Soccer
Training, Health, and Fitness Guide

A quick-start resource for all levels of coaches.

Table of Contents  *Note- Page numbers in packet will not line-up with numbers listed below*

- Health and Fitness Talk  2-12
- Warmup and Stretching  13-24
- Sample practice plan  25

Partially sourced from: Special Olympics International Soccer Coaching Guide
HEALTH and FITNESS TALK
Suggestions for including a focus on year-round health and wellness in your sports practice.

“To be a great athlete, you need to be a healthy athlete.”

These discussions are laid out in balance, order, and accordance with Special Olympics Montana’s 8 weeks – 10 hours practice requirements. An included practice plan, which shows how these discussions can fit in a practice, is included in this same packet.

The goal of Health and Fitness Talk is to support the health, fitness, growth, and success of Special Olympics Montana competitors. It is designed to be used as a part of your practice season. The following discussions will provide competitors with the introductory knowledge to begin thought processes on:

- Identifying nutritious choices
- Balancing nutrition and portions
- Making healthy and balanced snack and meals choices
- The importance of hydration
- Identifying unhealthy beverage choices
- Understanding endurance and strength
- Understanding flexibility and balance
- Understanding the benefits and fun of exercise

If you are interested in a more in-depth Health and Fitness Program, explanations, examples, and lesson plans/guides, reach out to the Special Olympics Montana Senior Director of Innovation at 406-216-5327.

Practice Week #1 Discussion: NUTRITION: Eating right is important to your health and your sports performance. Eating right can be easy and enjoyable because there are many delicious healthy choices.

Your goal is to eat at least 5 total fruits and vegetables every day!

Tell your teammate the names of some Fruits:
- Fresh: Apples, Bananas, Berries, Grapes, Kiwi, Oranges
- Frozen Fruits
- Canned fruits (pick options with no added sugar)
- Dried fruits: Raisins, Bananas, Apricots

Tell your teammate the names of some Vegetables:
- Fresh: Asparagus Broccoli, Carrots, Cauliflower, Green Beans, Peppers, Squash
- Lettuces and Dark Leafy Greens
- Frozen Vegetables
- Salads
- Canned Vegetables
What fruits can you have for breakfast? Lunch?
What vegetables can you have for lunch? Dinner?

You know fruits and vegetables are important for your health, but sometimes it can be difficult to know what other foods you should be eating. Here is a list of the other food groups and some great choices in each group that make up a healthy meal or diet.

**Grains:**
- Brown or Wild, or Unpolished Rice
- Oatmeal
- Whole Grain Bread
- Whole Grain Pasta
- Whole Grain Crackers
- Tortilla
- Flatbread

**Diary:**
- Low-fat or Skim Milk
- Low-fat Cheese
- Low-fat, unsweetened yogurt (watch the sugar!)
- Cottage Cheese

**Meats and Beans (Protein):**
- Lean Meats
- Eggs
- Fish (frozen, fresh or canned)
- Nuts
- Beans

Tell your partner the Grains you ate yesterday. Dairy?
Share with a teammate what protein (Meats & Beans) you had last night for dinner.

**Practice Week #2 Discussion:** BUILDING A HEALTHY PLATE: From last time, you now know what types of foods to eat. Here is how to build a healthy plate for a meal or for a snack.

- Watch the amounts of food you put on your plate (share/discuss the “Perfect Portions” diagram below).
- Save junk food like desserts, chips and sodas for special occasions.
- Make half of your plate fruits or vegetables (see diagram below).
- Fill the other half with foods like whole grains, dairy, and protein.
- Add more fruits and vegetables to your meals.
- Keep snacks healthy and small.

Tell your teammate how to build a healthy plate.
Name the 4 food groups that should make up a healthy meal.
Here is a fun way to remember how much to eat when you have a serving. The size of sports equipment on the left is about the same size as one serving of the foods on the right.

