# TEACHER OF SWIMMING AND WATER SAFETY TRAINEE RESOURCE



# TRAINEE RESOURCE - LSV

# **Three Components of the Assessment**

- Water Safety and Survival Skills
- Water Familiarisation, buoyancy and mobility
- Swimming Strokes

# WATER SAFETY AND SURVIVAL SKILLS

### Water Safety: Activities that could save a childs life one day

- Safe entries and exits
- Treading Water
- Jump in and return to wall
- Floating float to stand
- Rotation front to back/ back to front floats
- Jump in and return to wall
- Deep water skills
- Life Jackets
- Rescues
- Swimming without goggles
- Swimming in clothes

# Survival Skills: Strokes/Skills that conserve energy

- Floating float to stand
- Rotation front to back/ back to front floats
- Survival Backstroke
- Sidestroke
- Sculling Head First Sculling, Feet First Sculling

# WATER FAMILIARISATION, BUOYANCY AND MOBILITY

#### Water Familiarisation:

- Cups: water over arms, shoulders, head, face
- Blowing bubbles
- Face in the water
- Submersion underwater skills

Bouyancy: being able to float in the water, control body position

- Floating -maintain position

# Mobility: movement in the water

- Walking, jumping, hopping, spinning in the water
- Horsey rides
- Glides front and back
- Kicking legs
- Paddling arms
- Duck dives sinky toy retrieval
- Diving

# **SWIMMING STROKES**

# Swimming Strokes that aren't classified as Survival Strokes

- Freestyle
- Backstroke
- Breaststroke
- Butterfly

# TEACHING TIPS - WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN EACH STROKE

# **FREESTYLE:**

- Streamline body position
- Torpedo arms, squeeze ears, straight arms
- Chin to chest
- Eyes down
- Straight kicking legs
- No bent knees
- Straight arms progressing to high elbow

#### **BACKSTROKE:**

- Look at roof
- Chin up
- Tummy up
- Shoulders down
- Strong kick making splashes on surface of water
- Point your toes
- Straight arms

# **SURVIVAL BACKSTROKE:**

- Knees together
- Arms don't go wide, keep close to body







- Push water down towards legs
- Glide for 3 seconds

#### **BREASTSTROKE:**

- Legs apart
- Feet to your bottom
- Heels together
- Feet turned out
- Strong kick out and around
- Finish with straight legs
- Arms out and around, pull in and shoot forward
- Arms don't go past shoulders
- Timing: Arms / Breathe / Kick / Glide

#### **BUTTERFLY:**

- Reach out, extend arms in front
- High elbows in the catch position
- Pull down the centre line under the tummy
- Insist on a long steady stroke
- Encourage a relaxed recovery
- Repeat (Float / Pull / Recover)



#### **UNDERSTANDING WHY WE TEACH THESE SKILLS**

Blowing bubbles	If you hold your breath you will not be able to swim distance without getting tired. Also helps with breath control.	
Horsey rides	This is an introduction to treading water legs and builds deep water confidence. (Like riding a bike)	
Treading Water	Being about to keep yourself above the water in deep water - possibly the ocean (survival skill)	
Floating	Safety skill for life! Being able to float in deep water is a survival skill	
Rotation	If a child is face down they need to learn how to save themselves and rotate on their back so they can breath for safety.	
Float to stand	Being about to stand from floating position is a skill. Not every child can do it. They need to learn to do this independently for safety reasons.	
Sculling	Swimming on top of the water when you don't know what dangers may be beneath you (murky water). Usually at the river. Feet first sculling - so you can see where your going and you can kick away rocks and trees.	
Gliding	Learning correct body position from the beginning. They can't swim without this. Must be taught before anything else.	



