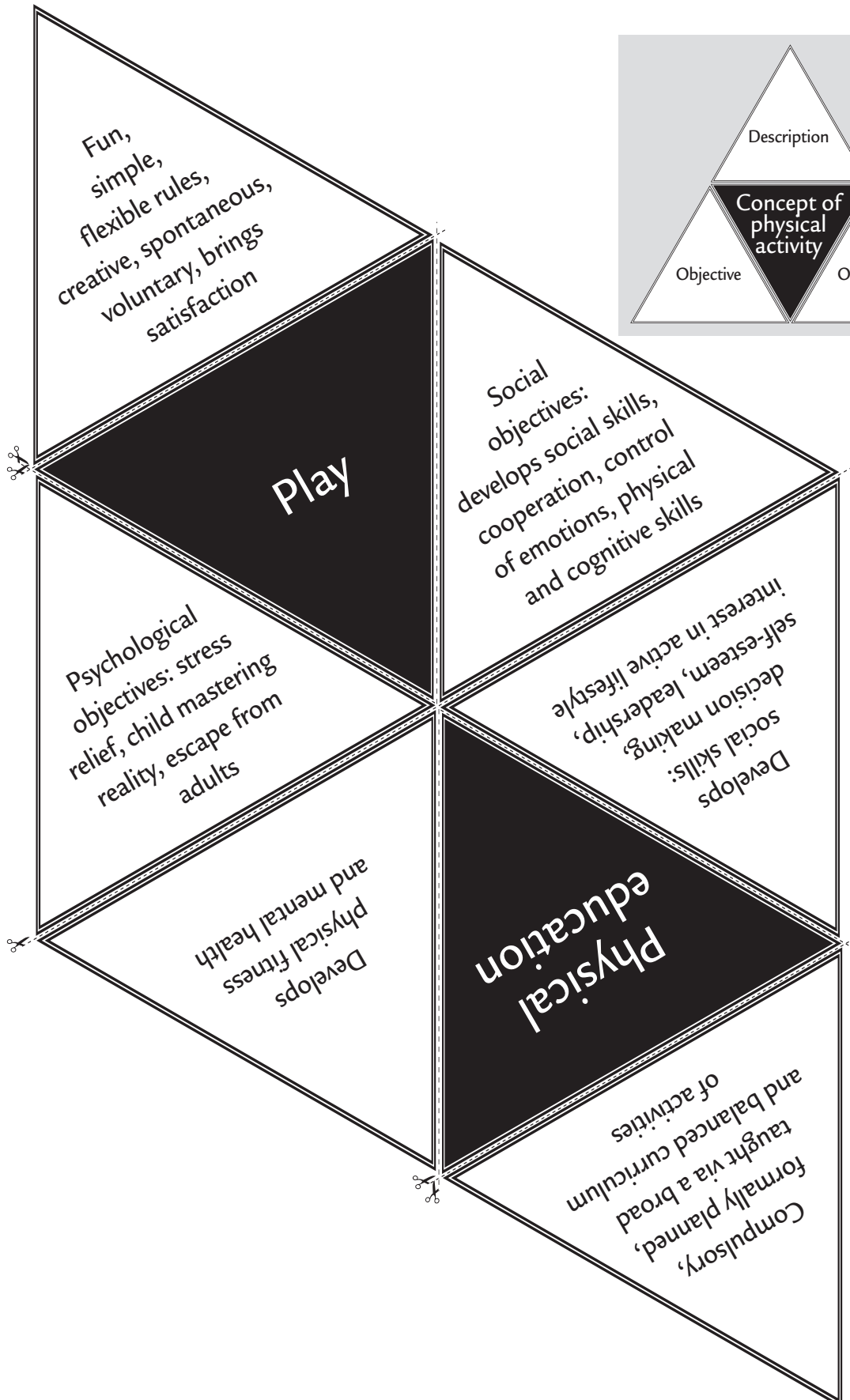
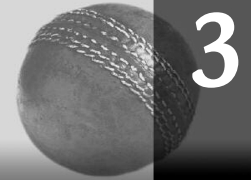
