

Sport Studies

You will sit your first 'proper' exam in Jan 2021.

With this in mind use the time in the summer to become familiar with the key terms of the course and at the same time produce some good resources to help with your revision in December. This will come round really fast so good preparation over the summer will ensure top grades next year.

Task: Produce a set of revision cards which summarise all these key terms, sports organisations and their definitions. (SEE SHEETS BELOW) This will form part of your exam in January 2021.

KEY TERMS

Explanations of the key terms used within this unit, in the context of this unit

Key term	Explanation
Active People Survey	The Active People Survey is a telephone survey of sport and physical recreation, commissioned by Sport England. The survey aims to measure participation levels in sport and physical recreation. It also provides details of how participation varies from place to place and between different groups within the UK. The information is then used to measure the impact of current initiatives and policies. It also helps to inform future sport and physical recreation initiatives and policies.
British Olympic Association (BOA)	The British Olympic Association is the National Olympic Committee for the UK. It represents the Olympic movement and organises Team GB at the summer, winter and youth Olympic Games. The organising of Team GB involves working with the NGBs of each sport to select the best athletes for the Games. The BOA is independent and receives no funding from the government. All of its income comes from fundraising and events.
Clubmark	Is a cross sport accreditation scheme for community sports clubs, and is a Sport England sports development initiative. In order for a club to receive Clubmark status it must fulfil specific criteria related to the quality of sports provision at the club. These criteria are then assessed by the sport's NGB. Many sports have now developed their own versions of the Clubmark accreditation scheme.
County sports partnerships	There are 45 county sports partnerships (CSPs) covering England. They are networks of local agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities • National governing bodies • Sports clubs: professional and community • Education: schools, colleges and universities • Health care. <p>All agencies are committed to working together to increase the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity through delivering policies and initiatives.</p>
Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS)	The DCMS states its roles are to improve the quality of life for all through cultural and sporting activities and through strengthening of the creative industries. Sport is one area in which these aims are pursued. As a result, the DCMS promotes the government's policies, for example, the Sporting Future strategy, aiming to widen access to sport and physical activity. It therefore has two main agendas: promoting mass participation and developing sporting excellence. The DCMS develops policies aimed at fulfilling these two agendas. It also supplies the funding to achieve the policy aims. The actual implementation of these policies is then in the hands of other organisations, such as UK Sport and Sport England. These organisations are directly accountable to the DCMS. The DCMS was responsible for the delivery of the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.
Department for Education (DfE)	The DfE is responsible for education and children's services in England. In terms of sport, the DfE has responsibility for many of the government's policies and strategies aimed at using physical education and school sport to achieve many educational aims. For example, the DfE was responsible for the delivery of the very successful PE, School Sport and Club Links (PESSCL) strategy in 2002. More recently, the DfE works alongside other key governmental departments in delivering the Primary PE and Sport Premium. This initiative aims to use £150 million per annum to improve the provision of physical education and sport in primary schools in England.
English Institute of	This organisation helps athletes to improve their sporting performance through the delivery of science, medicine, technology and engineering support. It is an

