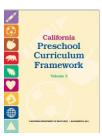


Locomotor Substrand and Example Worksheet

Physical Development Domain



Fundamental Movement Skills: Substrand 2.0 Locomotor Skills and Examples

At around 48 months of age	At around 60 months of age
2.1 Walk with balance, not always stable, oppositional arm movements still developing, and relatively wide base of support (space between feet).	2.1 Walk with balance, oppositional arm movements, and relatively narrow base of support (space between feet).
Examples	Examples
 Walks up stairs, using alternating feet, without support. Child with leg braces walks down stairs with support from wall or handrail. Attempts to follow lines or simple patterns on the floor. Pretends to be a tightrope walker in a balancing act in the circus, waving arms to maintain balance. 	 Walks down steps, alternating feet, without support. Follow more complicated patterns on the floor; for example, a zigzag pattern in the carpet. Follows a line or simple pattern on the floor, using slow and then fast walking movements when prompted. Balances beanbags on different parts of the body while walking along pathways taped in straight and circular lines.
2.2 Run with short stride length and feet off the ground for a short period of time. May show inconsistent opposition of arms and legs.	2.2 Run with a longer stride length and each foot off the ground for a greater length of time. Opposition of arms and legs is more consistent.
Examples	Examples
 Runs unevenly; one arm may pump more. Runs but has difficulty stopping with control; for example, while playing tag, runs and has difficulty stopping at the intended location. Runs with feet flat on the ground. 	 Runs evenly, arms pumping in opposition. Runs and stops with control; for example, while playing tag, stops at intended location. Runs lightly on toes. Zigzags when running in the yard to avoid structures and playmates.

Locomotor Substrand and Example Worksheet

At around 48 months of age	At around 60 months of age
2.3 Jump for height (up or down) and for distance with beginning competence.	2.3 Jump for height (up or down) and for distance while increasing competence. Uses arm swing to aid forward jump.
Examples	Examples
 Tries to jump up and bump a hanging object, such as a beach or foam ball suspended from a low ceiling. Jumps forward a couple of feet using a two-footed takeoff and landing. Jumps like a frog (squatting, with hands on ground) from one "lilly pad" to another (close distance). Jumps off a curb or low playground equipment, landing on two feet. 	 Jumps over a block by using a two-footed takeoff with arm swing. Jumps forward a distance of about three feet. Jumps over the rope as an adult in the middle of a circle slowly swings a rope with a beanbag tied to the end close to the ground in a circle. Children around the circle jump to avoid the beanbag swinging under their feet.
2.4 Begin to demonstrate a variety of locomotor skills, such as galloping, sliding, hopping, and leaping.	2.4 Demonstrate increasing ability and body coordination in a variety of locomotor skills, such as galloping, sliding, hopping, and leaping.
Examples	Examples
 Pretends to be a horse, galloping rapidly but with some body stiffness. Makes sliding movements, usually not smoothly; may have trailing foot going past lead foot, looking uncoordinated. Hops forward on one foot once or twice, with the nonsupporting leg in front of the body. Runs and steps over a rope or beanbag on the floor; action looks like an exaggerated run rather than a true leap over an object. 	 Pretends to be a horse, galloping with rhythmic pattern and relaxed. Slides smoothly and rhythmically. Hops a distance of several feet, landing on preferred foot. Hops in and out of hoops, with the nonsupporting leg hanging down or behind the supporting leg. Leaps over a "river" made from two ropes by starting with a run, taking off with one foot, and landing on the other foot.

Locomotor Substrand and Example Worksheet

At around 48 months of age	At around 60 months of age
2.1 Walk with balance, not always stable, oppositional arm movements still developing, and relatively wide base of support (space between feet).	2.1 Walk with balance, oppositional arm movements, and relatively narrow base of support (space between feet).
Examples	Examples
2.2 Dup with short stride length and fast off	2 2 Due with a longer stride longth and each
2.2 Run with short stride length and feet off the ground for a short period of time. May show inconsistent opposition of arms and legs.	2.2 Run with a longer stride length and each foot off the ground for a greater length of time. Opposition of arms and legs is more consistent.
Examples	Examples

Locomotor Substrand and Example Worksheet

At around 60 months of age
2.3 Jump for height (up or down) and for distance while increasing competence. Uses arm swing to aid forward jump.
Examples
2.4 Demonstrate increasing ability and body coordination in a variety of locomotor skills, such as galloping, sliding, hopping, and leaping.
Examples