- Baseball = 1 serving of fruit
- Football = 1 serving of pasta
- Softball = 1 serving of nuts
- Hockey pad = 1 serving of bread
- Plate = 1 serving of cheese
- Burger = 1 serving of butter

Make half of your plate fruits or vegetables. Fill the other half with foods like whole grains, dairy, and protein.
Practice Week #3 Discussion: 

HEALTHY SNACK IDEAS: Snacking is a great way to make sure you are full of energy. It is important to keep your snacks healthy. Here are a few ideas for tasty snacks that are packed with fruits and vegetables.

- Apple slices dipped in peanut butter
- Low-fat unsweetened yogurt with berries
- Low-fat cottage cheese with tomatoes
- Carrots or peppers dipped in hummus
- Celery topped with peanut butter and raisins

What snacks do you like the most? Are these healthy snacks or junk food snacks?

Tell your partner a healthy snack you could make for yourself.

Are these healthy snacks (thumbs up) or junk food snacks (thumbs down)?

- Doritos
- Banana with peanut butter
- Snickers candy bar
- A half cup of nuts
- Carrot sticks
- A cookie

HEALTHY MEALS: Add more fruits and vegetables to your meals. You can make any meal more nutritious with these simple suggestions.

**Breakfast**
- Have a piece of fruit with your meal.
- Vegetables like spinach, tomatoes, onions and peppers make great toppings on omelettes.
- Dried or cut fruit make great toppings on cereal and oatmeal as well.

**Lunch**
- Top sandwiches with plenty of vegetables like lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, and sprouts.
- Try apples, carrots, or celery for a crunchy side.
- Add leftover or canned vegetables like peas and carrots to soups.
- Make a salad with your choice of meat, cheese, lots of vegetables, and an oil-based dressing.

**Dinner**
- Add vegetables like broccoli, squash, or peppers to pastas.
- Make a stir-fry with brown rice, your favorite lean meat or seafood, and vegetables.
- Add a side of steamed vegetables or a salad to any meal.
- Have some fruit as a healthy dessert.
-What healthy items can you add to a salad (carrots, tomatoes, sunflower seeds, etc.)?
-Do you like oatmeal? What can add to oatmeal (banana, blueberries, etc.)
-Tell you partner how are you doing with the goal of having half your plate be fruits and vegetables.

Practice Week #4 Discussion: HYDRATION: Water is another important fuel for sports and for life. Drinking the right amount of water is important for your health and can also help your athletic performance.

Your goal is to drink 5 bottles of water every day! Your water bottle should be 16-20oz or 500-600ml. Drink out of a sports water bottle to track your water intake. Sports bottles are refillable and can hold 16-20oz or 500-600ml of water.

-Do you have a water bottle? Do you take it with you when you go places? Do you bring it with you to practice?
-Are you drinking water with your meals?

SIGNS OF DEHYDRATION: Water helps to keep your body working properly. You lose water when you go to the bathroom, sweat, exercise or even breathe. If you lose too much water without drinking more, your body won’t work as well. This is called dehydration.
**Signs of Dehydration:**
- You feel thirsty
- You are tired or sluggish
- You have a headache
- Your mouth is dry
- Your urine is dark yellow or brown

-Tell your teammate two of the signs of dehydration.
-Have you ever been dehydrated? How did you know? How did you feel?

**Practice Week #5 Discussion:** **HEALTHY BEVERAGE CHOICES:** There are many beverage options available, but some of them are healthier choices than others. This guide can help you make the best choices to stay hydrated and perform your best.

-What is your favorite thing to drink? How often do you drink it (most days, sometimes, special occasions)?
-What is the best thing to drink (water)? Why (no sugar)?

**Sodas, energy drinks, and sports drinks are NOT good beverage choices.**
Sodas, energy drinks, and sports drinks have extra sugar and can make you gain weight. Energy drinks and many sodas also have caffeine. Caffeine does not help you stay hydrated.

**Moderate amounts of low-fat milk and 100% juice are also good choices in small amounts.**
Low-fat milk and 100% fruit juice are good choices with meals. Keep serving sizes small. No more than 3 cups of milk and 1 cup of juice per day.

