	Key Stage 4 Examination PE - Sports Studies				
	Year 10	Year 11			
A u t u m n 1	RO51 - Contemporary issues in sport Students need to be taught: the different user groups who may participate in sport the possible barriers which affect participation in sport (with reference to the different user groups). the solutions to barriers which affect participation in sport the factors which can impact upon the popularity of sport in the UK how the factors which can impact upon the popularity of sport in the UK relate to specific sporting examples current trends in the popularity of different sports in the UK growth of new/emerging sports and activities in the UK	R054 - Sport and the Media Complete coursework element of this module that focuses on: Task 1 - Range of media coverage of sport. Task 2 - Positive and negative effects that the media can have on sport using a range of examples. Task 3 - The relationship between sport and the media and how they influence one another. Task 4 - Evaluate media coverage of sport (Your chosen newspaper articles). R053 - Sports Leadership: Know the personal qualities, styles, roles and responsibilities associated with effective sports leadership. Learners must be taught: different leadership roles and opportunities in sport (e.g. captains, managers, teachers, coaches, expedition leaders, role models) role-related responsibilities (e.g. knowledge of activity, enthusiasm for activity, knowledge of safety, knowledge of child protection issues, knowledge of basic first aid) personal qualities which relate to leadership roles (e.g. reliability, punctuality, confidence, communication, creativity) leadership styles, i.e. democratic autocratic learners must be taught: key considerations when planning sports activity sessions, i.e. objectives for the session (e.g. meeting the needs of the group) appropriate venue (e.g. type, size, indoor/outdoor) equipment needs (e.g. type, size, indoor/outdoor) o equipment needs (e.g. type, size, indoor/outdoor) o timing of activities (e.g. related to age, experience of participants, weather) o introduction/conclusion of session (e.g. how, when, where?)			

A u t u m n 2	RO51 - Contemporary issues in sport CONTINUED. Students need to be taught: values which can be promoted through sport the Olympic and Paralympic movement. other initiatives and events which promote values through sport (e.g. FIFA's 'Football for Hope' campaign, ECB's 'Chance to Shine' programme, Sport Relief, Premier League's 'Creating Chances' initiative, £10m Sport England scheme to increase participation in sport by women) the importance of etiquette and sporting behaviour of both performers and spectators	o basic warm up/cool down (e.g. physical and mental preparation relevant to age ofparticipants and the activity) o skills and technique development (e.g. appropriate activities/structure of a session) o engaging (e.g. Will the participants have fun? Will the activity hold their attention? Will thesession flow smoothly?) o organisation (e.g. size/make up of working groups, size of working areas, length of warm up/drills, timing to prevent boredom, allowing progression) • safety considerations when planning sports activity sessions, i.e. o risk assessments (e.g. facilities, equipment/clothing checks, activity-specific risks) o corrective action (e.g. wiping up puddles, removing litter, reporting faulty equipment) o emergency procedures (e.g. procedures in the event of an accident, procedures in the event of other emergencies, summoning qualified help, completion of relevant documents). Recap R051 - Contemporary issues in sport: In preparation for mock and January exam.
	the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport	
S p r i n g 1	 RO51 - Contemporary issues in sport CONTINUED. the features of major sporting events regular and recurring (e.g. hosting a Formula 1 Grand Prix would be annual and is normally contracted for a period of years to the host country/city) international element, i.e. involves competitors, and therefore supporters/interest, from more than one country (e.g. the Olympic and Paralympic Games; FIFA World Cup; Rugby Union Heineken Cup) level of investment potential 'legacy' the potential benefits and drawbacks of cities/countries hosting major sporting events 	R053 - Sports Leadership LO3 - Students to be assessed on their ability to deliver a sports session. LO4 - Be able to evaluate own performance in delivering a sports activity session Key aspects to consider in evaluating planning and delivery of a sports activity session, i.e. o What went well? - against the plan (e.g. was the order of activities effective? - against the delivery (e.g. did I keep everyone motivated?)

	 the links between potential benefits and drawbacks and legacy what national governing bodies in sport do 	o What did not go well? - against the plan (e.g. did I consider an appropriate number of activities?) - against the delivery (e.g. was the group listening to me?) o What could be improved for the future? - against the plan (e.g. were the group's objectives met?) - against the delivery (e.g. could I position myself better when communicating with the group?)
S	R054 - Sport and the media	R052: Developing sports skills
р	Know how sport is covered across the media	Be able to apply practice methods to support improvement in a sporting activity
r	how sport is covered	LO1: Team performance
i	 positive effects that media can have on sport 	LO2: Individual Performance
n	 negative effects that media can have on sport 	LO3: Be able to officiate in a sporting activity
g		LO4: Be able to apply practice methods to support improvement in a sporting
2	Write coursework throughout.	activity
	R054 - Sport and the media CONTINUED	
	Understand the relationship between sport and the media	Learners must be taught:
	the relationship between sport and the media	how to identify areas of improvement in their own performance in a sporting
	Evaluate media coverage of sport	activity, i.e.
		o What are the key skills in the activity?
	Write coursework throughout.	o which key skills are strengths?
		o which key skills are weaknesses?
S		• types of skills, i.e.
u		o simple skill (e.g. transferable between a number of sports such as running)
m		o complex skill (e.g. tend to be specific to a sport (non-transferable) such as a tennis serve)
m		o open skill (e.g. adaptable depending on the environment such as a pass in
e		football)
1		o closed skill (e.g. performed in a stable environment such as a free throw in basketball)
		• types of practice, i.e.
		o whole i.e. the whole skill is performed at once (e.g. a triple jump)
		o part i.e. the skill is broken down into parts which are practised separately (e.g.
		just the 'hop' phase in the triple jump)
		o variable i.e. the skill is practised in the range of different situations that could be
		experienced in a performance
		o fixed i.e. a specific skill or technique is repeatedly practised in the same way

		methods to improve own performance, i.e.
		o different types of practice
		o altering context of performance (e.g. playing with and against better players can
		improve performance)
		o use of tools to aid evaluation (e.g. match analysis, video analysis, etc.)
		• how to measure improvement in skills, techniques and strategies developed, i.e.
		o completion of proficiency awards
		o keeping individual logs of performance
		o keeping video diaries
		o peer observation
		o monitoring competition results over time.
S	R052: Developing sports skills	Students will be on study leave.
u	Be able to apply practice methods to support improvement in a sporting	
m	activity	
m		
е		
r		
2		