set to music to engage interest. These courses are designed to motivate student fitness and weight management by offering a group work out environment. Knowledge of lifetime wellness and fitness will be covered throughout each course.

Activities may include: Body Pump, Pilates, Yoga, Step Aerobics, Zumba, A.B.S. (Abdominal Back Strengthening), Cardio kickboxing, Core Resistance Training, Body Sculpt, TRX Training, Spin and Aqua Tone (where applicable).

Course Outcomes/Objectives:

Enrollment:

Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors

Units:

Zumba	Core-Resistance
Yoga	Sculpt
Step Aerobics	Abs & Back Strengthen
Body Pump	TRX Bands
Pilates	AquaTone
Cardio Kickboxing	

^{*}A total of 15 lessons will be offered

Length/Duration of Units:

This course is offered for one marking period.

Timeline	Unit Type	Standards	Skills, Tactics, Rules, Concepts, Instructional Objectives	Assessment Methods
3-4 weeks	Zumba	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.PF.3 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.3	Skills/Exercises Combination of movement patterns into a smooth, flowing sequence coordinated with music rhythm. Varieties of dance sequences/styles to music or rhythm as an individual, with a partner or in a group. These may include: • Merengue • Salsa • Cumbia • Reggaeton • Flamenco	Psychomotor

			 Samba Bachata Cha-Cha Soca Tango Knowledge List cardiovascular and muscular endurance health benefits as a result from Zumba. Choreographs and performs a dance routine. Creates a sequence of movements that can be taught to peers, using proper counting techniques that improves aerobic fitness. Identifies specific muscle groups used based on the choreography. Complete specialized locomotor and non-locomotor skills in performance. Demonstrates competency in a "8-count" rhythmic pattern. Maintains a rhythmic count and elevates heart rate to improve cardiovascular health 	Affective Rubrics for:
3-4 weeks	Body Flow	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.PF.3 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.3	Skills/Tactics Review and incorporate traditional body flow poses terminology for beginners. Demonstrate smooth transitions between poses. Feeling and establishing good body awareness and self-visualization. Modify personal yoga practices to maximum physical/mental benefit. Develop competency in using controlled and advanced movements and the flow of the following poses: Crane pose One-legged king pigeon pose King dancer pose Flying crow Lizard variation Mermaid variation Knowledge Highlight and explain a series of poses and breathing techniques that can enhance the body systems: muscular (strength/flexibility), skeletal (posture), and respiratory (breathing).	Psychomotor

			 Identify proper etiquette of group body flow (noises, cleansing, etc). Identify specific body flow practices and breathing techniques that can be used on a daily basis in any setting. Describe benefits of body flow and the positive effects to the body. Adapt certain practices to accommodate sport specific training. Ability to specifically work on areas of the body to strengthen. Create a personalized body flow routine 	• Activity level
3-4 weeks	Step Aerobics	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.3	Skills/Exercises Use combinations of manipulative, locomotor and non-locomotor skills to develop movement sequences and patterns, both individually and with others. Use combinations of the following steps to create aerobic routines which allow for cardiovascular conditioning: A-Step Across the top Around the world Basic Left Basic Right Charleston Corner to Corner Diagonal Flamingo Grapevine Helicopter Hop Turn Horseshoe I-step Indecision Jumping Jack K-step L-step Ambo cha-cha-cha Over the Top Repeater Reverse Turn Reverse V-step Revolving door Rocking Horse Split Basic	Psychomotor

			 Straddle T-step Tap Up Turnstep V-step X-step Y-step Z-step Knowledge Ability to keep count and rhythm/pace. Apply basic principles of training and appropriate guidelines of exercise to improve immediate and long-term physical fitness. Demonstrate competency in a choreographed step routine that is performed and taught to peers. Identify appropriate safety practices- ensure proper foot placement, spatial awareness, balance, core-tightening. Cleanliness, and proper hygiene protocols. 	
3-4 weeks	Body Pump	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.PF.3 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.3	Skills/Tactics This athletic-based workout uses barbells with adjustable weights to work every major muscle group in the body. It is designed to strengthen, tone and define while increasing the heart rate to also build cardiovascular strength. Will perform 70 – 100 reps per body part. Reps will be done at a specific pace, following music for maximum strength conditioning and cardio. Students will be required to record initial weight used for each body part and set a goal to achieve throughout the unit. The following muscle groups will be enhanced: quadriceps, hamstrings, calves, back, shoulders, chest, triceps, biceps and abdominals. The following exercises can be used: Squats	Psychomotor

			Deadlifts Bent over rows Upright rows Clean and press Lunges Overhead extensions Triceps' press Bicep curl Bicep row Shoulder press Chest press Push ups Triceps' extension Triceps' kickback Rear deltoid raise Side raise Mac raise Crunch Side oblique crunch Hover Knowledge Develop group exercise plans- Primary and secondary muscle groups associated with exercises Fitness assessment Modifications for each exercises that increase individual success and performance Proper group fitness class etiquette and personal hygiene measures	Pedometers for: • Activity level
3-4 weeks	Pilates	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.PF.3 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.2	Skills/Exercises Using a mat to focus on improving strength, flexibility, coordination, and posture. This technique includes proper breathing and control over various muscle groups. Students will demonstrate competency in at least 5 or more of the following exercises: Mat The Neck Roll Neck Pull	Psychomotor

The Roll-up Spine Stretch Forward The Saw Criss-Cross Leg Circles Single Leg Stretch Double Leg Stretch Double Leg Stretch Double Straight Leg Stretch Single Leg Stretch Single Leg Stretch Double Straight Leg Stretch Single Leg Stretch Side Kick Series: Up and Down Side Kick Series: Was and Down Side Kick Series: Small Circles Teaser 1 Teaser 2 Open Leg Rocker Hula Hoop Standing/Arms One Wall Springs Rolling Back Chest Expansion Squat Two Wall Springs Walking Beats Rond de Jambe Leg Circles Knowledge Students will refine their concentration, self-control, strength from the center of the body, fluidity of movements, and efficiency of breathing while executing non-locomotor skills. Students will apply appropriate breathing streigets to optimize	The Hundred	Rubrics for:
Spine Stretch Forward The Saw Criss-Cross Leg Circles Single Leg Stretch Single Leg Stretch Double Leg Stretch Double Leg Stretch Single Leg Kicks Sidekicks Sidekicks Sidekicks Side Kick Series: Up and Down Side Kick Series: Small Circles Teaser 1 Teaser 2 Open Leg Rocker Hula Hoop Standing/Arms One Wall Springs Rolling Back Chest Expansion Squat Two Wall Springs Walking Beats Rond de Jambe Leg Circles Knowledge Students will refine their concentration, self-control, strength from the center of the body, fluidity of movements, and efficiency of breathing while executing non-locomotor skills. Students will apply appropriate breathing strategies to optimize		
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and efficiency of breathing while executing non-locomotor skills. • Students will apply appropriate breathing strategies to optimize		
Students will apply appropriate breathing strategies to optimize		
	results- Lateral/bilateral, diaphragmatic.	

