Soccer together

AUTHOR: Berke Saka TOPIC: Soccer Game

GRADE: 6th

APPROACH: Physical/sport approach, multisensory approach,

collaborative approach

DURATION: 65min

Summary: Soccer is a team sport where players work together to score goals by kicking a ball into the opposing team's net. It provides physical exercise, social skills development, and mental stimulation for kids. With appropriate accommodations, soccer can be inclusive for kids with different abilities. Playing soccer can help improve physical fitness and coordination, develop communication and teamwork skills, and stimulate cognitive function.it is possible for kids with different abilities to participate in the same activity together. A great option could be team sports such as Unified Sports, where individuals with and without disabilities compete together on the same team. for all students with higher intellectual abilities, lover ability ones, with dyslexia, ASD, ADHD...

Learning Objectives, Skills and competencies:

What are the main objectives? What skills will the learner develop and demonstrate within the scenario? (e.g. 21st Century Skills).

The main objectives of soccer as a sport and activity for kids are to have fun, promote physical activity, and develop various skills.

Some of the skills that the learners will develop and demonstrate through playing soccer include:

- Physical skills: improved coordination, balance, and endurance through running, jumping, and kicking.
- Teamwork and communication: the ability to work effectively as part of a team, communicate with others, and follow rules.
- Strategy and problem-solving: the ability to make decisions, anticipate actions, and solve problems on the field.
- Sportsmanship: the ability to respect opponents and follow rules, as well as develop a positive attitude towards winning and losing.
- Confidence and self-esteem: increased confidence through improved skills and success on the field, as well as a sense of pride and accomplishment.

By participating in soccer, kids will have opportunities to develop and demonstrate these skills, and they can be further developed through practice and repetition. Additionally, playing soccer can provide a fun and supportive environment where kids can form relationships and develop a sense of belonging.











Learners' role:

What sort of activities will the learner be involved in?

Learners are involved in various types of exercises. the learner will be involved in various activities, including:

- Training drills: practicing passing, scoring, and other skills to improve their ability on the field.
- Scrimmages: playing informal games against teammates or opponents to apply their skills in a competitive setting.
- Games: participating in organized games against other teams, following rules and regulations.
- Team meetings: communicating with teammates.
- Conditioning exercises: participating in physical activities to improve their endurance, strength, and flexibility.
- Recovery and maintenance activities: taking care of their body through stretching and hydration

The learner will have opportunities to practice, compete, and grow as a player while enjoying the benefits of playing a fun and physically active sport and to engage more with his class mates.

Tools and Resources

What resources, particularly technologies, will be required?

For playing soccer, the following resources may be required:

- Soccer ball
- Soccer goals: Two goals with netting, one for each team.
- Field or pitch: An open area with grass or artificial turf, marked with lines to create a playing surface.
- Clothing and equipment: Appropriate clothing and footwear, such as soccer cleats, shin guards, and soccer socks.
- Training aids: Cones, scrimmage vests, agility ladders, and other training aids to assist in practicing and improving skills.
- First aids:
- 1. Bandages: To cover and protect cuts or scrapes.











- 2. Antiseptic wipes or solution: To clean and prevent infection from cuts and scrapes.
- 3. Ice packs: To reduce swelling and pain from injuries such as sprains or bruises.
- 4. Pain relief medication: To relieve pain from headaches or minor injuries.
- 5. Tweezers: To remove splinters or other foreign objects from the skin.
- 6. CPR mask: To provide a barrier for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation in the case of a cardiac emergency.

Emergency contact information: To have important phone numbers and medical information readily available in case of an emergency.

While these resources are not strictly necessary to play soccer, they can be useful in enhancing the experience and helping players improve their skills.

Learning space

Where will the learning take place e.g. school classroom, local library, museum, outdoors, in an online space?

Far Beyond the Barriers Scenario Narrative

Describe in max 10 sentences the main ideas of the scenario

The scenario is about soccer as a team sport for kids that promotes physical exercise, social skills development, and mental stimulation. It is inclusive for children with different abilities and can be played in a fun and supportive environment. Through playing soccer, children can develop physical skills such as improved coordination, balance, and endurance, as well as teamwork and communication skills. The sport also helps to develop strategy and problem-solving abilities, sportsmanship, confidence, and self-esteem. Furthermore, soccer can help children develop important life skills such as collaboration, leadership, adaptability, resilience, sportsmanship, and cultural awareness. Resources required for playing soccer include a soccer ball, soccer goals, a field or pitch, appropriate clothing and equipment, training aids, and first-aid supplies. Additionally, online tools and resources, such as training videos and tutorials, coaching apps, online soccer communities, and educational resources, can supplement soccer training and education. The learning will take place in a school soccer field, although other settings are also possible such as outside soccer fields.











Learning Activities

Warm-up activity

The students will start with warm up activities such as:

- Dynamic stretching: Leading kids through a series of stretches that emphasize movement and flexibility, such as leg swings, high knees, and ankle circles.
- Aerobic exercise: Incorporating light aerobic activity, such as jogging, skipping, or jumping jacks, to get the heart rate up and improve blood flow to the muscles.
- Agility drills: Incorporating quick, multi-directional movements, such as zigzag running or jumping over cones, to improve coordination and reaction time.
- Ball control exercises: Using a soccer ball or similar object to practice dribbling, passing, and shooting, to warm up specific soccer skills.
- Group games: Engaging in fun, low-impact group games, such as tag, Simon says, or duck-duck-goose, to improve coordination and teamwork.