# WATER SAFETY: Understanding why we teach these skills

Glide in survival strokes	We teach the glide in survival strokes eg: breaststroke/survival backstroke as a way of conserving energy.
Step in / Stride in entry	Used for rescues and keeping your eyes on the person your saving at all times while entering the water safely
No goggles / No swim caps	If a child gets into trouble around water they won't always be wearing their bathers, swim cap and have their goggles on like they do during lessons. We need to prepare them for all situations.
Swimming in clothes	If a child gets into trouble around water they won't always be wearing their bathers, swim cap and have their goggles on like they do during lessons. We need to prepare them for all situations.
Choppy water / Whirlpools	We do this as part of our Water Safety Beach theme. This lets kids experience the feel of waves and currents at the beach. Talk to your students about dangers at the beach.
Wearing PFD's	Our students need to learn they must always wear PFD's when on a boat. Getting them to tread water and swim with a PFD makes them understand that it will keep them afloat and safe. Always wear a PFD at the river and inland waterways.
Jump and swim back to wall	This is a very important water safety skill! Children must learn how to get themselves back to safety without assistance in deeper water. This prepares them if they ever get into trouble.
Flags	Count backstroke arms so you don't hit your head on the wall.
Flippers	Assists students having trouble kicking.

#### **IMPORTANT TEACHING TIPS**

- Keep students active throughout lesson so they don't get bored and play up
- Chain swimming must be taught early to ensure a productive lesson with maximum practice time
- Keep instructions clear and simple. Long instructions will lose their attention and they won't listen
- Work on technique before increasing distance
- Body Position is important Never turn your back
- Positive reinforcement is such a powerful tool but must be genuine
- Never let a child swim past you with bad technique
- It's your job to correct them
- If a student regresses (eg: no longer can kick with straight legs on Freestyle), go back to just kicking until the foundation is strong, then build on the stroke
- Manipulation (hands on teaching) is a great teaching tool to assist students with faster learning. Show them how to do it, then get them to practice. Show practice, show practice.

# **LESSON PLANS EXAMPLES**

# Big Achievers 1

**				
INTRODUCTION		MAIN ACTIVITIES	CONCLUSION	
WEEK 1	Safe entry - teacher assisting     Underwater skills     Walking around the shallow water - holding teachers hand if needed (encourage independence)	Underwater skills     Use small cups to get hands, arms, shoulders and body wet     Practice blowing bubbles on the surface of the water  Floatation     Floating on mat, looking up at roof. If the child feels more comfortable with the teacher supporting them then you can do that instead of aid	Game Game - Hokey Pokey: splashing about  Exit Safe exit - assisted	
WEEK 2	Safe entry - teacher assisting     Underwater skills     Walking around the shallow water     - holding teachers hand if needed     (encourage independence)	Underwater skills Use small cups to get hands, arms, shoulders and body wet Practice blowing bubbles on the surface of the water while walking around your pool space  Floatation Floating on mat, looking up at roof	Water Safety Discuss: Pool rules  Game Song/Game: Hokey Pokey  Exit Safe exit with teacher assistance	
WEEK 3	Safe entry - teacher assisting     Independence     Walking around the shallow water independently	Underwater skills Use small cup to get hair wet Practice blowing bubbles on the surface of the water while walking around your pool space  Floatation Floating on back using noodle (or teacher support instead) with teacher assistance, ears under and recover  Glides Holding teachers hand submerging face (no bubbles)  Treading Water Horsey ride, student holding noodle, jumping up and down in shallow water. Teacher assistance: two hands on noodle for support	Treading Water Horsey ride, holding noodle, upright position, jumping up and down the shallow lane, with teacher support  Game Song/Game: Hokey Pokey  Exit Safe exit with minimal teacher assistance	

# Big Achievers 2

	INTRODUCTION	MAIN ACTIVITIES	CONCLUSION
WEEK 1	Safe entry without teacher support      Warm up     Running, jumping, spinning, walking hands on heads, from one end of the pool to the other      Underwater skills     Holding pool edge, practice blowing bubbles with eyes, nose and mouth in the water	Floatation Floating on back using noodle independently (10 seconds). Teacher to assist with recovery.  Glides Front glide, holding noodle, with teacher assistance Back glides, using noodle, with teacher assistance. Ensure feet are up, ears underwater and head is back.  Freestyle Kicking legs, sitting on pool edge, teacher to manipulate legs  Treading Water Horsey ride, student holding noodle, jumping up and down in shallow water. No teacher support	Game Game: Ready Set Go, Ready Set Goanna (kicking game)  Exit Safe exit without teacher support
WEEK 2	Safe entry without teacher support      Warm ups     Running, jumping, spinning, walking hands on heads, from one end of the pool to the other      Underwater skills     Holding pool edge, practice blowing bubbles getting whole face in the water	Floatation Floating on back using noodle independently (10 seconds). Teacher to assist with recovery.  Glides Front glide, holding board, with teacher assistance Back glides, holding board, with teacher assistance  Freestyle Kicking legs, pointed toes sitting on pool edge, teacher to manipulate legs	Water Safety     Discuss: Role of PLG and parent supervision at the pool     Exit     Safe exit without teacher support