3-4 weeks	Cardio	2.2.12.MSC.1	Demonstrate abdominal stability, shoulder stability and shoulder and arm flexibility. Skills/Exercises	Psychomotor
	Kickboxing	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.3	Cardiovascular training that combines moves from a wide range of martial arts disciplines. Improves fat burning potential, muscle coordination, strength, flexibility and agility while following specific cues. Jab Hook Cross Uppercut Front kick Side kick Round house Back kick Shuffle Burpees Tuck jumps Knowledge: Students will be able to create a routine that can be taught to peers and executed in small group settings Examine moral and ethical conduct Display respect for other students	Skills test Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Pedometers for: Activity level
3-4 weeks	Body Sculpt	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2	Skills/Exercises Identify the muscle groups in the upper and lower body that are being worked. • Quadriceps	Psychomotor Skills test Cognitive

		2.2.12.PF.3	Hamstrings	 Quizzes
		2.2.12.LF.2	• Calves	 Unit Exam
		2.2.12.LF.3	• Triceps	 Exit Slip
			• Biceps	 Assignment
			Shoulders	
			Back	Affective
			• Chest	Rubrics for:
				Attendance
			Exercises that can be used but are not limited to:	 Attitude
			Tubing exercises	Behavior
			Stability ball exercises	 Fair play
			Body bar exercises	Cooperation
			Dumbbell/plate exercises	
			,	Pedometers for:
			Knowledge:	Activity
			Demonstrate exercises that enhance the major muscle groups of the	level
			body using weights, tubing, body bars, and stability balls.	10 10 1
			 Demonstrate proper technique with low weight and high repetitions. 	
			 Demonstrate proper safety and techniques. 	
3-4 weeks	Core-Resistan	2.2.12.MSC.2	Skills/Exercises	Psychomotor
J 4 Weeks	ce	2.2.12.MSC.3	Identify the muscle groups in the upper and lower body that are being worked.	• Skills test
		2.2.12.PF.1	Quadriceps Quadriceps	Skins test
		2.2.12.PF.2	Hamstrings	Cognitive
		2.2.12.PF.3	• Calves	• Quizzes
		2.2.12.LF.2	• Triceps	Unit Exam
		2.2.12.LF.3	• Biceps	• Exit Slip
			• Shoulders	Assignment
			Back	Assignment
			• Chest	<u>Affective</u>
				Rubrics for:
			Exercises that can be used but are not limited to:	Attendance
			Tubing exercises	Attendance Attitude
			Stability ball exercises	Behavior
			Body bar exercises	• Fair play
			 Dumbbell/plate exercises 	Cooperation
			2 dillo o in place o incressos	Cooperation
			Knowledge:	Pedometers for:
			Demonstrate exercises using weights, tubing, body bars, and stability	1 cuometers for.
1				1
			balls.	

			 Demonstrate proper technique using low weight and high repetitions. Demonstrate proper safety and technique. 	Activity level
3-4 weeks	Core Resistance Training	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.PF.3 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.3	Skills/Exercises Specifically designed to strengthen the abdominal and back muscles to promote better posture, core strength & balance. These include but are not limited to: • Mountain climbers • Floor crunches with dumbbells • Floor crunches without dumbbells • Abdominal hold • Side crunch • The hundred • Opposite arm and leg raise • Plank (variations) • Squat thrust with twist • Single leg stretch • Partial sit up • Swiss ball crunch • Flutter kicks • Leg raises Abdominals External abdominal oblique Internal abdominal oblique Rectus abdominis Transverse abdominis Low Back Erector spinae Quadratic lumborum Pelvic Muscles Gluteus maximus Hamstrings	Psychomotor

			 Students will demonstrate strengthening exercises using plates, dumbbells, tubing and body weight geared toward specific muscle groupings that strengthen the abdominals. Demonstrates knowledge of muscle groupings to ensure maximum training. 	
3-4 weeks	TRX Bands	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.3	Skills/Exercises Effectively strengthens muscle groups and cardiovascular health using the following exercises (but not limited to): Pushups/Atomic Push Ups Chest press Squats Lunges Inverted row Triceps press Low row Triceps extension Bicep curl Chest fly YFly Power pull Demonstrates the three principles of progression: 1. Vector Resistance Principle Applies mainly to all standing exercises Changing your body position and moving your center of gravity outside your base of support to change the exercise resistance Pendulum Principle Applies mainly to all ground-based exercises Moving your body in a supine or prone position away or toward from the anchor point to work more or less against gravity, changing the exercise resistance Stability Principle Relationship between your center of gravity and base of support Stability is maximized with a large base of support and the center of gravity is positioned in the middle of that base. Knowledge:	Psychomotor Skills test Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Pedometers for: Activity level

			 Demonstrate exercises focusing on strength, balance, flexibility and core stability. Maximize core function by altering the body's stability during exercise. Demonstrate proper safety and technique. Participate in group activity and encourage one another's performance. Adaptable for students of all fitness levels producing an increase of self-efficacy, social interaction and encourages an independent, physically active and healthy lifestyle. 	
3-4 weeks	AquaTone	2.2.12.MSC.2 2.2.12.MSC.3 2.2.12.PF.1 2.2.12.PF.2 2.2.12.PF.3 2.2.12.LF.2 2.2.12.LF.3	Skills/Exercises Compete specific motor patterns and movement skills in a low-impact setting Participate in cardiovascular and muscular strengthening in a pool setting. Participate in pool related: Warm up exercises Stretching exercises Trecardio exercises Cardio exercises Cardio exercises Cool down exercises Cool down exercises Toning exercises Stationary kicking at pool wall (quadriceps/hamstrings endurance and strengthening) Arm curls and extensions using water barbells (biceps/triceps endurance and strengthening) Vertical streamline stretch (abdominal flexibility) Stationary sprinting intervals (cardiovascular) Knowledge: Demonstrate competency in muscle groupings and exercises specified for said muscle group.	Psychomotor Skills test Cognitive Quizzes Unit Exam Exit Slip Assignment Affective Rubrics for: Attendance Attitude Behavior Fair play Cooperation Pedometers for: Activity level

Health – Grade 9 Course of Study Outline

GOAL:

Build students' understanding of Human Growth Development, Responsible Personal Behavior, Interpersonal Relationships, Family Living, Parenting and Chemical Health

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Optimal health and positive life choices are achieved through the understanding of human relationships.
- Caring for the reproductive systems contributes to living a healthy life.
- Personal lifestyle habits and genetics influence sexual development as well as overall growth patterns.
- The values acquired from family, culture, personal experiences, and friends impact all types of relationships.
- Medicines come in various forms (over the counter, prescriptions, medical supplements) are used for various reasons, and should be taken as directed in order to be safe and effective.
- Every health-related decision has short- and long-term consequences and affects the ability to reach health goals.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- How do personal health choices impact our own health, as well as others?
- What roles do family, peers, and media have on your health choices?
- How do communication skills impact health?
- Why do people use and abuse tobacco, alcohol and other drugs despite the warnings about the dangers to self and others?
- What are the differences and similarities between the male and female reproductive systems?
- What is the basis of a healthy relationship?
- How does the immune system protect the body from disease?

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT Life Cycle Infancy Childhood Puberty	2.1 Personal and Mental Health	• 2.1.12.PGD.1: Develop a health care plan that includes practices and strategies designed to support an active lifestyle, attend to mental health, and foster a healthy, social and emotional life.	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsProjects

- Adolescence
- Young adult
- Adult
- Aged
- Dying and death

Community Services and Agencies

- Identification, Location and Function
 - o Public
 - o Private
 - o Health
 - o Other
- Services
 - o Family
 - o Individual

Reproductive System

- Male Anatomy and Physiology
- Female Anatomy and Physiology

Sexual Education

- Preparation
- Safe sex engagement
- Contraceptives
 - o Male
 - o Female
- Consent
 - o Verbal
- Psychological aspects (peer pressure)
- Abstinence

STD's and STI's

- Descriptions and definitions
- Symptoms
- Epidemiology
 - o Current statistics

- 2.1.12.PP.1: Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of contraceptive and disease prevention methods (e.g., abstinence, condoms, emergency contraception, dental dams).
- 2.1.12.PP.2: Develop a plan to eliminate or reduce risk for unintended pregnancy and/or STIs (including HIV) and identify ways to overcome potential barriers to prevention
- 2.1.12.EH.1: Recognize one's personal traits, strengths, and limitations and identify how to develop skills to support a healthy lifestyle.
- 2.1.12.SSH.1: Analyze the influences of peers, family, media, social norms and culture on the expression of gender, sexual orientation, and identity.
- 2.1.12.SSH.2: Advocate for school and community policies and programs that promote dignity and respect for people of all genders, gender expressions, gender identities, and sexual orientations.