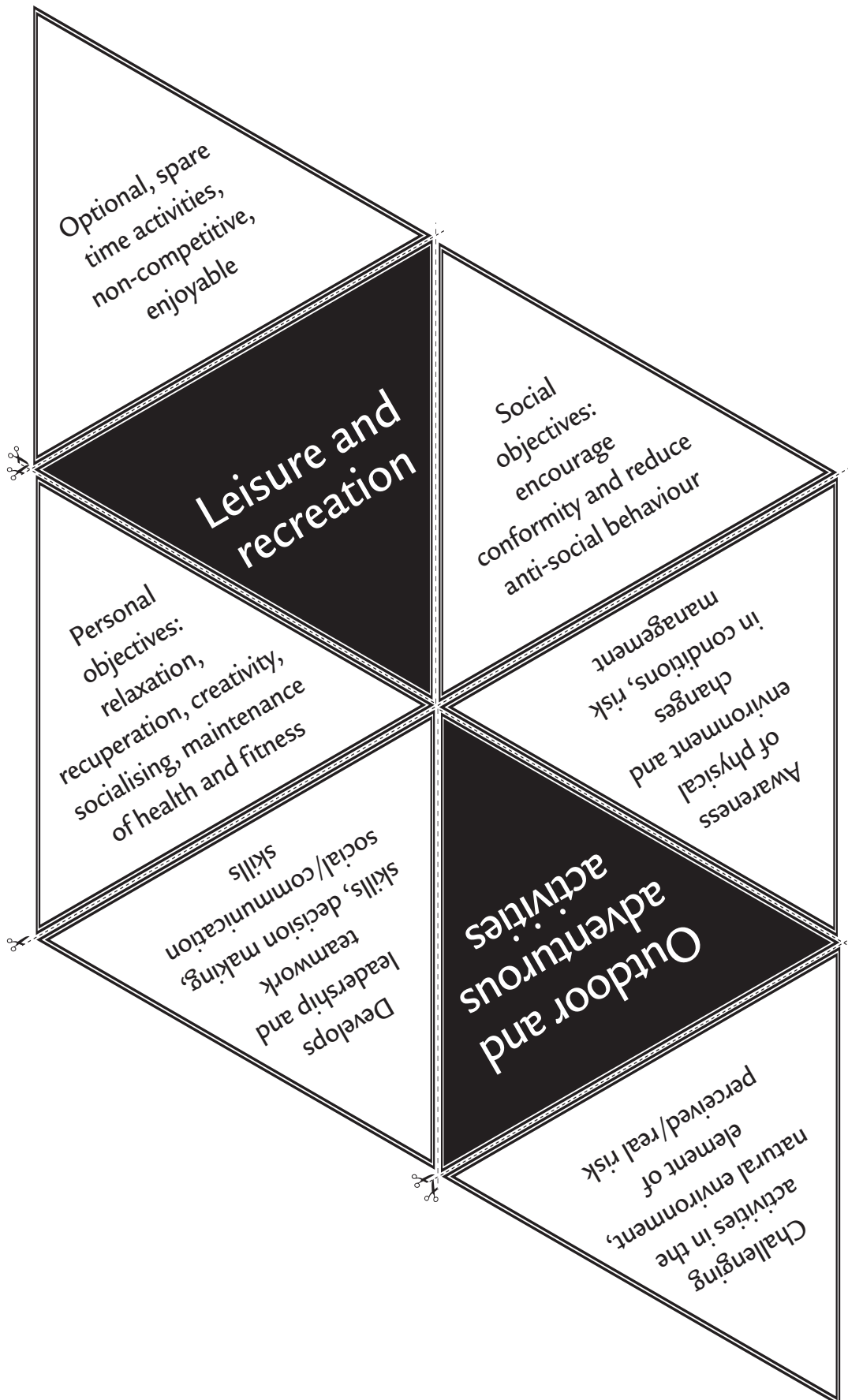