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International Sports Federations (IFs)	IFs are responsible for the administration and organisation of their sports at a world level. This often includes establishing and reinforcing rules and regulations; developing players; organising events and championships as well as promoting the sport to fans and spectators. International Sports Federations form an integral part of the Olympic movement. Each Olympic sport is represented by its respective IF, which in turn helps administer its sport during the Games. Examples of IFs include the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and World Rugby.
National governing bodies of sport	Across the UK there are many different NGBs who have responsibility for managing and governing their specific sport. They have many roles and responsibilities. For example, they develop initiatives to promote their sport and to increase participation. They also set the rules and regulations, including sanctioning and disciplining players/athletes. NGBs also organise competitions and tournaments from grass roots to the elite level. A key area they are responsible for is the training of coaches/officials. Finally, they also provide funding for facilities and equipment. Examples of NGBs include: British Athletics, The FA, Badminton England, England Cricket Board and British Gymnastics.
National Lottery funding	National Lottery money is distributed by 12 independent organisations, each with specialist knowledge of its particular sector. In terms of sport, UK Sport and Sport England are the organisations responsible for distributing National Lottery funding to support their specific agenda: sporting excellence and mass participation. Of all money spent on National Lottery games, 28% goes towards 'good causes' of which sport is one.
Sainsbury's School Games	Organised by the Youth Sport Trust and sponsored by Sainsbury's, this initiative is an inter- and intra-school competition for young people aged 7–18. It uses competitive sport to inspire young people to engage in high quality sport on a more regular basis. It is delivered at four levels: Level 1: Intra-school competition – sporting competition for all students held within the school; Level 2: Inter-school competition – individuals and teams are selected to represent their schools against other local schools; Level 3: School Games Festival – regional or countywide festivals and competitions usually held twice a year to find the best performers in the area; Level 4: National multi-sport event – the 2015 School Games saw 1,600 of the most talented young people in the UK selected to compete.
Sport England	This organisation is responsible for increasing the number of people participating in sport and physical activity. In contrast to UK Sport, it therefore focuses very much on mass participation as opposed to elite level sports development. Sport England is a key organisation responsible for delivering the government's Sporting Future strategy.
Sports development	Is a term used to describe the policies and initiatives that are designed to get more people active more often. It can range from an NGB's coach education programmes to a mega global sporting event such as the Olympic Games. Sports development often involves many different organisations including governments and private companies. Sports development is seen to address many agendas beyond sport, including: tackling obesity and improving health, improving social inclusion within communities, and of course developing and producing world class talent. It is for this last reason that so much investment is made into sports development programmes.
Sports development continuum	The Sports development continuum is a model that reflects a person's involvement in sport by what stage they are at. The model has four stages: Foundation, Participation, Performance, and Excellence. These stages are often depicted within a pyramid design: the sports development pyramid. Greatest level of participation is at the Foundation stage of the continuum. Progression up through the pyramid is linked to opportunity, provision and esteem. At each level of the pyramid, there are specific initiatives and schemes designed to increase participation for each target group. As a performer progresses up through the sports development pyramid, fewer and fewer people can participate at each level.

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Sports development roles	<p>Within the concept of sports development there are various roles that must be fulfilled in order to successfully deliver sports development initiatives and programmes at all levels of the sports development continuum. These include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaches • Leaders • Sports development officers • PE teachers • Officials.
Target groups	<p>Target groups include: young people, women, obese and overweight people, the elderly, ethnic minority groups, disabled people and elite athletes. Sports development initiatives are specifically designed to help these target groups get involved in sport and physical activity as they are often at risk of not participating or not fulfilling their potential due to certain barriers they may face.</p>
UK Sport	<p>Founded in 1997, this organisation is responsible for the development of elite level sport in the UK. It uses over £100 million every year of public taxes and National Lottery funding to support the nation's Olympic and Paralympic athletes in their pursuit of medals on the international stage. UK Sport works very closely with NGBs of sport to ensure that the support given operates as effectively as possible. It is accountable to the Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS).</p>
Whole sport plans	<p>Sport England is investing over £400 million of public money and National Lottery funding into 46 NGBs of sport between 2013 and 2017. In order to receive this funding, each NGB is required to produce and submit whole sport plans detailing how they would use this money to help them increase the number of people playing their sport and how they would nurture and develop talent. Sport England then assesses the plan, and if the NGB meets the criteria, they receive funding.</p>
World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)	<p>WADA is an international independent agency funded by the sport movement and governments of the world. Its key activities include scientific research, education, development of anti-doping capacities, and monitoring of the World Anti-Doping Code. WADA was founded with the aim of bringing consistency to anti-doping policies and regulations within the world of sport. Ultimately, WADA aims to create a world where all athletes can compete in a drug-free sporting environment.</p>
World Class Programme	<p>UK Sport created the World Class Programme to provide world class support to elite level athletes in this country. It covers all funded summer and winter Olympic and Paralympic sports and is delivered by the NGBs for sport. It operates at two levels: Podium – supports athletes with a realistic medal winning chance at the next Olympic/Paralympic Games (four years away); Podium Potential – supports athletes who have a realistic chance of winning a medal at the subsequent Olympic and Paralympic Games (eight years away).</p>
Youth Sport Trust	<p>Is a charity that aims to get young people active through developing high quality physical education and school sport programmes. These programmes are often delivered in close partnership with other key sports development organisations such as Sport England. Current successful initiatives include: 'This Girl Can' and the School Games.</p>