o Differences between		
NJ and US statistics		
 Transmission 		
 Risky behaviors 		
Prevention/Abstinence		
LGBTQIA+		
• "Umbrella" terminology		
• Gender identity		
o Biological sex		
o Gender		
Sexual orientation		
Gender expression		
Pregnancy and Childbirth		
• Genetics		
 Stages of pregnancy 		
 Problems in pregnancy 		
Prenatal care		
o Fetal Alcohol		
Syndrome		
o Effects of drugs on		
pregnancy		
o Impact of AIDS on		
pregnancy		
 Preparation for baby 		
Birth of baby		
Postnatal care		
 Abortion 		
o Services		
o Pill/procedure		
o Roe vs. Wade		
Choices and Consequences		
Abstinence		
Natural birth control		
• Contraceptives		
o Consumer skills re		
contraceptives		
Contraceptives		

 Interrupted or abortive 		
pregnancy		
 Bringing unwanted pregnancy 		
to term		
o Parenthood		
o Adoption		
Problems of the teen		
parent/single parent		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
RESPONSIBLE PERSONAL BEHAVIOR Identification of Values • Differences between attitudes and values • Conflicting values • In themselves • In relationships to others • Priority of values • Change according to circumstances Self Image • Uniqueness of each person • Recognition and evaluation of messages received as children • Awareness of mood changes relating to high or low self-esteem	2.1 Personal and Mental Health	 2.1.12.PGD.2: Predict how healthy and unhealthy behaviors can affect brain development and impact physical, social and emotional stages of early adulthood. 2.1.12.PP.3: Identify trusted adults, including family members, caregivers, school staff, and health care professionals to ask questions and discuss pregnancy and other health topics. New Jersey Department of Education June 2020 36 Core Idea Performance Expectations There are many decisions to be made related to pregnancy and childbirth that will have shortand long-term impacts. 2.1.12.PP.4: List the major milestones of each trimester of fetal development utilizing medically accurate information. 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects

- Methods to increase self-esteem to substance use
- Value of a drug-free lifestyle

Masculine and Feminine Roles

- Sex-role stereotyping
- Influence on values in role choices
- Role expectations
- Conflicts in roles
- Responsibility in relationships
- Homosexuality
- Sexual assault
 - o Date rape
 - o Prevention

Developing Healthy and Responsible Patterns of Behavior

- Basic needs and personal drives
- Basic emotions
 - o Expression
 - o Control
 - o Positive way to deal with troubled feelings
- The healthy or mature personality
- The unhealthy or immature personality
- Role of peer pressure on decisions to experiment with alcohol and other drugs, becoming sexually active and engaging in suicidal and other risk-taking behaviors

Decision Making

- Influence of family and environment to use alcohol, drugs or tobacco
- Problem-solving steps and conflict resolution

- 2.1.12.PP.5: Analyze factors that can impact the health of a baby (e.g., fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, low birth weight, premature birth, genetics).
- 2.1.12.EH.2: Analyze factors that influence the emotional and social impact of mental health illness on the family.
- 2.1.12.SSH.3: Analyze current social issues affecting perceptions of sexuality, culture, ethnicity, disability status and make recommendations to address those issues.
- 2.1.12.SSH.4: Demonstrate strategies to prevent, manage, or resolve interpersonal conflicts without harming self or others (defining and understanding the laws of consent and dating violence).
- 2.1.12.SSH.5: Demonstrate ways to show respect for the boundaries of others as they relate to intimacy and sexual behavior.

	 Identification of stressful situations and coping strategies/skills Refusal skills Positive alternatives to substance use and abuse 			
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Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS Patterns of Communication	2.1 Personal and Mental Health	 2.1.12.PP.6: Analyze personal and societal factors that can influence decisions about pregnancy options, including parenting, abortion, safe haven, and adoption. 2.1.12.PP.7: Analyze the emotional, social, physical, and financial effects of being a teen or young adult parent. 2.1.12.EH.3: Describe strategies to appropriately respond to stressors in a variety of situations (e.g., academics, relationships, shootings, death, car accidents, illness). 2.1.12.SSH.6: Analyze the benefits of abstinence from sexual activity using reliable resources. 2.1.12.SSH.7: Analyze factors that influence the choices, and effectiveness of safer sex methods and contraception, 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects

including risk-reduction and risk-elimination	
strategies.	
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Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
FAMILY LIFE Types of Families Nuclear Extended Future Functions of the Family Members and their roles Family lifestyles	2.1 Personal and Mental Health	 • 2.1.12.PP.8: Assess the skills needed to be an effective parent. • 2.1.12.PP.9: Evaluate parenting strategies used at various stages of child development based on reliable sources of information. • 2.1.12.EH.4: Analyze and adapt mental and emotional health messages and communication techniques to peers and other 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects

 Ritual behavior in family patterns Changes and their effects on family structure 	specific target audience (e.g., dimensions of health). • 2.1.12.SSH.8: Describe the human sexual response cycle, including the role of hormones and pleasure.
Crises in Family Life, and Typical Responses to Crises and Methods of Coping	 • 2.1.12.SSH.9: Analyze the personal and societal factors that could keep someone from leaving an unhealthy relationship. • 2.1.12.SSH.10: Analyze the state and federal laws related to minors' ability to give and receive sexual consent and their association with sexually explicit media.

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
PARENTING	2.1 Personal and Mental Health	• 2.1.12.CHSS.1: Analyze the opportunities available at home, in school, and in the community	• Worksheets
Responsible Parenting			 Quizzes

- Planning for parenthood
- Advantages and disadvantages of being a parent
- Single parenting and teen pregnancy
- Responsible parental role behavior
- Review of ages and stages of child development/normal functions of each stage
 - o Infancy
 - o Early childhood
 - o Childhood
 - o Puberty
 - o Adolescence
 - o Adult

Abuses in Family Relationships

- Incest
- Child abuse
- Parent abuse
- Partner abuse

- to support the mental health of oneself or an individual.
- 2.1.12.CHSS.2: Develop an advocacy plan for a health issue and share this information with others who can benefit.
- 2.1.12. CHSS.3: Explain the purpose of the Safe Haven Law and identify locations in your community.
- 2.1.12.CHSS.4: Identify medically accurate sources of information and local services that provide contraceptive methods (including emergency contraception and condoms) and pregnancy options (including parenting, abortion, safe haven, adoption, and prenatal care).
- 2.1.12.CHSS.5: Analyze a variety of health products and services based on cost, availability, accessibility, benefits and accreditation in the home, school, and in the community (e.g., suicide prevention, breast/testicular self-examination, CPR/AED, life skills training, menstrual products).
- 2.1.12.CHSS.6: Evaluate the validity of health information, resources, services, in school, home and in the community.
- 2.1.12.CHSS.7: Describe how individuals and local, state, and global advocacy organizations can collaborate to address common local and global health and social issues (e.g., hunger, clean water, organ/tissue donation).
- 2.1.12.CHSS.8: Investigate how local, state, and global agencies are addressing health issues caused

- Tests
- Discovery Education Videos
- Projects

by climate change and share this information in an appropriate setting.
2.1.12.CHSS.9: Develop an action plan to assist individuals who have feelings of sadness, anxiety, stress, trauma, or depression and share this information with individuals who will benefit.

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
CHEMICAL HEALTH EDUCATION (10 hours minimum)	2.3 Safety	• 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media).	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsProjects
Classification System for Drugs and Their General Effects Schedule I Schedule II Schedule III		• 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online.	
Drug Categories O Depressants O Stimulants O Hallucinogens		• 2.3.12.ATD.1: Examine the influences of drug use and misuse on an individual's social, emotional and mental wellness.	
o Inhalants o Cannabis o Opioids		• 2.3.12.ATD.2: Compare and contrast the incidence and impact of commonly abused substances on individuals and communities in the United States and other countries (e.g., tobacco,	

Short and Long-Term Effects of
Alcohol, Tobacco/Anabolic Steroids
and Drugs on the Body and
Behavior

• Cirrhosis of the liver

Laws Relating to Use, Sale and Possession of Alcohol and Other Drugs (Including School Board's Policy)

- Marijuana legality
 - o Recreational
 - o Medicinal

The Influence of Advertising and Marketing Techniques for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs

Juul

Chemical Dependency and Its Effects

Alternatives to Alcohol and Drug Use

- Non-alcoholic beverages
- Conversations about the purpose of E-cigarettes

Intervention

• Admitting you have a problem

Identification of Local Resources for Drug and Alcohol Information and Treatment

- School nurse
- Student Assistance Coordinator (SAC)
- Treatment centers
 - o Sober living

e-cigarettes, vaping products, alcohol, marijuana products, inhalants, anabolic steroids, other drugs).