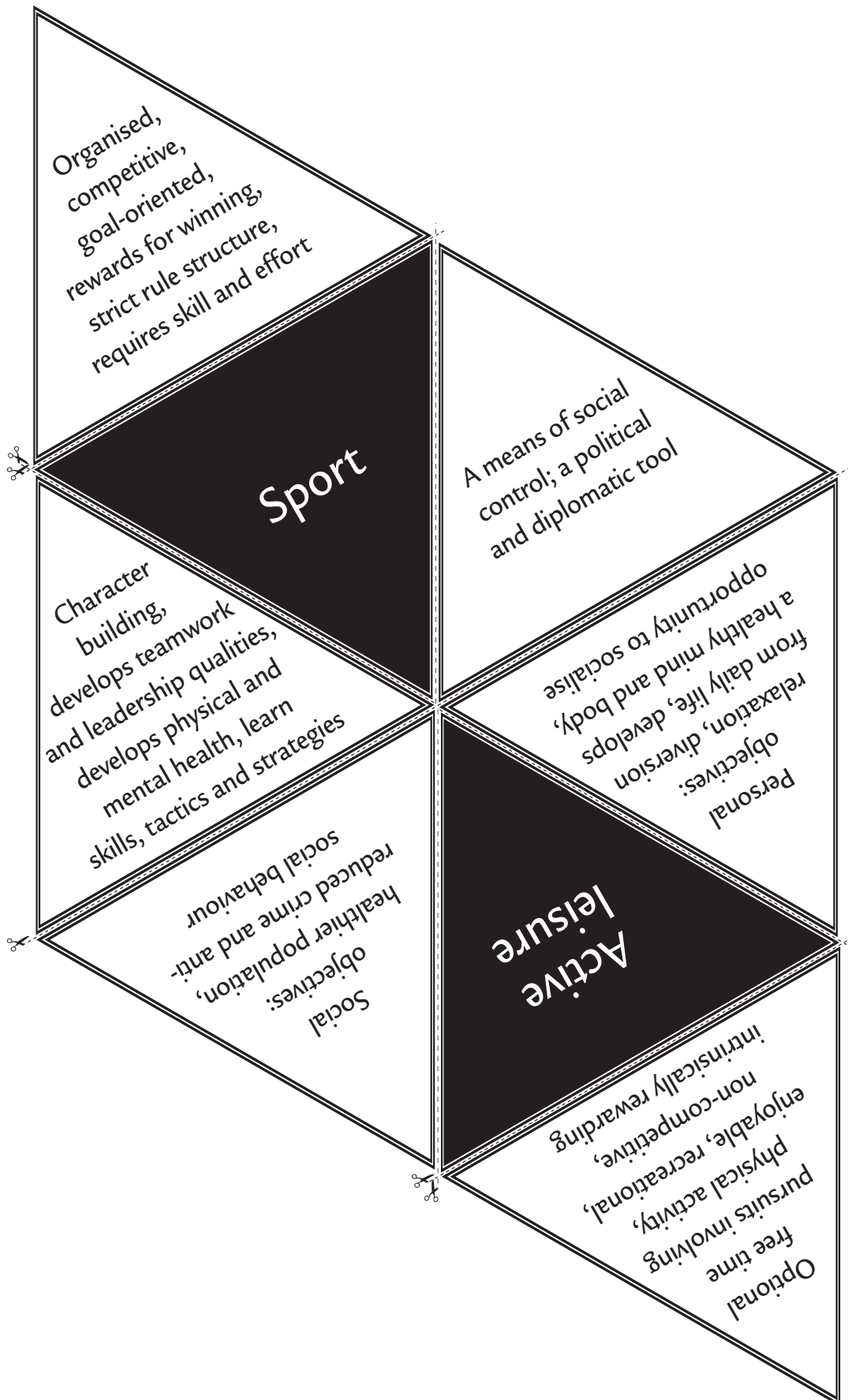
Concepts of physical activity



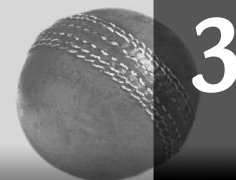
Concepts of physical activity



Concepts of physical activity



Sports provision

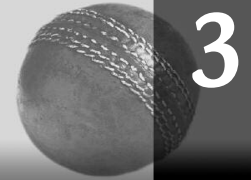


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Clues

- When provision for sport is local and affordable, it is _____ (10)
- A government policy should consider spending money wisely and on appropriate experiences (4, 5)
- The finite supply of money for local authority sports provision (6)
- The people within a locality (9)
- Central government dictates that employment services within local authority provision must be contracted to companies that can offer the best rates for the services they provide (10, 11, 9)
- Where schools and communities share access to sports halls and gymnasias (4, 3, 10)
- Working patterns mean hours of employment may vary in terms of start and finish times and shift patterns (8)
- Currently a popular private sector provision to target the fitness market (4)
- The costs of running a facility are shared between a school and the community (5, 7)
- Facilities that have a centre manager who coordinates school and community use (5, 9)
- In order to satisfy customers, all sector providers need to keep an eye on any changes in _____ (7, 6)
- The branch of government that serves a specific area, such as a city, borough, district or metropolitan area (5, 9)
- Sector provided by commercial organisations, which offers an exclusive service to customers in order to make a profit (7)
- Sector provided by the local authority, which offers an affordable service to improve health, and participation in sport and recreation (6)
- All customers, whether using a public or private facility, expect high standards of _____ (7)
- When prices are reduced and costs are covered by taxes (10)
- Sector provided by local groups and interested clubs/bodies, which provides an altruistic service to improve participation in sport at the grassroots level (9)

Influence of English public schools



English public schools
 Mob games
 Liberal headmasters
 Social control
 House system
 Prefect system
 Athleticism

Games ethic
 Fair play
 Amateurism
 Universities
 Melting pot
 Rational recreation
 Industrialists

National governing bodies
 Muscular Christianity
 Leadership
 Dr Thomas Arnold
 Eton Wall Game
 Hare and hounds
 Oxbridge Blues

B I N G O

4 11 16 33 51



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Teacher definitions

Amateurism

Participation in sports for the love of the game and not for earning money

Athleticism

The socially accepted middle-class ethic of playing sport with moral integrity and physical endeavour

Oxbridge Blues

Old boys who received their sporting colours for representing their university in sport

Dr Thomas Arnold

Liberal headmaster at Rugby School, 1828–42

English public schools

