

Horn Park Primary School
Year Group 6
Curriculum Overview 2017/ 2018

English Skills Overview

Reading- word reading

Pupils should be taught to:

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:
 - recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
 - using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
 - using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
 - using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
 - using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
 - using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
 - learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
- indicate grammatical and other features by:
 - using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
 - using hyphens to avoid ambiguity
 - using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
 - using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
 - using a colon to introduce a list
 - punctuating bullet points consistently
- use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

Reading- comprehension

Pupils should be taught to:

- maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions
 - recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
 - identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
 - making comparisons within and across books
 - learning a wider range of poetry by heart
 - preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience
- understand what they read by:
 - checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
 - asking questions to improve their understanding
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
 - identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning
 - discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader
 - distinguish between statements of fact and opinion
 - retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
 - participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously
 - explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary
 - provide reasoned justifications for their views.

Composition

Pupils should be taught to:

- plan their writing by:
 - identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own
 - noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
 - in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed
- draft and write by:
 - selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning
 - in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action
 - precisising longer passages
 - using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
 - using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]
- evaluate and edit by:
 - assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
 - proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning
 - ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing
 - ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register
- proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
- perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.

<p>Writing-transcription Spelling (see English Appendix 1) Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn] continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1 use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary use a thesaurus. 	<p>Reading- word reading Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet. 	<p>Handwriting and presentation Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.
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Maths Skills Overview

<p>Number-number and place value Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above. 	<p>Number- addition, subtraction, multiplication and division Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy. 	<p>Number- fractions (including decimals and percentages) Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1 add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form [for example, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$] divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example, $31 \div 2 = 15.5$] associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, $\frac{3}{8}$] identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts. 	<p>Ration and Proportion Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples.
<p>Algebra Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use simple formulae generate and describe linear number sequences express missing number problems algebraically find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables 	<p>Geometry- properties of shapes Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles. 	<p>Geometry- position and direction Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants) draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes. 	<p>Measurement Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places convert between miles and kilometres recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres (cm³) and cubic metres (m³), and extending to other units [for example, mm³ and km³].

Subject	Autumn 1 Whole School Focus: Imagination	Autumn 2	Spring 1 Whole School Focus: Animal Kingdom	Spring 2	Summer 1 Whole School Focus: Cracking Inventions	Summer 2 Lemony Snicket
Trips	Science Museum	Imperial War Museum	The Lion King	V&A Museum	London Eye	
PHSE	PHSCE Core Values Responsibility, Freedom/Tolerance	PHSCE Core Values Respect, Forgiveness	PHSCE Core Values Perseverance and Co-operation	PHSCE Core Values Kindness and Unity	PHSCE Core Values Trust	PHSCE Core Values Resilience and Honesty
Science	Light <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them 	Animals including humans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans 	Evolution including inheritance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution 	Electricity (Summer 1 – SATS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram 		
	HTML Coding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration 	Bloggin – Edmodo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. 	Computing for revision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. 	Computing for revision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. 	Farewell Movies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. 	