- 2.3.12.ATD.3: Explore the relationship between individuals who abuse alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs with an increase in intentional and unintentional health-risk behaviors.
- 2.3.12.DSDT.1: Correlate duration of drug use and abuse to the incidence of drug-related deaths, injuries, illness, and academic performance.
- 2.3.12.DSDT.2: Analyze personal choices and behaviors related to substance use and misuse to determine if they align with personal values and beliefs.
- 2.3.12.DSDT.3: Examine the drug laws, and regulations of the State of New Jersey, other states and the affects; healthy and unhealthy on individuals, families, schools, and communities (e.g., vaping products, e-cigarettes, cannabis and CBD products, opioids).
- 2.3.12.DSDT.4: Utilize peer support and societal norms to formulate a health-enhancing message to remain drug free.

0	Halfway houses		
0	Inpatient vs. outpatient		
	outpatient		
0	Detox		
0	Rehabilitation		

Health – Grade 10 Course of Study Outline

GOAL:Build students' understanding of Driving Education and preparation for a lifelong skill of safe and defensive driving.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

• Students will gain understanding of the age requirements for obtaining student permit, provisional license and basic license.

- Students will understand the requirements for the MVC six points of identification.
- Students will gain an understanding of the requirements necessary of them for the basic road test and the reasons for rejection.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What is the individual's responsibility with relation to motor vehicles?
- What makes driving a privilege and not a right?
- What career opportunities revolve around the automobile and transportation industry?
- Why is driver and traffic safety important?
- What are safe, skillful and correct habits to use while driving?
- How does alcohol and drugs affect your driving?
- What is your moral and social responsibility for knowing and obeying laws and ordinances?

Unit Topics New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
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2.3 Safety	 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media). 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices). 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Benchmark questions
	• 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actions.	
	2.3 Safety	process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media). • 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices). • 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of

o Implied consent programs		
Sharing the Roadway Interacting with trucks, tractor trailers, motorcycles, bicycles, mopeds and motor scooters Pedestrians and other roadway users Animals Interacting with trucks Responsibilities of each user		

	New Jersey Student	Performance Expectations	
Unit Topics	Learning		Learning Activities,
	Performance		Instructional
	Expectations		Framework, Skills
	(NJSPE)		Workshops, Tools &
	,		Resources

BASIC CAR CONTROL	2.3 Safety	• 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that	 Worksheets
Instruments, Controls and Devices		could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media).	 Quizzes Tests
Car Controls		• 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting	Benchmark QuestionsProjects
Devices for Safety • Safety belt		online.	
 Passive restraint Lights Other		• 2.3.12.PS3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue	
Transmissions and Gear Selector		donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices).	
AutoStandard		• 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of	
Preparing to Drive, Pre-Driving Checks		these actions.	
Outside checksGetting into the vehicleInside checks			
Starting, Moving, Stopping • Selector-lever positions • Starting the engine			
Steering the car O Hand position O Tracking			
 Putting the car in motion Stopping and securing the car 			
Learning the car			

Signs, Signals, and Roadway		
Markings and Basic Rules for		
Driving		
 Traffic signs 		
 Traffic signals 		
 Roadway markings 		
 Speed laws 		
 Rules of the road 		
o Hand signals		
o Right of way		
rules		
o Speed laws		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
NATURAL LAWS AND CAR CONTROL Gravity and Energy of Motion	2.3 Safety	• 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media).	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsBenchmark Questions
Friction and Traction Stopping Distances • Perception time and		• 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online.	• Projects
distance Reaction time and distance Braking distance		• 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices).	

 Estimating stopping distance Factors that influence braking/stopping distance 	• 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actio	
Force of Impact and Restraint Devices • Factors that affect force of impact • Energy absorbing safety features in vehicles • Safety belts, airbags		
and child restraints		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
PERFORMING BASIC CAR MANEUVERS Steering, Signaling and Changing Lanes • Forward • Backward	2.3 Safety	 • 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media). • 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Benchmark Questions Projects
Turns and Turnabouts • Hand over hand steering • Right and left turns		 • 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue 	

 Backing left and 	donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions,
right	seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices).
Turning the car	
around	• 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between
o Back into	alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and
driveway	analyze the short- and long-term consequences of
o Mid-block	these actio
turn	
o Pull into	
driveway on	
left	
o Pull into	
driveway on	
right	
o Three-point	
turn	
o How to	
decide	
which turn	
to use	
o U-turn	
o o tam	
Parking	
• Angle parking	
Perpendicular	
parking	
Parallel parking	
Parking on hills with	
and without curbs	
and without curbs	
Dulling Out on a Hill	
Pulling Out on a Hill • Automatic	
transmissions	
• Standard	
transmissions	

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
NEGOTIATING INTERSECTIONS Uncontrolled Intersection	2.3 Safety	 • 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media). • 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online. • 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices). • 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actio 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Benchmark Questions Projects

D. C. L. III.	T	
Driving in Urban Areas		
Adjusting to urban traffic		
• Use of IPDE process		
 Following distances for urban areas 		
o Advantages		
o 2-second following distance		
o Tailgating management		
o Avoiding conflict		
 Ground sweep 		
 Techniques for Driving in Traffic 		
o Covering the brake		
o Adjusting speed		
o Lane selection		
o Lane change		
o Passing		
o Special traffic lane		
o Driving on two-way streets		
o Driving on one-way streets		
 Signaling wrong 		
way drivers		
o Other		
Driving in Rural Areas		
Characteristics of rural traffic		
• Use of the IPDE system in rural areas		
 Following distances 		
 Driving on multi-lane roads 		
o With centerlines		
o Divided roadways		
o Entering multi-lane roads		
o Passing		
• Deciding		
 Preparing 		
• Execution		
 No passing 		
situations		
Being passed		
Encountering various rural situations		
o Slow moving vehicles		

	•
o Animals	
o Oncoming traffic	
o Slow moving vehicles	
o Railroad crossings	
o Other	
Expressway Driving	
Advantages and disadvantages of	
expressway driving	
o Driver condition	
o Highway hypnosis	
o Felicitation	
Interchange types	
Strategies for safe driving while using	
expressways	
o Entering	
• Steps for entering	
 Possible programs 	
Acceleration lane	
 Use of IPDE process 	
o Merging	
o Driving on expressways	
Lane choice	
• Signs, signals and	
roadway markings	
 Speed limits 	
Speed mints Minimum	
Maximum	
• Common	
speed	
Wolf packs	
o Following distances on	
expressways	
• 2-second rule	
Blind spots	
• What to do when	
followed	
Expressway safety	
o Lane changes	
U Lanc Changes	

o Passing and being passed o Exiting expressways	
 Deceleration lanes Steps to exit Possible exiting program 	

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
HANDLING EMERGENCIES Vehicle Malfunctions	2.3 Safety	 • 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media). • 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online. • 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices). • 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actio 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Benchmark Questions

Swerving in Emergencies		
Avoiding Collisions Minimizing effects Head-on collisions Side-impact collisions Rear-end collision Parked car accidents What to do in the event of accident Other		
Roadway Hazards		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
ADVERSE CONDITIONS Reduced Visibility IPDE process Sun glare Dawn and dusk	2.3 Safety	• 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media).	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Benchmark Questions Projects