**Water is the best choice for a beverage!**
Drink water every day! If you like flavored drinks, try sparkling water or add a few pieces of fruit into your water bottle.
You might consider bringing in some beverages and having your athletes look at the number of grams of sugar in each one. The athletes could count out the number of sugar cubes represented in each drink.

*4 grams of sugar = 1 sugar cube*

- How does it make you feel knowing that there are 10 teaspoons of sugar in a can of Coke?
- Do sports drinks like Gatorade have sugar in them? TV ads don’t tell you that, do they?
Practice Week #6 Discussion: **EXERCISE- Endurance & Strength**: You can become a better athlete by enjoying physical activity outside of your sports practice. There are many ways to be physically active. Certain exercises can help you improve the skills needed for your sport. **Your goal is to do at least 5 days of exercise every week!**

*Types of Exercise: ENDURANCE STRENGTH FLEXIBILITY BALANCE*

**Endurance**

*Endurance is the ability of your body to keep moving for long periods of time.* Endurance can help you run farther distances without stopping and practice longer with fewer breaks.

Try your favorite endurance exercise for 30 minutes, 5 days each week.
**Strength**

*Strength is the ability of your body to do work.* Strength gives you the ability to jump higher, throw farther, and sprint faster.

Try to complete a workout for the entire body, 2-3 days each week.

- Is dancing exercise? (Yes, endurance.)
- Running, biking, and swimming are examples of what type of exercise? (Endurance)
- Push-ups and sit-ups are what kind of exercise? (Strength)
- What exercise do you do for endurance? Strength?

**Practice Week #7 Discussion: EXERCISE- Flexibility & Balance:**

*Flexibility* is the ability of your body to move easily in all directions. Being flexible makes it easier to do sports skills and helps prevent injuries to your muscles and joints!

*Balance* is the ability of your body to stay upright or stay in control of your movements. Balance helps you to stay in control when you are playing sports and helps you to avoid falls.
Flexibility is the ability of your body to move easily in all directions. Being flexible makes it easier to do sports skills and helps prevent injuries to your muscles and joints!

**Try to complete a stretch for all body parts, 2-3 days each week!**

Note: Dynamic stretching should be done as part of your warm up. Static stretching should be done as part of a cool down.

Balance is the ability of your body to stay upright or stay in control of your movements. Balance helps you to stay in control when you are playing sports and helps you to avoid falls.

**Try to complete a full body balance workout, 2-3 days each week!**
Practice Week #8 Discussion: EXERCISE IS FUN!

Exercise is Fun!

It is easy to get in the right amount of exercise if you make it fun. Here are some tips to help you stay motivated to reach your Fit 5 goal.

- Exercise with a friend or group!
  - Go on a walk, run, or bike ride with a friend or family member.
  - Join a group exercise class.
  - Do strength training with a teammate.

- Take the lead at practice!
  - Ask your coach if you can lead some flexibility or strength exercises.
  - Teach a friend a new sport.

- Try something new!
  - Try a new group exercise class.
  - Walk or run a different route than you normally do.
  - Learn a new strength or flexibility exercise.

- Track your improvements!
  - Write a goal on a piece of paper. Post the goal on your wall.
  - Keep a log of your exercises so you can see your progress.

Doing exercise together is a fun way to socialize with friends and family.

- How many of you could walk with a friend after school or work? Attend an exercise or fitness class? Bike on a trail? Take a walk with your mom or dad?
- What is a new exercise you would like to try?
- Share your exercise goal with a partner.

The diagrams in this document are from the Special Olympics Fit 5 Guide.

Other resources:
- NCHPAD.org This website has lots of health resources for people with disabilities. They have articles, videos, and even workout plans.
- ChooseMyPlate.org This website has it all! Learn how many servings of each food group you need, track your eating to see if you are eating healthy, and even find links to healthy recipes
- EatRight.org This website also has loads of nutrition information, healthy recipes, and even a section to find a dietitian in your area
- Heart.org (click on the heading, “Getting Healthy”) The American Heart Association has great resources for leading a healthy lifestyle, including a nutrition center with tons of recipes and cooking videos for heart-healthy recipes.
- Diabetes.org (click on the heading, “Food & Fitness”) The American Diabetes Association has lots of great articles for people who have diabetes. There are also many diabetes friendly recipes!
Warming Up

A warm-up period is the first part of every training session or preparation for competition. The warm-up starts slowly and systematically and gradually involves all muscles and body parts that prepare the athlete for training and competition. In addition to preparing the athlete mentally, warming up also has several physiological benefits.

