

Integrated Unit 2: Aquatics Level 1, Unit 3 – Muscular Strength and endurance

UNIT OBJECTIVES

The student will :

- gain an understanding of the difference between muscular strength and endurance through participation in
 - feet first / head first entry
 - movement through water on their fronts and backs.

EQUIPMENT

Rescue equipment, circuit station cards, equipment as per lesson, music equipment, stop watch, rescus equipment.

CLASS ORGANISATION

STAGE	CONCEPT	CONTENT / ACTIVITY	TEACHING POINTS						
warm up	Water confidence	Statue Tag: 'Tagged' person must stand or float at point where they were tagged. Released by having others swim between their legs or underneath outstretched arms.	Nominate catchers. Use shallow end. Q. Why is it more difficult to walk / run through shallow water than on land? – A. Your muscles have to continually contract against the resistance of the water, so it places more demands on your muscular strength and endurance.						
Development	Entry techniques Entry: Feet first Head first Stroke development Cardiovascular endurance Circuit cards	L1: crouch jump with/without float straight jump with/without float. L2: straight & star jump sitting and kneeling dive. L3: revise jumps dives • sitting • kneeling • crouch • standing. L1: push & glide with/without float (front) push ball push & glide with/without float (back). L2: front crawl • back crawl. L3: as above with breast stroke added. Circuit: 4 stations • Jogging across pool • walking shoulders under water • star jump • tuck jump • volleyball block • twist • walk	Buddy in water for assistance. See resource material for strength. What component of fitness will help you to get greater height or distance on your jump or dive? Muscular strength – the stronger your leg muscles, the stronger your push the higher or further you can jump / dive. Emphasise streamlining. L1: Push & Glide – you require muscular strength to push off the pool – if you continue to practice this you will require muscular endurance. L2 & L3: You are mostly developing your muscular endurance in your arms and legs as your muscles are continually contracting against the resistance of the water when you push or pull. <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">4</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">1</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;">2</td> </tr> </table> <div style="margin-left: 5px; font-size: small;">Shallow end</div> </div> Work interval 45 sec. Rest (and rotation) 15 sec. Use music (electricity precautions). Emphasise: muscular endurance, good posture during exercise.		4	3		1	2
	4	3							
	1	2							
Cool down	Reach rescue	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="text-align: center; margin-right: 10px;"> Level 3 2 1 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 100px;"> Rescue at varying distances from side </div> <div style="margin-left: 5px; font-size: small;">Shallow end</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;">PRACTICE SETUP</p>	Rigid objects: poles • buoyancy rings • extended poles with rings • floats – choice of object depends on distance. Non rigid objects: towels • ropes • clothes – choice depends on circumstances. N.B.: Maintain safety of rescuer. No contact with subject. Importance of continuous communication with subject.. Keep eye contact. The more streamlined your partner is the less strength required to pull him / her in to land.						