 Night driving Fog Rain Snow 	• 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online.	
Reduced Traction Driving on wet roadways O Hydroplaning Driving techniques on snow and ice, gravel, leaves Driving techniques in construction areas Control of Vehicle in a Skid Sideways skid Skid on a curve Other	 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices). 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actio 	
Controlled Braking ● Anti-lock systems Winter Driving Suggestions		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
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EFFECTS OF DRIVING CONDITION ON RISK TAKING Physical Senses and Driving • Visual acuity o How vision affects driving abilities • Color vision/blindness • Field of vision o Central o Tunnel o Peripheral • Depth perception • Night blindness • Glare resistance and recovery time • Speed smearing Other Senses and Driving • Hearing	2.1 Personal and Mental Health 2.3 Safety	 • 2.1.12.PGD.1: Develop a health care plan that includes practices and strategies designed to support an active lifestyle, attend to mental health, and foster a healthy, social and emotional life. • 2.1.12.PGD.2: Predict how healthy and unhealthy behaviors can affect brain development and impact physical, social and emotional stages of early adulthood. • 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media). • 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online. • 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Benchmark Questions
 Smell Other Decision Making Risk taking behaviors Reducing high risk situations Use of cell phones while driving 		impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices). • 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actio	

Emotions and Their Effect on		
Driving and IPDE/SIPDE		
 Mental effects 		
 Physical effects 		
 Anger/road rage 		
 Effects on emotions on 		
risk taking		
 Passengers and 		
emotions		
• Fatigue		
 Vehicular suicide 		
Physical Disabilities		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS AND DRIVING Effects of Alcohol on Driver Performance • Mental • Physical	2.3 Safety	• 2.3.12.ATD.1: Examine the influences of drug use and misuse on an individual's social, emotional and mental wellness. • 2.3.12.ATD.2: Compare and contrast the incidence and impact	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Benchmark Questions
Synergism of Drugs and Driving Safety Over the counter drugs (OTC)		of commonly abused substances on individuals and communities in the United States and other countries (e.g.,	

 Prescription drugs Depressants Stimulants Hallucinogens Narcotics Traffic Laws Governing Alcohol and Drug Use Implied Consent Law Test of intoxication Levels of intoxication Penalties for conviction What to do if stopped for DWI	tobacco, e-cigarettes, vaping products, alcohol, marijuana products, inhalants, anabolic steroids, other drugs). • 2.3.12.ATD.3: Explore the relationship between individuals who abuse alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs with an increase in intentional and unintentional health-risk behaviors.
Peer Pressure and Drug Use	

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNING A VEHICLE Buying a Vehicle	2.3 Safety	• 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media).	WorksheetsQuizzesTests

 New Used Financing Insuring a Vehicle Types of insurance coverage No-fault Liability Bodily-injury Comprehensive Collision Other Premiums Vehicle Maintenance Preventative maintenance Vehicle inspections 	• 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online. • 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices). • 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actio
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	Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
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PLANNING TO TRAVEL Local Traveling	2.3 Safety	• 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media).	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsProjects
 Map reading Traveling by trailer or recreational vehicle Vehicle Agencies AAA Other 		 • 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online. • 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices). • 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actio 	Benchmark Questions

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
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UNIFORM VEHICLE CODE FOR NJ MANUAL	2.3 Safety	• 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g.,	WorksheetsQuizzes
Driver Licenses		peers, media).	TestsProjects
Who must have a license		2 2 12 DC 2. Analysis the short and law starms	• Projects
Types of licenses:		• 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images	
Regular		(sexting) or messages with individuals or posting	
• Driver permits: N.J.		online.	
Graduated			
• Special learner's		• 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle	
permit: N.J. Two Step		laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their	
Program		impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue	
 Screening tests Road tests		donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions,	
Keeping your license		seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices).	
valid		• 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between	
		alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and	
Motor Vehicle Registration		analyze the short- and long-term consequences of	
 Vehicle registration 		these actio	
• License plates			
Vehicle inspectionInsurance			
• insurance			
Your Driving Privilege			
 Mandatory sentences 			
 Losing your driving 			
privilege			
Breath testDriver improvement			
programs			
Alcohol			
countermeasures			
• The point system			
Rules regarding cell			
phone use			
Driver Safety			

 NJ seatbelt law 		
 NJ child restraint 		
laws		
 NJ parking 		
regulations		
 NJ speed regulations 		
 NJ passing 		
regulations		
 NJ turning 		
regulations		
 Accident prevention 		
• Other		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
PREPARATION FOR STATE QUALIFYING EXAM FOR DRIVERS Preparing for Exam • Knowledge • Steps for in-vehicle test	2.3 Safety	 • 2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media). • 2.3.12.PS.2: Analyze the short- and long-term consequences of sharing sexually explicit images (sexting) or messages with individuals or posting online. 	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsProjects
Taking the New Jersey High School Driver Education Exam		• 2.3.12.PS.3: Summarize New Jersey motor vehicle laws and regulations, Safe Stops, and determine their impact on health and safety (e.g., organ/tissue donation, traffic safety, avoid driving distractions, seatbelt use, the use of hand-held devices).	

Department for insurance discount	Certification of Passing Grade (Permit Card) Copy filed in student permanent record file Follow-up of letter from Guidance Department for insurance discount	• 2.3.12.PS.4: Investigate the relationship between alcohol, drug use, and motor vehicle crashes and analyze the short- and long-term consequences of these actio
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Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
CHEMICAL HEALTH EDUCATION Alcohol, Tobacco, Anabolic Steroids, and Drug Abuse Information Review of classification system for drugs and their effects on the body Short-and-long-term effects of alcohol, tobacco and drugs on the body, behavior and relationships Relationship of drug use to AIDS Importance of abstinence Examination of myths surrounding alcohol and drug use/abuse and addiction Effect of alcohol/drug use on driving	2.3 Safety	 2.3.2.ATD.1: Explain what medicines are, how they are used, and the importance of utilizing medications properly. 2.3.2.ATD.2: Identify ways in which drugs, including some medicines, can be harmful. 2.3.2.ATD.3: Explain effects of tobacco use on personal hygiene, health, and safety. 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects

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 Laws relating to use, sale and possession of alcohol and drugs relating to driving Recognition of the early signs of chemical dependency School and community intervention for dealing with alcohol/drug problems (SAC) Identification of community treatment resources for chemically dependent persons and their families Alternatives to alcohol/drug use Review of refusal skills 	
Self-Awareness and Interpersonal Skills	
 Relationship between self-image, 	
values and behavior	
Identification and analysis of	
positive adult role models	
Managing stressRecognition of ways to relieve stress	
through non-alcoholic/other	
drug-involved means	
 Recognition of warning signs of a 	
potential suicide	
 Intervention in a suicidal crisis 	
Use of decision-making strategies to	
resolve conflicts	
Practice skills for maintaining interpersonal relationshing	
interpersonal relationships	

Health – Grade 11 Course of Study Outline

GOAL:

Build students' understanding of Anatomy and Physiology, Personal Health, Emotional and Chemical Health

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Current and future personal wellness is dependent upon applying health-related concepts and skills in everyday lifestyle behaviors.
- External pressures and opportunities that present themselves may influence a person to become sexually active.
- Learning about sexuality and discussing sexual issues is critical for sexual health, but is a sensitive and challenging process.
- Current and emerging diagnostic, prevention and treatment strategies can help people live healthier and longer than ever before.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- What are the consequences of our choices in terms of wellness?
- Where do I go to access information about good health services?
- Why does the United States have such a high incidence of unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections?
- How do you know when you are ready to have a child?
- To what extent can we keep ourselves disease free?
- How does consuming food positively or negatively effect a person's wellness?