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	INTRODUCTION	MAIN ACTIVITIES	CONCLUSION
WEEK 1	Safe entry  Underwater skills     Practice blowing bubbles with face fully submerged, hand reaching for pool floor	Glides Front glide, using board push off, unassisted Back glide, using board push off, unassisted.  Freestyle Torpedo using board, streamlined position, unassisted.  Backstroke Kicking on back with board over knees, straight legs, unassisted.  Treading Water	Exit Safe exit
WEEK 2	Entries Safe entry Underwater skills Practice blowing bubbles with face fully submerged, hand reaching for pool floor	TREADING WATER: Horsey ride, upright on noodle, running legs, unassisted (shallow water)  Floatation Floating on back using board without teacher support 10 seconds. Teacher assist with recovery  Glides Front glide, no board push off, minimal teacher assistance Back glide, no board push off, minimal teacher assistance Freestyle Torpedo no board, teacher to assist by supporting students hands only. (Torpedo kick towards the wall, so they know how far they need to kick and it's also kicking towards safety)  Backstroke Kicking on back with board over knees, straight legs, unassisted  Treading Water TREADING WATER: Horsey ride, upright on noodle, running legs,	Water Safety Discuss: Danger at the pool.  Rescues Discuss what equipment you would use to save someone who was struggling in the water. Explain why you would never jump in to save them  Exit Safe exit



	INTRODUCTION	MAIN ACTIVITIES	CONCLUSION
WEEK 1	INTRODUCTION  Entries  Safe entry  Underwater skills  Touch pool floor with their hand  Rotation  Rotation: front to back float and back to front float and recover, with teacher assistance (shallow water)	Freestyle Freestyle Freestyle arm and leg actions, no board, 10 metres  Backstroke Backstroke holding board on knees, 10 meters, unassisted Back torpedo using board, 5 meters, teacher assistance  Survival Backstroke Sitting on pool edge, practise leg action with teacher assistance  Sculling: Head First Use pull buoy between legs for support, head back, with teacher assistance (7 metres) There are 2 ways to teach Head First Sculling: Pushing the water down towards your feet or Sculling arm action: the direction of the back of your hand is the direction you go in. Whatever way works best for the student.  Sculling: Feet First Use pull buoy between legs for support, head back, with teacher assistance (7 metres) There are 2 ways to teach Feet First Sculling: Pulling the water from knees up to hips or Sculling arm action: the direction of the back of your hand is the direction you go in. Whatever way works best for the student.  Treading Water Using noodle, running legs, incorporate digging arms, deep water, unassisted	CONCLUSION  Water Safety  Discuss: Dangers of diving. Where is safe?  Deep Water Skills  Jump into deep water and return to wall, minimal teacher assistance  Exit  Safe exit
		<ul> <li>DIVING - PUSH TO GLIDE AND STEER UP: Start in the water, lock hands, lock head, submerge and push off wall then steer up pointing fingertips upwards, teacher to assist with steering up</li> </ul>	