Football is an active and physically demanding game. The importance of a warm-up prior to exercise cannot be overemphasized. A warm-up raises the body temperature and prepares the muscles, nervous system, tendons, ligaments and the cardiovascular system for upcoming stretches and exercises. The chances of injury are greatly reduced by increasing muscle elasticity. A player must always be ready and capable to produce 100 percent of effort from the kickoff. There are three types of warm-up.

Passive warm-up involves increasing the temperature by external means, such as massages, heating pads, steam baths or hot showers. Athletes with physical limitations may benefit from passive warm-up.

General warm-up increases overall body temperature through movement of major muscle groups that may or may not be associated with the upcoming activity; for example, jogging.

Specific warm-up concentrates on the positions of the body to be used in the upcoming activity and mimics that activity; for example, swinging the leg as if shooting.

- Raises body temperature
- Increases metabolic rate
- Increases heart and respiratory rate
- Prepares the muscles and nervous system for exercise

The warm-up is tailored for the activity to follow. Warm-ups consist of active motion leading up to more vigorous motion to elevate heart, respiratory and metabolic rates. The total warm-up period takes at least 25 minutes and immediately precedes the training or competition. It is also useful to warm up as a team. This strengthens the player’s sense of belonging within the team structure. A warm-up period will include the following basic sequence and components.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Time (minimum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slow aerobic run</td>
<td>Heat muscles</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretching</td>
<td>Increase range of movement</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football Drills</td>
<td>Coordination preparation for training/competition</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Running

Running is the first exercise of an athlete’s routine. Athletes begin warming the muscles by running slowly for three to five minutes. This circulates the blood through all the muscles, thus providing them greater flexibility for stretching. The run starts out slowly, and then gradually increases in speed to its completion; however, the athletes never reach even 50 percent of their maximum effort by the end of the run. Remember, the sole objective of this phase of the warm-up is to circulate the blood and warm the muscles in preparation for more strenuous activity.
Stretching

Stretching is one of the most critical parts of the warm-up and an athlete’s performance. A more flexible muscle is a stronger and healthier muscle. A stronger and healthier muscle responds better to exercise and activities and helps prevent athlete injury. Please refer to Stretching information within this section for more in depth information.

Although it is important to warm up all muscles, the most important muscles in football are groin, hamstring, thigh, calf and achilles. Players are encouraged to take their time and ease into stretches. Sharp, sudden movements can cause damage and injury to athletes. It is also important to maintain steady breathing while stretching—breath in through the nose and exhale through the mouth.

Football Drills

Drills are progressions of learning that start at a low ability level, advance to an intermediate level and, finally, reach a high ability level. Encourage each athlete to advance to their highest possible level.

Kinesthetic movements are reinforced through repetitions of a small segment of the skill to be performed. Many times, the actions are exaggerated in order to strengthen the muscles that perform the skill. Each coaching session should take the athlete through the entire progression so that they are exposed to the total of all of the skills that make up an event.

Sample Warm-Up Routine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Easy Aerobic Run</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility Stretches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triceps Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groin Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supine Hamstring Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamstring Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seated Saddle Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurdler’s Stretch/Reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quad Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal Stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toe Pointers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobility Stretches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward-&amp;-Back Leg Swings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side Swings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhythm Drills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy Skipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Knees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Skipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogging Butt Kicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipping Kicks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cool-Down
The cool-down is as important as the warm-up; however, it is often ignored. Abruptly stopping an activity may cause pooling of the blood and slow the removal of waste products in the athlete’s body. It may also cause cramps, soreness and other problems for Special Olympics athletes. The cool-down gradually reduces the body temperature and heart rate and speeds the recovery process before the next training session or competitive experience. The cool-down is also a good time for the coach and athlete to talk about the session or competition.