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
Nutrition Fundamentals of Nutrition	2.2 Nutrition	• 2.2.12.N.1: Compare and contrast the nutritional trends, eating habits, and the impact of marketing foods on adolescents and young adults nationally and worldwide.	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsProjects
 The balance of food intake and exercise is a vitally important component of nutritional 		• 2.2.12.N.2: Determine the relationship of nutrition and physical activity to weight loss, gain, and maintenance.	

wellness, and is tempered by factors like age, lifestyle, and family history.	• 2.2.12.N.3: Analyze the unique contributions of each nutrient class (e.g., fats, carbohydrates, protein, water, vitamins, minerals) to one's health and fitness.	
	• 2.2.12.N.4: Implement strategies and monitor progress in achieving a personal nutritional health plan.	
	• 2.2.12.N.5: Research present trends in plant based and organic food choices and industries that have shown an impact on lowering heart, cancer, diabetes, and other diseases.	

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
PERSONAL HEALTH Fundamentals of Personal Health Concepts of holistic health Physical well-being Mental well-being Habits of good health Physical examination Personal plan to reduce health risks	2.1 Personal and Mental Health	 2.1.12.PGD.1: Develop a health care plan that includes practices and strategies designed to support an active lifestyle, attend to mental health, and foster a healthy, social and emotional life. 2.1.12.PGD.2: Predict how healthy and unhealthy behaviors can affect brain development and impact physical, social and emotional stages of early adulthood. 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects

Self-confidence and		
self-esteem		
 Relationship of health 		
and personal appearance		
 Hygiene 		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF BODY SYSTEMS Structure, Function, and Care of Body Systems Circulatory Respiratory Digestive Nervous Endocrine Musculoskeletal Excretory Reproductive OEffects of drugs, alcohol and tobacco on pregnancy Integumentary Review of Life Cycle, Growth and Development Nutritional principles Effects of Environment on Body Systems Effects of deprivation of needs	2.1 Personal and Mental Health 2.2 Physical Wellness 2.3 Safety	 2.1.12.PGD.1: Develop a health care plan that includes practices and strategies designed to support an active lifestyle, attend to mental health, and foster a healthy, social and emotional life. 2.1.12.PGD.2: Predict how healthy and unhealthy behaviors can affect brain development and impact physical, social and emotional stages of early adulthood. 2.3.12.HCDM.1: Develop a health care plan to help prevent and treat diseases and health conditions one may encounter (e.g., breast/testicular exams, Pap smear, regular STIs testing, HPV vaccine). 2.3.12.HCDM.2: Provide examples of how drugs and medication mimic or block the action of certain cells in the body, and how abusing drugs can affect the human body. • 2.3.12.HCDM.3: Evaluate the benefits of biomedical approaches to prevent STIs (e.g., hepatitis B vaccine, HPV vaccine) and HIV (e.g., PrEP, PEP). 	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects

Effects of pollutants • 2.3.12.HCDM.4: Evaluate emerging methods to Relationship of environment to diagnose and treat diseases and health conditions that are common in young adults in the United illness/disease or well-being States and in other countries (e.g., hepatitis, stroke, heart attacks, cancer,). Effects of Illness, Disease and Injury on • 2.3.12.HCDM.5: Analyze local, state, and **Body Systems** international public health efforts to prevent and • Types of diseases control diseases and health conditions (e.g., Infectious vaccinations, immunizations, medical exams, Chronic gene editing, artificial organ systems, prosthesis). Disabling 2.3.12.HCDM.6: Analyze and discuss the Causes and prevention of illness, evidence of the emotional and social impact of disease, and injuries mental health illness on families, communities, Heart disease 0 and states (e.g., depression, anxiety, Alzheimer's, Cancer panic disorders, eating disorders, impulse Common cold disorders). **Tuberculosis** Common childhood diseases Lyme disease Sexually transmitted diseases and infections AIDS Other Alcoholism Primary and secondary risk factors Other diseases Injuries Importance of safety and accident prevention/ fire prevention Importance of physical fitness Exercise and recreation Diet, nutrition, and eating disorders Sleep

o Good health	
habits/nutrition plan	
 Understanding 	
the food pyramid	
 Development a 	
personal nutrition	
plan	
o Effect on growth and	
development	
o Management of stress	

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH Basic Emotions • Needs and drives • Expression of emotions • Control of emotions • Cultural/personal considerations Developing Health Patterns of Behavior • The healthy personality • Coping with stress • Maturity • Developing self-esteem • Recognition of effect of short-term decisions on	2.1 Personal and Mental Health	• 2.1.12.PGD.1: Develop a health care plan that includes practices and strategies designed to support an active lifestyle, attend to mental health, and foster a healthy, social and emotional life. • 2.1.12.PGD.2: Predict how healthy and unhealthy behaviors can affect brain development and impact physical, social and emotional stages of early adulthood.	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects

long-term goals (consequences of actions) The unhealthy personality o Symptoms of mental		
illness o Preventative measures		
o Preventative measures• Conformity• Individuality		
Effect of values and attitudes on well-being		
Self-image and the relationship		
between self-image, behavior and		
lifestyle		
 Management of stress and 		
adjustment to change		
o Problem solving		
o Suicide prevention		
o Intervention in a suicidal		
crisis		
o School and community		
resources		

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
CHEMICAL HEALTH EDUCATION (10 hours minimum) Drugs	2.1 Personal and Mental Health 2.2	• 2.1.12.PGD.1: Develop a health care plan that includes practices and strategies designed to support an active lifestyle, attend to mental health, and foster a healthy, social and emotional life.	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsProjects

Types of drugs/classification	Physical Wellness	• 2.1.12.PGD.2: Predict how healthy and unhealthy	
(review)		behaviors can affect brain development and impact	
 Effects of drugs on body 	2.3	physical, social and emotional stages of early	
functions	Safety	adulthood.	
Chemical dependency	Survey		
Relationship of drug abuse to		• 2.2.8.N.1: Analyze how culture, health status, age	
accidents, crime and suicide		and access to healthy foods can influence	
• Laws and regulations (i.e.:		personal eating habits.	
substance use, sale,		• 2.2.8.N.2: Identify skills and healthy behaviors that	
possession)		can support adolescents in losing, gaining,	
Drug treatment and		or maintaining healthy weights.	
prevention services		• 2.2.8.N.3: Design sample nutritional plans for	
o Refusal skills		families with different lifestyles, resources,	
o Community		special needs, and cultural backgrounds; then	
treatment resources		consider the similarities and differences among	
Risk factors and impact of		the plans.	
use/abuse of drugs on AIDS		• 2.2.8.N.4: Assess personal nutritional health and	
o Needle exchange		consider opportunities to improve health and	
programs		performance (e.g., sports drinks, supplements,	
o Shared needles		balance nutrition)	
Alcohol			
Patterns of alcohol use		• 2.3.12.HCDM.1: Develop a health care plan to help	
o Non-use		prevent and treat diseases and health conditions one	
o Use		may encounter (e.g., breast/testicular exams, Pap	
o Misuse		smear, regular STIs testing, HPV vaccine).	
o Abuse		2.3.12.HCDM.2: Provide examples of how drugs	
o Effects of use on		and medication mimic or block the action of certain	
behavior, sexuality,		cells in the body, and how abusing drugs can affect	
and social		the human body. • 2.3.12.HCDM.3: Evaluate the	
relationships		benefits of biomedical approaches to prevent STIs	
Alcoholism		(e.g., hepatitis B vaccine, HPV vaccine) and HIV	
o Causes, preventions,		(e.g., PrEP, PEP).	
treatment and			
recovery		• 2.3.12.HCDM.4: Evaluate emerging methods to	
o Sobriety		diagnose and treat diseases and health conditions that	
o Effects on human		are common in young adults in the United States and	
behavior and social		in other countries (e.g., hepatitis, stroke, heart	
relationships		attacks, cancer,).	

o Dynamics of coping	• 2.3.12.HCDM.5: Analyze local, state, and	
strategies for living	international public health efforts to prevent and	
in a chemically	control diseases and health conditions (e.g.,	
dependent family	vaccinations, immunizations, medical exams, gene	
 Effects of alcoholism on 	editing, artificial organ systems, prosthesis).	
body functions	2.3.12.HCDM.6: Analyze and discuss the evidence	
o Physical	of the emotional and social impact of mental health	
o Psychological	illness on families, communities, and states (e.g.,	
Relationship of alcohol	depression, anxiety, Alzheimer's, panic disorders,	
abuse to accidents, crime,	eating disorders, impulse disorders).	
and suicide	Jan Salarat at at at at at	
 Alcohol and drug treatment 		
and prevention		
Impact of use of alcohol on		
AIDS		
• Laws and regulations (i.e.:		
sale, use, possession of		
alcohol)		
arconor)		
Tobacco		
• Nicotine		
Effects of smoking and		
tobacco abuse on body		
functions		
o Physical		
o Psychological		
Relationship of smoking to		
disease		
o Cancer		
o Heart disease		
o Respiratory disease		
 Hazards to nonsmokers 		
o Secondhand smoke		
 Anti-smoking agencies and 		
services		
Decision Making		

 Practice decision-making process and develop refusal skills (i.e.: substance use) 		
skins (i.e., substance use)		

Health – Grade 12 Course of Study Outline

GOAL:

Students will understand essential health concepts in order to transfer knowledge into healthy actions. Students will understand essential health concepts in order to transfer knowledge into healthy actions for life.