# Big Achievers 5

.4	INTRODUCTION	MAIN ACTIVITIES	DEEP WATER SKILL	CONCLUSION
WEEK 1	INTRODUCTION  Entries Safe entry Kicking drill: one hand on board, strong kick, side breathing, one goggle/ear still in water. Focus on what to look at when swimming Freestyle (15 metres)	Freestyle Torpedo using board, streamlined position, unassisted.  Backstroke Torpedo on back using board, strong kick, 7 meters, unassisted Backstroke, no board, 10 meters, unassisted Backstroke, no board, 10 meters, unassisted Use pull bouy between legs for support, head back, unassisted (10 metres)	DEEP WATER SKILL      Rotation     Rotation: front to back float and back to front float and recover, unassisted	CONCLUSION  Diving SITTING DIVE: Sit on pool edge, feet in water against wall. Lock hands/head, bend forward, push off, steer up, no kick, no arm pull and glide. (Must be 1.2m min) Unassisted
	Entries	Sculling: Feet First  Use pull buoy between legs for support, head back, unassisted (10 metres)  Freestvle	Rotation	Exit Safe exit Water Safety Restirctions
WEEK 2	Safe entry     Kicking drill: one hand on board, strong kick, side breathing, one goggle/ ear still in water. Focus on what to look at when swimming Freestyle (15 metres)	Freestyle with side breathing, no board, 10 metres, teacher assist.  Backstroke Torpedo on back, no board, strong kick, 7 meters, minimal assistance Backstroke, no board, 10 meters, unassisted  Sculling - Head First Head first sculling, unaided, unassisted (10 metres)  Sculling: Feet First Feet first sculling, unaided, unassisted (10 metres)  Breaststroke Breaststroke kick, out of water, teacher to manipulate legs	Rotation: front to back float and back to front float and recover, deep water, teacher assist when needed  Treading Water     Treading water, unaided, deep water, 2 minutes, minimal teacher assistance  Underwater Skills     Recover sinky toy from bottom of deep pool, teacher assistance	Discuss: Items you can     use to save someone at     the pool  Exit     Safe exit

#### **HUME SWIM SCHOOL WATER SAFETY AND SURVIVAL PROGRAM**

Why are school-run Survival Swimming, Water Safety and Lifesaving programs so important?

Every Victorian child should have the opportunity to learn vital survival swimming and water safety skills regardless of location, physical capability, cultural background and socio-economic circumstances.

Knowledge of survival swimming and basic water safety skills can significantly reduce the risk of drowning, enhance community safety and build resilient children.

The aims of school-run swimming, water safety and lifesaving programs should be that:

- Children will learn the core survival swimming skills as a minimum, preparing them for unexpected entry into (open) water.
- Children will learn personal safety when it comes to assisting someone in trouble.
- Children will learn a valuable skill for life.
- Children will increase their self-awareness, good decision making and leadership capabilities.
- Children will be empowered to take personal responsibility for their actions.
- Children will become the influencers to keep family and friends safe.

Swimming and water safety skills have also been found to provide health benefits for children, including social, psychological and physical wellbeing.

# Every Australian at the age of 6 years should be able to:



Identify rules for safe behaviour at aquatic environments at or near the home



Submerge the body and move through an obstacle



Enter and exit shallow water unassisted



Identify people and actions to help in an aquatic emergency



Float and recover to a standing or secure position



Perform a survival sequence to simulate an accidental entry



Move continuously for 5 metres

# Every Australian at the age of 12 years should be able to:



Understand and respect safety rules for a range of aquatic environments



Surface dive, swim underwater and search to recover an object from deep water



Enter and exit the water for a range of environments



Respond to an emergency and perform a primary assessment



Float, scull or tread water for 2 minutes and signal for help



Rescue a person using a non-swimming rescue technique with non-rigid aids



Swim continuously for 50 metres



Perform a survival sequence wearing light clothing

# **FOUNDATION**

# By the end of Foundation Level it is anticipated that students can:

Description	Details	
Safe entry and exit	Shallow water - unassisted	
Float on front and back	No aid	
Swim 5 metres Technique not important - moving through wa		
Submerge	Move through the hoop, face under water	
Fall in deep end	Fall in and return to wall unassisted	
Mateu Safety	Identify an emergency, recall 000, recall home	
Water Safety	address	
Rescues	Practise reach/throw rescue	

# **LEVEL 1 & 2**

# By the end of Level 1+2 it is anticipated that students can:

LEVEL 1 & 2		
Description	Details	
Entry and exit	Deep water - include pin drop	
Swim combination of 15 metres	Technique not important - moving through water	
Recover an object Pick up from bottom of pool, 1 metre depti		
Jump in deep end Jump in and return to the wall		
Water Safety	Identify a range of aquatic environments and	
water safety	recognise an emergency, call for help 000	
Survival sequence Float, scull, tread for 1 minutes and return to v		
Rescues Practise rescues, talk, reach and throw. Call for he		