A thorough cool-down also disperses most of the lactic acid that accumulates in the muscles during a hard workout. Not cooling down properly after intense exercise leads to stiff and painfully sore muscles the next day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Time (minimum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slow aerobic run</td>
<td>Lowers body temperature</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gradually reduces heart rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light stretching</td>
<td>Removes waste from muscles</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The warming up and cooling down process is of paramount importance to the well-being of the player’s safety, and role of the coach is to make sure that the player has adequately followed his instructions.
**Stretching**
Flexibility is a major element to an athlete’s optimal performance in both training and competing. Flexibility is achieved through stretching, a critical component in warming up. Stretching follows an easy aerobic jog at the start of a training session or competition.

Begin with an easy stretch to the point of tension, and hold this position for 15-30 seconds until the pull lessens. When the tension eases, slowly move further into the stretch (developmental) until tension is again felt. Hold this new position for an additional 15 seconds. Each stretch should be repeated 4-5 times on each side of the body.

It is also important to continue to breathe while stretching. As you lean into the stretch, exhale. Once the stretching point is reached, keep inhaling and exhaling while holding the stretch. Stretching should be a part of everyone’s daily life. Regular, consistent, daily stretching has been demonstrated to have the following effects.

1. Increases the length of the muscle-tendon unit
2. Increases joint range of motion
3. Reduces muscle tension
4. Develops body awareness
5. Promotes increased circulation
6. Makes you feel good

Some athletes, like those with Down syndrome, may have low muscle tone that makes them appear more flexible. Be careful to not allow these athletes to stretch beyond a normal, safe range. Several stretches are dangerous to perform for all athletes and should never be part of a safe stretching program. These unsafe stretches include the following:

- Neck Backward Bending
- Trunk Backward Bending
- Spinal Roll

Stretching is effective only if the stretch is performed accurately. Athletes need to focus on correct body positioning and alignment. Take the calf stretch, for example. Many athletes do not keep the feet forward in the direction that they are running.
Another common fault in stretching that athletes make is bending the back in an attempt to get a better stretch from the hips. An example is a simple sitting forward leg stretch.

Incorrect

![Incorrect Sitting Forward Leg Stretch](image1)

Correct

![Correct Sitting Forward Leg Stretch](image2)

As you can imagine there are a host of stretches and variations to them to achieve your goals. However, we will focus on some basic stretches, highlighting major muscle groups. Along the way, we will also point out some common faults, illustrate corrections and identify stretches that are more event specific. In addition, we will also have some reminders to keep breathing while stretching. We will start at the top of the body and work down to the legs and feet.

**Coaching Tips**

- Try to have a low player/coach ratio.
- It is important that coaches and assistants make sure that stretches are being done effectively and are not harmful to the athlete. To do this may require direct, individual physical assistance, particularly with lower-ability players.
- Some stretches require a good sense of balance. If balance is a problem, use stretches that can be done while in a sitting or prone position.
- Coaches should attend to athletes doing the exercises improperly, as well as provide personal attention and reinforcement to those doing them effectively.
- Use stretching as a “teachable moment” with your athletes. Explain the importance of each stretching exercise and which muscle group is being stretched. Later, ask the athletes why each stretching exercise is important.
Upper Body

Chest Opener

- Clasp hands behind back
- Palms facing in
- Push hands towards sky

Chest Opener with Assistance

- Sometimes a little lift to the hands is all that is needed to help athletes get the greatest benefit from this stretch

Side Stretch

- Raise arms over head
- Clasp forearms
- Bend to one side

Side Arm Stretch

- Raise arms over head
- Clasp hands, palms up
- Push hands toward sky

- If the athlete is unable to clasp their hands, they can still get a good stretch by pushing their hands to the sky, like the athlete in the middle
Upper Body

Triceps Stretch – Back
Raise both arms over head
Bend right arm, bring hand to back
Grasp elbow of bent arm and pull gently toward the middle of the back
Repeat with other arm