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

- Applying first-aid procedures can minimize injury and save lives.
- There is a strong correlation between people who abuse drugs and increased intentional and unintentional health-risk behaviors.
- Substance abuse is caused by a variety of factors.
- The values acquired from family, culture, personal experiences, and friends impact all types of relationships.
- Adolescent parents may have difficulty adjusting to emotional and financial responsibilities of parenthood.
- Identifying unsafe situations and choosing appropriate ways to reduce or eliminate risks contributes to the safety of self and others.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- How do I assess an emergency situation?
- What do I do if I find someone, not breathing?
- How can someone determine his or her individual and family needs for financial protection?
- What constitutes a wise financial decision, and how do individuals make educated choices about spending?
- How can I determine if someone has a sprain, strain or fracture?

Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
BASIC FIRST AID Introduction to Personal First Aid • Development of proper safety attitudes and responsibility for the welfare of others,	2.1 Personal and Mental Health 2.3 Safety	2.1.12.CHSS.5: Analyze a variety of health products and services based on cost, availability, accessibility, benefits and accreditation in the home, school, and in the community (e.g., suicide prevention, breast/testicular self-examination, CPR/AED, life skills training, menstrual products).	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Scenarios to act out

 First Aid Supplies 	
o Shop Kits	
o Home Medicine	2.3.12.HCDM.4: Evaluate emerging methods to
Cabinets	diagnose and treat diseases and health conditions
o Car and Camping	that are common in young adults in the United
Kits	States and in other countries (e.g., hepatitis, stroke,
Related Careers	heart attacks, cancer,).
Diagnostic Signs and Symptoms	
Requiring First Aid, and First Aid	
Applications	
Air Way Obstruction	
Pulmonary Arrest	
• Cardiac arrest, Heart attack,	
or stroke	
• Shock	
Bleeding	
Burns	
Soft Tissue Injuries	
 Fractures and Dislocations 	
Poisons	
Stings and Bites	
Unconscious States	
Emergency Childbirth	
Other	
o dilei	
Recommended First Aid	
Applications or Procedures for	
Each Problem	
 Resuscitation 	
 Control of bleeding 	
Infection control	
o Relationship to	
AIDS	
o Awareness of	
possible hazards	
(universal barrier)	
• Other	

 Electrical Hazards Electrical Burns Electrical Shock Rescue and Care 		
Poisoning		
Occupational Hazards		
Shock (Traumatic) Causes and Symptoms of shock Care and Aid		
Other Problems Requiring First Aid Drug overdose Alcohol overdose Fractures O Types of first aid equipment and bandages Sprains		
SprainsDislocationsPrevention and care		

Concepts	Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework,
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		Performance Expectations (NJSPE)		Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
Personal Safety	COMMON ACCIDENTS IN SHOP OR HOME Foreign Particles in Eyes, Ears, Nose or Throat Fainting and Nausea Nose Bleeds Incise Wounds, Lacerations, and Puncture Wood or Metal Splinters Burns from Acids Prevention and Care Shop protective clothing and protective equipment Limitations of non-certified First Aider	2.3 Safety	2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media).	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Scenarios to act out

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		New Jersey Student		Learning Activities,
		Learning		Instructional
	Unit Topics	Performance	Performance Expectations	Framework, Skills

Concept		Expectations (NJSPE)		Workshops, Tools & Resources
2.3 Personal Safety	INFECTIONS FROM BITES AND WOUNDS	2.3 Safety	2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences	WorksheetsQuizzesTests
	 Animal Bites Threat of rabies Insect Bites and 		(e.g., peers, media).	ProjectsScenarios to act out
	Stings Infected Wounds Prevention and Care			

Concepts	Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
2.3 Personal Safety 2.1 Health Conditions, Diseases, and Medicines	ILL EFFECTS OF EXTREME HEAT AND COLD Frostbite Heat Exhaustion Hypothermia Prevention and Care	2.1 Personal and Mental Health 2.3 Safety	2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media). 2.1.12.CHSS.2: Develop an advocacy plan for a health issue and share this information with others who can benefit.	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Scenarios to act out

Concepts	Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
Personal Safety	COMMON ACCIDENTS AT HOME Falls Poisoning Choking Heimlich Maneuver Burns Injuries from Mechanical or Electrical Equipment Prevention and Care	2.3 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs 2.3 Health Conditions, Diseases and Medicines	2.3.12.DSDT.1: Correlate duration of drug use and abuse to the incidence of drug-related deaths, injuries, illness, and academic performance. 2.3.12.ATD.1: Examine the influences of drug use and misuse on an individual's social, emotional and mental wellness.	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Benchmark Questions
Concepts	s Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources

2.3 Personal Safety Health Conditions, Diseases, and Medicines	HAZARDS AT VACATION HOME Drowning Boating Accidents Camping Accidents Prevention and Care	2.3 Safety	2.3.12.PS.1: Apply a thoughtful decision-making process to evaluate situations and influences that could lead to healthy or unhealthy consequences (e.g., peers, media).	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Scenarios to act out
Concepts	Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources

Health Conditions, Diseases, and Medicines	OTHER PROBLEMS REQUIRING FIRST AID	2.3 Safety	2.3.12.HCDM.2: Provide examples of how drugs and medication mimic or block the action of certain cells in the body, and how abusing drugs can affect the human body.	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsProjects
Alcohol, Tobacco and other drugs	Drug Overdose Alcohol Overdose Fractures Types of First Aid equipment and bandages Sprains Types of First Aid equipment and bandages Dislocations Prevention Limitation of Uncertified First Aider		2.3.12.ATD.1: Examine the influences of drug use and misuse on an individual's social, emotional and mental wellness. 2.3.12.ATD.2: Compare and contrast the incidence and impact of commonly abused substances on individuals and communities in the United States and other countries (e.g., tobacco, e-cigarettes, vaping products, alcohol, marijuana products, inhalants, anabolic steroids, other drugs). 2.3.12.ATD.3: Explore the relationship between individuals who abuse alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs with an increase in intentional and unintentional health-risk behaviors.	• Scenarios to act out

Concepts	Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills
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		Expectations (NJSPE)		Workshops, Tools & Resources
2.1 Emotional Health	HEALTH MAINTENANCE AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS Importance of Physical and Mental Well-Being • Development of healthy patterns of behavior Coping with Stress and Handling Personal and Family Changes and Crises • Functions of the family o Members and their roles o Family lifestyles o Ritual behavior in family and structures o Changes and their effects on family structures • Review of dating and engagement • Marriage o Pre-marital plans/planning a wedding o The marriage relationship o NJ marriage laws o Myths about marriage o Issues and conflicts in the marriage relationship • Review of decision-making model (i.e.: family changes) • Money management o Family financial plan • Budget • Short-term and long-range plans	2.1 Personal and Mental Health	2.1.12.EH.1: Recognize one's personal traits, strengths, and limitations and identify how to develop skills to support a healthy lifestyle. 2.1.12.EH.2: Analyze factors that influence the emotional and social impact of mental health illness on the family. 2.1.12.EH.3: Describe strategies to appropriately respond to stressors in a variety of situations (e.g., academics, relationships, shootings, death, car accidents, illness).	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Scenarios to act out