# **LEVEL 3 & 4**

# By the end of Level 3+4 it is anticipated that students can:

Description	Name	
Safe entry- diving	Crouch dive in 1.8 metres (Sunbury 1.5 meters)	
Swim combination of strokes for	freestyle, backstroke, survival backstroke	
25 metres	lifestyle, backstroke, survival backstroke	
Recover an object	Surface dive - Deep end	
Water Safety	Recognise an emergency and call 000	
Survival sequence	Float, skull, tread water for 2 minutes, return to wall	
Rescues	Rescue a person, throw, talk and reach	

# LEVEL 5 & 6

# By the end of Level 5+6 it is anticipated that students can achieve the Victorian Water Safety certificate:

Description	Name	
Under Water	Surface dive, swim underwater to recover object in	
Onder trate.	deep water	
Survival sequence - Wearing	Enter water safely, scull float and tread water for 2	
clothing	minutes, signal for help then swim survival strokes 3	
Clothing	minutes, exit. (Remove clothes)	
Swim 50 metres	Correct technique - 25 freestyle, 25 choice of stroke,	
Swill 50 metres	can be survival stroke	
	Perform and effective throw and reach rescue using	
Rescues	rope, buoyant object and suitable object for reaching	
	rope, and and and animalia asject to read in a	
Water Safety/Lifesaving	Respond to an emergency, demonstrating DRSAB	
vvater safety/Enesaving	(COWS) and place in recovery position	
Water Safety Questions Answer safety questions		

# **Victorian Water Safety Certificate**

The Victorian Water Safety Certificate is a Victorian Government initiative, which describes specific competencies that should be achieved by the time students reach the end of primary school. The certificate describes specific competencies that focus

on water safety knowledge, rescue skills, a survival sequence and the ability to swim a continuous distance of 50 metres. The certificate is designed to supplement existing swimming & water safety programs delivered by schools and learn-to-swim providers.



**LSV Swim Teacher Licence** 

To obtain a Swim Teacher License, candidates must complete the LSV Swim Teacher Handbook & On-The-Job Assessment Portfolio. All components must be signed off by an LSV Workplace Supervisor and submitted via email to LSV to finalise your license.

#### LSV Swim Teacher Handbook & On-The-Job Assessment Portfolio

To obtain a Swim Teacher Licence, candidates are to record all evidence of teaching (including micro teaching) in the table below.

Its recommended this is completed after each shadow shift to obtain the correct information and skills.

# Appendix Two: Industry Onboarding Record

Full Name	Contact Number	
Email	Signature	

Gaining practical industry experience is essential for new Swim Teachers before delivering swimming and water safety lessons independently. Industry onboarding involves working under the guidance of a supervisor, and the hours required for onboarding include those completed during on-the-job assessment activities.

To obtain a Swim Teacher Licence, candidates must record all teaching activities (including micro-teaching) in the table below, ensuring that a supervisor validates (signs off on) each entry. Candidates are required to complete a minimum of 12 hours of teaching activities for the industry onboarding record, which includes the hours from the on-the-job assessment. Although industry onboarding is strongly recommended, it is not mandatory for those holding a current Victorian Institute of Teaching (VIT) Card.

This document is not to be used for on-the-job assessment activities. For formal assessment activities, please refer to the 'On-the-Job Assessment Portfolio'.

Date	Teaching Activities / Skills	Duration of Lesson	Class level (Beg, Int, Adv)	Supervisor Full Name	Supervisor Signature
EG: 10/05/2023	Water Familiarisation: Blowing bubbles, face wet, floating on back & treading water	30 mins	Beginner	Sophia Bamfield	Bophia Bamfield

#### **LSV Swim Teacher**

#### **ON-THE-JOB ASSESSMENT PORTFOLIO**

A total of six (6) lesson plans must be developed—two for each of the three student groups, based on their different swimming levels. For each group, the lesson plans should be designed to cover the first and second lessons for each group. The lessons should be sequential, with the second lesson building on the skills and knowledge developed in the first lesson. Each lesson must be a minimum of 30 minutes in duration.