When selecting warm-up activities for kids with different abilities, it's important to consider their individual needs and abilities, and to make adjustments as necessary. For example, kids with mobility issues may need to use a lighter ball or perform modified versions of exercises. With some creativity and flexibility, it is possible to find warm-up activities that are suitable for all kids, regardless of their abilities.













Collaborative work

The teacher will divide the students into different groups with different games after finishing their game they switch. For example:

- Small-sided games: Breaking kids into smaller teams and playing mini-games, such as 3v3 or 4v4, can be a fun and effective way to foster collaboration and teamwork.
- Scrimmages: Having kids work together as a team to play a full-field game can help build camaraderie and reinforce the importance of working together.
- Passing drills: Working in pairs or small groups, kids can practice passing the ball back and forth, using different techniques and styles, to build teamwork and improve their skills.
- Cross-training drills: Mixing kids from different teams or abilities, and having them work together to complete a series of drills, can help build relationships and improve performance.
- Coaching stations: Having kids take turns serving as coaches and leading their teammates through a series of drills, can help build leadership and teamwork skills.

When implementing collaborative work activities in soccer for kids with different abilities, it's important to provide clear instructions and guidelines, and to be flexible in accommodating individual needs and abilities. Additionally, it's important to provide positive feedback and encouragement,

and to celebrate the successes and achievements of all participants. By doing so, collaborative work activities can be a fun and effective way to help kids with different abilities develop important life skills



and enjoy their time playing soccer.











Investigation work

Investigative work in soccer involves encouraging kids to explore and learn about various aspects of the sport, such as rules, tactics, and techniques. This type of work can be especially beneficial for kids with different abilities, as it provides opportunities to learn and grow in their own way. Here are some examples of investigative work activities in soccer for kids with different abilities:

- Video analysis: Having kids watch professional or amateur games, and then discussing and analyzing different aspects of the game, such as player positioning, passing patterns, and defensive strategies.
- Rule investigation: Encouraging kids to research and learn about the rules of the game, including offsides, fouls, and free kicks.
- Skill development: Having kids experiment with different techniques, such as dribbling, shooting, and passing, and then reflecting on their successes and challenges, to improve their skills and understanding of the sport.
- Tactical analysis: Discussing and analyzing different strategies and tactics used by different teams, including different formations, pressing tactics, and counter-attacking strategies.
- Coaching investigation: Encouraging kids to explore different coaching styles, techniques, and methods, and then reflecting on what they have learned, to build their coaching skills and knowledge.

When implementing investigative work activities in soccer for kids with different abilities, it's important to provide clear guidelines, resources, and support, and to be flexible in accommodating individual needs and abilities. Additionally, it's important to provide positive feedback, celebrate successes, and recognize individual achievements, to foster a positive and supportive learning environment. With these considerations in mind, investigative work can be a fun and effective way to help kids with different abilities learn about and enjoy the sport of soccer.













Practice work:

Practice work in soccer involves helping kids to develop and improve their skills through repetition and consistent practice. This type of work can be especially important for kids with different abilities, as it provides opportunities for growth and improvement. Here are some examples of practice work activities in soccer for kids with different abilities:

- Dribbling drills: Encouraging kids to practice dribbling the ball in different directions and at different speeds, using various techniques, to improve their ball-handling skills.
- Passing drills: Having kids practice passing the ball to one another, using different techniques and styles, to build their passing accuracy and precision.
- Shooting drills: Encouraging kids to practice taking shots on goal, using different techniques and styles, to improve their accuracy and power.
- Agility drills: Having kids practice running and changing directions quickly, to improve their speed, quickness, and overall athleticism.
- Scrimmages: Playing mini-games or full-field games, to provide opportunities for kids to put their skills into practice and to develop their understanding of the game.

When implementing practice work activities in soccer for kids with different abilities, it's important to provide clear instructions, resources, and support, and to be flexible in accommodating individual needs and abilities.













Producing work

Producing work in soccer involves encouraging kids to create, develop, and produce new ideas, projects, and products related to the sport. This type of work can be especially beneficial for kids with different abilities, as it provides opportunities for creativity, innovation, and self-expression. Here are some examples of producing work activities in soccer for kids with different abilities:

- Creating a team: Encouraging kids to work together to create their own soccer team, including selecting a team name, developing a logo and uniform, and creating team rules and policies.
- Designing drills: Encouraging kids to design and lead their own drills, to build their coaching and leadership skills.
- Creating a tournament: Encouraging kids to organize and host their own soccer tournament, including developing a schedule, creating rules and regulations, and overseeing the event.
- Developing tactics: Encouraging kids to create and implement their own tactics and strategies for playing the game, including formation, pressing, and counter-attacking strategies.
- Making a video: Encouraging kids to create a video documenting their experience playing soccer, including











highlights, reflections, and tips for others who are interested in the sport.

When implementing work activities in soccer for kids with different abilities, it's important to provide clear guidelines, resources, and support, and to be flexible in accommodating individual needs and abilities.



Discussion

The teacher discusses each exercise with the students making sure they know how to perform a certain exercise.

Presentations

After the making of the video (encouraging kids to create a video documenting their experience playing soccer, including

highlights, reflections, and tips for others who are interested in the sport.) it will be posted on the school social media.













The teacher monitors their work during every activity, helps whenever necessary and presents feedback after learners' production and presentation.



Assessment and

feedback