0	Shopping for food,		
	clothing, housing		
0	Credit and banking		
	services		
• Crisis i	n family life		
0	Loss of income		
0	Illness or injury		
0	Disability		
0	Death		
	 Emotional 		
	response to loss		
	 Suicide 		
0	Divorce		
0	Alcoholism, tobacco and		
	drug use		
o	New family member		
o	Conflicts over money		
o	Other		
	ds of coping with or		
counter	racting effects of crisis		
	of Responsibility		
	Relating to Parenting)		
Respor	sible personal behavior		
Respor	nsible parenting		
О	Planning for parenthood		
o	Advantages and		
	disadvantages of being a		
	parent		
o	Single parenting		
o	Responsible parental role		
	behavior		
o	Ages and stages of child		
	development and		
	functions at each stage		
	(review)		
0	Abuses in family		
	relationships		

 Effect of alcoholism and chemical dependency Abuses within family 		

Concepts	Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs Dependency/Substance Disorder, and Treatment	CHEMICAL HEALTH EDUCATION Alcoholism, Tobacco Abuse and Drug Abuse History and Cultural Roles Social situations and crises Decision making: substance use/abuse Impact on family Coping strategies for living in a chemically dependent family Hazards of smokeless	2.3 Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs	2.3.12.ATD.1: Examine the influences of drug use and misuse on an individual's social, emotional and mental wellness. 2.3.12.ATD.2:Compare and contrast the incidence and impact of commonly abused substances on individuals and communities in the United States and other countries (e.g., tobacco, e-cigarettes, vaping products, alcohol, marijuana products, inhalants, anabolic steroids, other drugs). 2.3.12.ATD.3: Explore the relationship between individuals who abuse alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs with an increase in intentional and unintentional health-risk behaviors.	 Worksheets Quizzes Tests Projects Benchmark Questions

tobacco and effects of secondhand smoke Problems of alcohol, anabolic steroids, and other drug use/abuse in the workplace Laws and Regulations: School Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policy for students School Intervention	
Intervention Services	

Concepts	Unit Topics	New Jersey Student Learning Performance Expectations (NJSPE)	Performance Expectations	Learning Activities, Instructional Framework, Skills Workshops, Tools & Resources
	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH Issues and Hazards	2.1 Community Health Services and Support	2.1.12.CHSS.5:Analyze a variety of health products and services based on cost, availability, accessibility, benefits and accreditation in the home, school, and in the community (e.g., suicide	WorksheetsQuizzesTestsProjects
	Agencies, Resources, and Disaster Control		prevention, breast/testicular self-examination, CPR/AED, life skills training, menstrual products).	110,000

Personal Safety	Organizations and Their Services	2.1.12.CHSS.6: Evaluate the validity of health information, resources, services, in school, home and in the community.
	 First Aid Squad Hospital Emergency Rooms Other 	
	Impact	
	Protection of Environment	
	Careers Related to Environmental Health	

2020 New Jersey Student Learning Standards – Computer Science and Design Thinking

8.1 Computer Science by the End of Grade 12

Computing Systems

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
The usability, dependability, security, and accessibility of devices within integrated systems are important considerations in their design as they evolve.	8.1.12.CS.1: Describe ways in which integrated systems hide underlying implementation details to simplify user experiences.
A computing system involves interaction among the user, hardware, application software, and system software.	• 8.1.12.CS.2: Model interactions between application software, system software, and hardware.

	• 8.1.12.CS.3: Compare the functions of application software, system software, and hardware.
Successful troubleshooting of complex problems involves multiple approaches including research, analysis, reflection, interaction with peers, and drawing on past experiences.	8.1.12.CS.4: Develop guidelines that convey systematic troubleshooting strategies that others can use to identify and fix errors.

Networks and the Internet

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
The scalability and reliability of the Internet are enabled by the hierarchy and redundancy in networks. Network topology is determined by many characteristics.	8.1.12.NI.1: Evaluate the scalability and reliability of networks, by describing the relationship between routers, switches, servers, topology, and addressing.
Network security depends on a combination of hardware, software, and practices that protect data while it is at rest, in transit, and in use. The needs of users and the sensitivity of data determine the level of security implemented. Advanced attacks take advantage of common security vulnerabilities.	 • 8.1.12.NI.2: Evaluate security measures to address various common security threats. • 8.1.12.NI.3: Explain how the needs of users and the sensitivity of data determine the level of security implemented. • 8.1.12.NI.4: Explain how decisions on methods to protect data are influenced by whether the data is at rest, in transit, or in use.

Impacts of Computing

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
The design and use of computing technologies and artifacts can positively or negatively affect equitable access to information and opportunities.	• 8.1.12.IC.1: Evaluate the ways computing impacts personal, ethical, social, economic, and cultural practices.

• 8.1.12.IC.2: Test and refine computational artifacts to reduce bias and equity deficits.
• 8.1.12.IC.3: Predict the potential impacts and implications of emerging technologies on larger social, economic, and political structures, using evidence from credible sources.

Data & Analysis

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Individuals select digital tools and design automated processes to collect, transform, generalize, simplify, and present large data sets in different ways to influence how other people interpret and understand the underlying information.	8.1.12.DA.1: Create interactive data visualizations using softwar
Choices individuals make about how and where data is organized and stored affects cost, speed, reliability, accessibility, privacy, and integrity.	 8.1.12.DA.2: Describe the trade-offs in how and where data is organized and stored. 8.1.12.DA.3: Translate between decimal numbers and binary numbers. 8.1.12.DA.4: Explain the relationship between binary numbers and the storage and use of data in a computing device.
Large data sets can be transformed, generalized, simplified, and presented in different ways to influence how individuals interpret and understand the underlying information.	8.1.12.DA.5: Create data visualizations from large data sets to summarize, communicate, and support different interpretations of real-world phenomena.

The accuracy	of predictions or inferences made from a computer	8.1.12.DA.6: Create and refine computational models to better
model is affect	eted by the amount, quality, and diversity of data.	represent the relationships among different elements of data collected
		from a phenomenon or process.

Algorithms & Programming

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Individuals evaluate and select algorithms based on performance, reusability, and ease of implementation.	8.1.12.AP.1: Design algorithms to solve computational problems using a combination of original and existing algorithms.
Programmers choose data structures to manage program complexity based on functionality, storage, and performance trade-offs.	8.1.12.AP.2: Create generalized computational solutions using collections instead of repeatedly using simple variables.

Core Idea	Performance Expectations
Trade-offs related to implementation, readability, and program performance are considered when selecting and combining control structures.	 • 8.1.12.AP.3: Select and combine control structures for a specific application based upon performance and readability, and identify trade-offs to justify the choice. • 8.1.12.AP.4: Design and iteratively develop computational artifacts for practical intent, personal expression, or to address a societal issue.
Complex programs are designed as systems of interacting modules, each with a specific role, coordinating for a common overall purpose. Modules allow for better management of complex tasks.	 • 8.1.12.AP.5: Decompose problems into smaller components through systematic analysis, using constructs such as procedures, modules, and/or objects. • 8.1.12.AP.6: Create artifacts by using procedures within a program, combinations of data and procedures, or independent but interrelated programs.

Complex programs are developed, tested, and analyzed by teams	• 8.1.12.AP.7: Collaboratively design and develop programs and
drawing on the members' diverse strengths using a variety of	artifacts for broad audiences by incorporating feedback from users.
resources, libraries, and tools.	 8.1.12.AP.8: Evaluate and refine computational artifacts to make them more usable and accessible. 8.1.12.AP.9: Collaboratively document and present design decisions in the development of complex programs.