<p>Design and technology</p>	<p>Cooking and Nutrition</p> <p>understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet</p> <p>prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques</p> <p>understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.</p> <p>When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Design</p> <p>use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups</p> <p>generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design</p> <p>Make</p> <p>select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately</p> <p>select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities</p> <p>Evaluate</p> <p>investigate and analyse a range of existing products</p> <p>evaluate their ideas and products against their own</p>				<p>When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Design</p> <p>use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups</p> <p>generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design</p> <p>Make</p> <p>select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately</p> <p>select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities</p> <p>Evaluate</p> <p>investigate and analyse a range of existing products</p> <p>evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work</p> <p>understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world</p> <p>Technical knowledge</p> <p>apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures</p> <p>understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]</p> <p>understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]</p> <p>apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products.</p>
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	<p>design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work</p> <p>understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world</p> <p>Technical knowledge apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures</p> <p>understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]</p> <p>understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]</p> <p>apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products</p>				
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<p>History</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Wars</p> <p><i>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</i></p> <p>Significant Turing Point – WW1 -What was the reason for WW1** -What was life like for a soldier?*** -How did life in Britain change during the war?*** -Why did life in Britain change during/after the war?*** -What did people think of the war during the war? -Why did opinions change? (war poems? Tennyson Vs Owen or Sassoon before and after/ white feathers)*** -Discussion text – Why did opinions on War change over time?</p> <p>Significant Turing Point – WW2 -How was War 2 different from WW1* -What was life like in Britain during WW2?*** -What was the build up to WW2 - Why did it happen again?*** -Investigate how images were manipulated and the impact of propaganda*** -Analytical writing/ essays (Referencing sources in writing and analysing its reliability)- How was WWII different from WWI?</p>				<p>Local Area Study: Historic Greenwich through Time</p> <p><i>A local history study</i> - a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066) - a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality</p> <p>Place Characteristic of building/place - What does it look like? What does it have there? -Why was it built? -What has it been used for? -How has the place changed over time? -Have there been any significant events at the place? -Why is the place significant? -What caused the place to change over time? What was the result of these changes?</p> <p>Person -Why is the person significant or important?</p>
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Geography	<p>Moving World</p> <p>Children to develop their understanding of plate tectonics and the formation of the earth and how it effects the physical geography of the world.</p> <p>physical geography: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes</p>			<p>Where in the World?- Asia, Antarctica and Australia</p> <p>Children to use maps to investigate the countries in the world and their similarities and differences with the UK. Focus on economy and trade.</p> <p>locate the world's countries, using maps concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>human geography, human geography: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>	<p>Where in the World?- Africa and Fair Trade</p> <p>Children to use maps to investigate the countries within Africa and their similarities and differences with the UK. Focus on economy and trade.</p> <p>locate the world's countries, using maps concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>human geography: economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p> <p>use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world</p>	
Religious Education	<p>Christianity Leading a Christian life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do Christians follow Jesus and His teachings in their daily lives? • what Christian values guide the actions of the people and organisations studied? • what are the challenges of living a Christian life today? 	<p>Sikhism The Gurdwara and the Guru Granth Sahib- final and everlasting Guru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how is the Gurdwara a centre for worship and a place that demonstrates Sikh values? • why is the Guru Granth Sahib 'The Everlasting Guru'? 	<p>Sikhism Belonging to the Sikh community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why was Guru Gobind Singh important? • what is the significance of the Amrit Ceremony? 	<p>Buddhism Following the Buddha's Teaching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do Buddhists try to follow the teachings of the Buddha? • how do the teachings and example of the Buddha help Buddhists to grow towards enlightenment? 	<p>Buddhism The Buddhist Community Worldwide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which places have special meaning to Buddhists? • what might Buddhists gain from visiting these places? • how do Buddhists try to live a good life? 	<p>End of life's journey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider what they would like to happen for themselves and the world in the future; • Appreciate the importance of hope to human beings. • Consider human responses to loss and bereavement; learn about the ways in which human experiences

						<p>associated with death, loss, hope, and meaning in life are understood in Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, Hinduism and Sikhism;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware that people cope with bereavement in different ways • Understand how important it is to celebrate a life and how remembering them can help their friends to become less sad
Art and Design		<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas • to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] • about great artists, architects and designers in history. 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas • to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] • about great artists, architects and designers in history. 	<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas • to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] • about great artists, architects and designers in history. 		
Music	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression • improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music • listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory • use and understand staff and other musical notations • appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers 	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression • improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music • listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory • use and understand staff and other musical notations • appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers 				<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression • improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music • listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory • use and understand staff and other musical notations • appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and musicians develop an understanding of the history of music.
MFL	<p>listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding</p> <p>speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures</p>	<p>broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary</p>	<p>engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help*</p>	<p>read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing</p>	<p>describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing</p>	
Physical Education	<p>Engage in competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending</p> <p>Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.</p>	<p>Pupils have a range of techniques and skills to apply in varying situations. They are confident in applying these skills in sporting environments such as tag rugby, football, hockey, tennis, cricket, athletics, gymnastics and dance.</p> <p>Basic skills from each e.g. passing tackling and shooting can be performed consistently with accuracy and control.</p>	<p>Pupils are consistently making the correct tactical choices and have developed knowledge of a range of strategies used to attack and defend in invasion and striking games. They are able to apply decisions with minimum hesitance.</p>	<p>Pupils now have a sound understanding to how the body responds to a range of physical activity.</p> <p>They are able to use dynamic and static stretches to prepare for exercise. They can identify muscle groups that need to be targeted for contrasting activities.</p> <p>Pupils are participating in physical activity daily and at high levels of intensity.</p>	<p>Pupils are able to evaluate and improve upon own and others performance. Then can refer to a success criteria and use their agility, balance and coordination to improve and master the skill.</p> <p>They are still gaining knowledge of how to coach and give effective feedback for peers.</p>	<p>Pupils are able to demonstrate skills to effectively participate as part of a team.</p> <p>They are able to take on contrasting roles such as coaching, officiating and captains.</p> <p>Sportsmanship and teamwork are at the forefront of performance.</p>