The three (3) student groups each have distinct lesson focuses, and the lesson plans should clearly emphasise these specific areas throughout the six (6) lessons.

• Two (2) lesson plans are specific to Water Familiarisation, Buoyancy, and Mobility.

- Two (2) lesson plans are specific to Water Safety and Survival Skills.
- Two (2) lesson plans are specific to Swimming Strokes.

# Please complete all boxes.

Assessment Task 7 - Lesson planning (Water Familiarisation, Buoyancy, and Mobility - Lesson 1)

Candidate Name:			Pool Depth:		
Aquatic Facility:			Lesson Duration:		
Lesson Goal/s:			Student Age Range:		
Student Characteristics:			No. of Students:		
Safety Considerations:					
Lesson Component	Lesson Activity	Teaching Points	Equipment	Class Formation	Duration
Entry:					
Warm up:					
Main Theme:	1 2				
	3				
Closing Activity and Conclusion:					
Exit:					
Assessor Feedback (LSV use only):			Assessor Name:		

# Lesson evaluation and modification (Instructions)

This task focuses on the critical review and evaluation of the nine (9) swimming lessons delivered as part of Assessment Task 8. The aim is to reflect on your teaching practice, assess learner progress, gather and evaluate feedback, and identify areas for improvement to enhance future lesson delivery. Using the provided templates, you will document your observations, reflections, and evaluations, as well as proposed modifications to address learner needs or incorporate feedback effectively. This process not only supports professional growth but also ensures that your teaching strategies remain adaptive, inclusive, and aligned with best practices.

For each of the nine (9) lessons delivered in the previous task, you must:

- Learner Progress Notes: Provide a minimum of two (2) pieces of learner progress notes.
- **Feedback:** Provide and evaluate at least two (2) pieces of feedback from learners, swim teachers, parents, or carers.
- **Self-Evaluation:** Assess your own performance, covering at least two (2) aspects of the lesson you delivered.

• **Modifications:** Identify and document at least two (2) modifications made to the lesson plan based on learner needs or feedback.

Its recommended this is completed after each shadow shift to obtain the correct information and skills.

Assessment Task 9 - Lesson evaluation and modification (Water familiarisation, buoyancy & mobility)

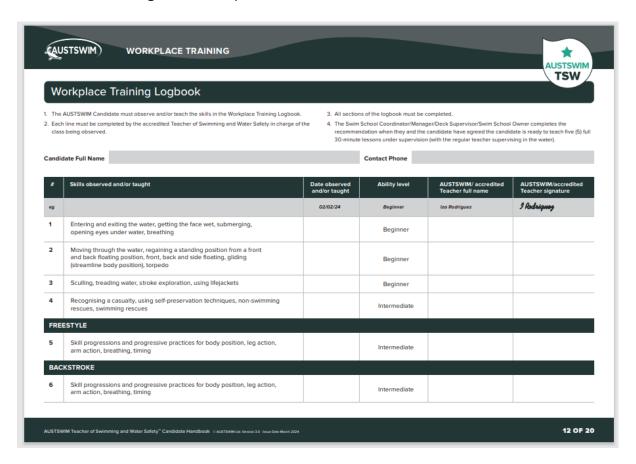
Lesson	Lesson records (student interaction and progress notes)	Feedback from students, workplace supervisor, parents/guardians	Evaluate lesson using self-reflection	Modifications to lesson plans based on learner's needs			
	Provide (minimum) two pieces of student progress notes for each lesson delivered.	Provide and evaluate (minimum) two pieces of feedback for each lesson delivered.	Evaluate performance for (minimum) two aspects of each lesson delivered.	Identify (minimum) two (2) modifications for each lesson delivered.			
1							
2							
3							

To obtain a Swim Teacher License, candidates must complete the workplace training guidelines.

#### **WORKPLACE TRAINING LOGBOOK**

The supervising teacher in the water is required to sign each line of the Workplace Training Logbook once the skill has been observed or taught by the candidate.

