

AGE-APPROPRIATE MOVEMENT

The following pages summarize the types of physical activity that are appropriate for kids of different ages. The age groups presented here should be viewed as general rather than precise categories, given that each child has a unique learning curve for physical movement. This checklist is intended as a quick guide that refers to children's functional ages, rather than their chronological ages.

AGES 3–5

OBJECTIVE:

Learn fundamental movements and link them together



Encourage the child to run—**NOT JUST IN A STRAIGHT LINE**, but with stops and starts and changes in direction. Tag and chasing games are excellent.



Play **GAMES MAKING BODY SHAPES**—upside down and right-side up. Slither like a snake, roll on the floor like a rolling pin or roll down a small grassy slope.



Play **THROWING GAMES**—and start with soft objects that the child can hold easily in his or her hand. Try to get the child to throw at a target, and sometimes to throw as hard as they can. Get them to use both their left and right hand when they throw.



For quiet times, or when in small spaces, **PLAY BALANCING GAMES**. Stand on one foot and then try the other. Try balancing on different body parts, and try walking along any painted lines on the ground.



JUMP, make shapes in the air and jump to see how high the child can go, or how far. Make an imaginary 'river' and get the child to jump from one bank to the other. Try jumping from one foot, or from both. Make sure the children bend at the knees when they land.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER BY AGE

CAN THE CHILD...

- Throw a ball?
- Stand on one leg?
- Hop?
- Skip?

DOES THE CHILD...

- Smile and appear to enjoy activities?
- Appear to be enthusiastic about learning new things?

AGES 6–8

OBJECTIVE:

Learn all fundamental movements and build overall motor skills



STRENGTH, ENDURANCE AND FLEXIBILITY need to be developed, but through games and fun activities rather than a training regimen.



Continue to play catching, throwing, hitting, running and other physically demanding games with both boys and girls. If possible, involve children in programmes that offer a wide variety of different activities (multi-sport programmes). **TRY AS MANY DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES AS POSSIBLE.**



HAND AND FOOT SPEED can be developed especially well by boys and girls during this stage. If this window of opportunity to develop speed is missed, body speed later in life may be compromised.



Children at this age have a strong sense of fairness and should be introduced to the **SIMPLE RULES AND ETHICS** of sport and play.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER BY AGE

CAN THE CHILD...

- Run, stop and change direction without stumbling?
- Kick a ball 6 meters?
- Skip on alternating legs?

DOES THE CHILD...

- Smile and appear to enjoy activities?
- Appear to be enthusiastic about learning new things?

AGES 9–12

OBJECTIVE:

Learn overall sport skills



Develop endurance through **GAMES AND CHALLENGES**



Keep children working on **FLEXIBILITY, SPEED, ENDURANCE AND STRENGTH**. For strength activities, they should use their own body weight, Swiss balls or medicine balls—not heavy weights.



Develop movement skills into sport skills. Ensure a **PROGRESSION OF SKILLS** from basic to complex. For example, kicking progresses from kicking a ball, to kicking a ball farther, to kicking a ball while moving, to kicking with accuracy.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER BY AGE

CAN THE CHILD...

- Focus long enough to learn what is being taught?

DOES THE CHILD...

- Appear to move with control?
- Appear to move with confidence?
- Smile and appear to enjoy activities?
- Appear to be enthusiastic about learning new things?