Triceps Stretch – Front
We want to eventually get the athlete to get his elbow up behind his head, so that his hands can ultimately touch his numbers

Shoulder Triceps Stretch
Take elbow into hand
Pull to opposite shoulder
Arm may be straight or bent
Low Back & Glutes

Deep Hip Stretch

Kneel, cross left knee over right
Sit between heels
Hold knees, lean forward

Crossed Ankle Stretch

Sit, legs outstretched, crossed at ankles
Reach extended arms in front of body

Groin Stretch

Here, the back and shoulders are rounded. The athlete is not bending from his hips and not getting the maximum benefit of the stretch

Sit, bottoms of feet touching
Hold feet/ankles
Bend forward from hips

Here, the athlete is pulling up in his lower back, bringing his chest to his feet and not pulling his toes towards his body
**Low Back & Glutes**

**Hip Rolls**

- Lie on back, arms outstretched
- Bring knees to chest
- Slowly drop knees to left (exhale)
- Bring knees back to chest (inhale)
- Slowly drop knees to right (exhale)
- Work on keeping the knees together to get the full stretch through the buttocks

**Lower Body**

**Calf Stretch**

- Stand facing wall/fence,
- Bend forward leg slightly
- Bend ankle of back leg

**Calf Stretch w/Bent Knee**

- Bend both knees to ease strain
Lower Body

**Hamstring Stretch**
- Legs straight out and together
- Legs are not locked
- Bend at hips, reach toward ankles
- As flexibility increases, reach for feet
- Push out through the heels, forcing toes to the sky

**Seated Straddle Stretch**
- Legs straddled, bend at hips
- Reach out toward the middle
- Keep the back straight

**Hurdle Stretch**
- Extend right leg out in front of body, toe is toward the sky
- Bend left leg, bringing knee out, away from the body, left foot is behind buttocks
- Form an “L” shape with the legs
- Push out through the heels, forcing toes to the sky
- Bend at hips in nice easy stretch, reaching toward the feet or ankles
- Bring chest to knee

To stretch the left leg quad
- Turn the body and hands back toward the left side
- Lean back slightly, feeling a little tension, not strain

Correct alignment of lead leg is important in the hurdle stretch, regardless if you are a hurdler or not. The foot must be aligned in the forward direction.

Sometimes a little assistance is needed to help the athlete maintain the “L” position until they can hold it for themselves.
Lower Body

Reverse Hurdle Stretch - Incorrect  Reverse Hurdle Stretch - Correct

Correct alignment of lead leg is important in hurdle stretch regardless if you are a hurdler or not. The foot must be aligned in the forward direction of running.

- Bend knee, touch bottom of foot to opposite thigh
- Straight leg, toes are toward sky
- Push out through the heel, forcing toes to the sky
- Bend at hips in nice easy stretch, reaching toward the feet or ankles
- Bring chest to knee

Reverse Hurdle Stretch

If pain in knees during hurdle stretch, bring knee closer towards the mid-line of the body
Lower Body

Quad Stretch

If pain in knees during stretch and foot is pointing out to the side, point foot back to relieve stress.

Double Quad Stretch

Sit on heels of feet.
Place hands about 12 inches behind, hips.
Lean back, feeling tension in top of thigh (quadriceps), not knee.
Elements of a safe and successful practice

- Check area for safety hazards
- Warmup
- Stretching
- Skills practice
- Competitive/fun session
- Cool down
- Wrap-up and conclusion
- HYDRATE!!!
- *Elements can be added and subtracted, as desired*

1 hour practice plan example

- 8:30-8:55 – Coach arrives and checks area for safety hazards.
- 8:55-9:00 – Walking or jogging to warm-up muscles.
- 9:00-9:10 – Stretching
- 9:10-9:25 – Skills practice
- 9:25-9:30 – Water break
- 9:30-9:40 – Skill practice
- 9:40-9:50 – Competitive/fun session
- 9:50-9:55 – Cool down
- 9:55-10:00 – Wrap-up and conclusion