The Workplace Training Logbook MUST be signed on page 13, by the Swim School Coordinator/ Manager/ Deck Supervisor

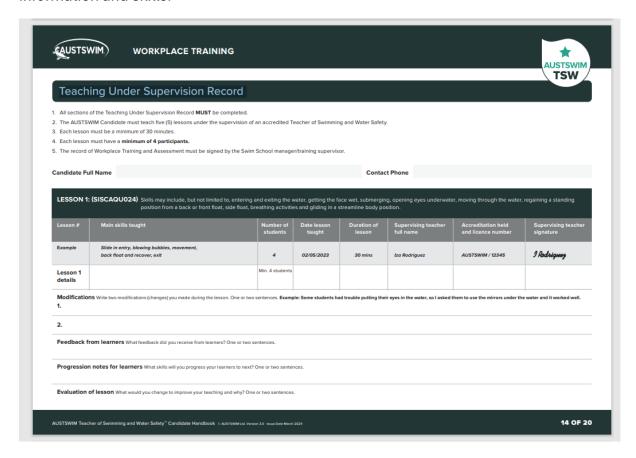


#### **TEACHING UNDER SUPERVISION RECORD**

All sections of the Teaching Under Supervision Record (pages 14-16) must be completed by the candidate including:

- Lesson details
- Progression notes for learners
- Two (2) modifications
- Evaluation of lesson
- Feedback from learners

It's recommended this is completed after each shadow shift to obtain the correct information and skills.



# RECORD OF WORKPLACE TRAINING AND TEACHING UNDER SUPERVISION

The Record of Workplace Training and Teaching Under Supervision (page 17), MUST be signed by the Swim School Coordinator/Manager/Deck Supervisor/Swim School Owner etc.

1	e candidate has been observed and assessed a	gainst th	e following criteria:	
	Check and prepare the aquatic environment and identify and respond to factors that may impact lessor		Teach aspects of swimming strokes as re- Teaching Under Supervision record.	quired in the
2	delivery.  Check and prepare lesson equipment appropriately.	15.	. Observe and determine stroke faults and feedback and corrective instruction.	provide
	Welcome the students and provide a brief lesson overview appropriately.	16.	. Observe individual students - respond to they may experience and modify their act	ivities to suit
4.	Provide clear information about safe behaviour, safet procedures, signals, pool safety, safe areas, and boundaries.		their needs, and to ensure engagement a Cater to different learning styles – verbal, and kinaesthetic.	
5.	Introduce students to the water using communication suited to their needs and characteristics.	n 18.	. Facilitate effective group interaction to macontrol, engagement, and safety.	aintain group
6.	Assess the student needs, characteristics and capabilities upon their arrival, through observation or	r	. Modify at least two aspects of the lesson activities in response to student needs.	plan and
7.	questioning, and adjust the lesson plan as required.y Issue equipment to suit students' needs.	20	<ol> <li>Encourage and respond to student questi activities and their teaching technique(s).</li> </ol>	ons about
В.	Make reasonable adjustments to the lesson plan for individuals/the group as required.	21	. Use motivational communication technique to students' characteristics and that provi	de positive
9.	Sequence the activities according to the lesson plan and adjust as required.	22	reinforcement and motivation to the stude	vide
10.	Pace the activities according to the lesson plan and adjust as required.	23	information about the progression of skills. Wear appropriate attire and display a prof	
11.	Provide clear and accurate instructions and	24	. Demonstrate a positive attitude to teaching	ng.
12.	demonstrations for drills and activities.  Monitor all students' techniques for moving through	the	. Display punctuality in following lesson tim	
	water and provide feedback and corrective instruction based on observations.		<ul> <li>Communicate effectively with students, p professional colleagues.</li> </ul>	arents, and
13.	Use teaching and communication techniques suited	to	. Mark class attendance correctly and as re	
student needs.			<ol> <li>Complete accurate lesson progress recor the students.</li> </ol>	ds for each of
Sw	rim School Coordinator/Manager/Deck Supervisor/S	wim Schoo	ol Owner feedback:	
Wo	orkplace training and teaching under supervision complet	е	Date	
Ca	ndidate Full Name		Phone	
	rim School Coordinator/Manager/ ck Supervisor/Swim School Owner name		Signature	

# **COMPLETE TWO (2) LESSON PLANS**

• Lesson Plan 1 and Lesson Plan 2 (page 18 and 19) must be completed and uploaded to AUSTSWIM's Teacher Hub - Streamline.



# WORKPLACE TRAINING



umber of s quipment r	students Min of 4	Safety considerations		Class formation
esson dura	ation	Aim of lesson: T teach students h	he lesson aims to low to	Objective of lesson: By the end of the lesson students will have
ater depth	1			
INTRODUC	CTION AND ENTRY			
TIME MINS	Activities/practices		Teaching	g Points
VARM UP				
TIME MINS	Activities/practices		Teaching	g Points
DEVIEW O	PF PREVIOUSLY LEARNED S	VIIIS		
Activ	Activities/practices	KILLS	Teaching	g Points
5 MINS				
NEW SKIL	L OR PROGRESSION OF PR	EVIOUSLY TAUGH	T SKILL	
TIME 5 MINS	Activities/practices		Teaching	g Points
GAME OR	FUN ACTIVITY RELATING T	O SKILL		
TIME 4 MINS	Activities/practices		Teaching	g Points
CONCLUS	ION – SAFE EXIT AND TRAI	NSEED OF DUTY O	DECARE	
CONCLUS	JAPE EXIT AND TRAI	NSF ER OF DOTT C	OF CARE	

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# AUSTSWIM) WORKPLACE TRAINING



# Lesson Plan 2 INTERMEDIATE/

Number of students Min of 4  Equipment needed  Lesson duration		Safety consideration	ns	Class formation	
		Aim of lesson: The lesson aims to teach students how to		Objective of lesson: By the end of the lesson students will have	
later depth					
	Activities/practices		Teaching	Points	
TIME 2 MINS	,		_	,	
WARM UP					
	Activities/practices		Teaching	g Points	
TIME 3 MINS					
			_		
REVIEW OF	PREVIOUSLY LEARNED	SKILLS			
TIME 5 MINS	Activities/practices		Teaching	g Points	
5 MINS					
NEW SKILL (	OR PROGRESSION OF	PREVIOUSLY TAUGHT SE	CILL		
TIME	Activities/practices		Teaching	g Points	
15 MINS					
			_		
GAME OR EL	UN ACTIVITY RELATING	G TO SKILL			
	Activities/practices	J 7 J J 111 J	Teaching	g Points	
TIME 4 MINS					
			_		
CONCLUSIO	N - SAFE EXIT AND T	RANSFER OF DUTY OF C	ARE		
				Points	

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Once you have completed all the assigned tasks and thoroughly worked through the checklist, you will be ready for assessment.

Ensuring each item on the checklist is addressed demonstrates your preparedness and understanding of the requirements.

CHECKLIST BEFORE GETTING ASSESSED	
BREAKDOWN OF STROKES	Y/N
Freestyle - leg action, arm action, side breathing	
Backstroke - leg action, arm action	
Breaststroke - leg action, arm action, timing	
Butterfly - leg action, arm action, timing	
PROGRESSIONS	
Blowing bubbles - and why we teach it	
Glides - front and back	
Torpedo - front and back	
Underwater skills	
Understanding what a streamline body position is	
SURVIVAL SKILLS / SURVIVAL STROKES	
Treading Water	
Floating	
Rotations	
Jump in deep water and return to edge	
Importance of swimming without goggles	
Sculling	
Survival Backstroke	
Sidestroke	
WATER SAFETY	
Safe entries and safe exits - every lesson	
Pin drops, compact jumps, stride in entry	
Rescues- reach, throw	
OTHER	
Diving progressions	
Tumble turns	
Little Discoverers	
Schools training	
TEACHING POINTS	
Chain Swimming	
Manipulations - all strokes	
Maintain class control	
Engagement and positive attitude with students	
Clear communication and explanation of stroke development and progressions	
Body positioning throughout lesson - eyes on students at all times	

Never turn your back o	a student	
Handover policy - end	flesson	