Fee-paying boarding school for upper-class boys, such as Eton, Harrow and Westminster

Eton Wall Game

Traditional version of football, which is still played today at Eton School in a narrow strip of field running alongside a brick wall with 'goals' at either end

Fair play

An intrinsic moral code of conduct; the unwritten agreement to play according to the rules of a game and with etiquette

Games ethic

The belief in the values promoted by team games, such as leadership, teamwork and preparedness for life

Hare and hounds

Traditional version of cross-country running undertaken by public school boys; the origin of the term 'harriers' in relation to running clubs

House system

A method to gain social control by dividing large numbers of students within a school into smaller groups to form more manageable units

Industrialists

Nineteenth-century factory/mill owners were often ex-public school students, who spread their knowledge and love of sport to their workers

Leadership

Quality to be gained from activities such as captaincy in cricket

Liberal headmasters

Head teachers who believed in gaining social control through sport rather than physical discipline

Melting pot

Regional variations of traditional games coming together

Influence of English public schools

Mob games

Games played in the natural environment, with unwritten rules; they were unruly affairs involving hoards of players

Muscular Christianity

The belief in the necessity of a healthy body and mind for performing sports; performance shows a dedication to using god-given talents

National governing bodies

Organisations that were largely formed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century to be responsible for the regulations of particular sports, e.g. RFU (rugby), FA (football) and ASA (swimming)

Prefect system

A method to gain social control in schools via sixth formers having responsibility for younger house members

Rational recreation

The organisation and codification of games, after which point national governing bodies were established

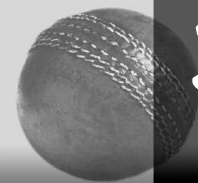
Social control

Achieved by schools in the mid-nineteenth century via sport

Universities

Institutions where the rules of football were rationalised, e.g. Oxford and Cambridge

Development of PE in schools



3

Public schools	House system
Bullying	Sixth form system
Boy culture	Games ethic
Social control	Leadership qualities
Athleticism	Games cult
Melting pot	Mob games
Liberal headmasters	Codification
Muscular Christianity	Fee-paying
Hare and hounds	Oxbridge Blues
Eton Wall Game	Moral qualities

Development of PE in schools



Magnificent facilities	Shrewsbury
Westminster	Clarendon Commission
Fives	State schools
Cloister game	Didactic teaching
Association football	Boer War
Rugby football	Staves
Harrow	Military drill
Charterhouse	Physical training
Rowing	Rank
St Paul's	Unison
Merchant Taylors'	Non-commissioned officer

Development of PE in schools



Fitness for war	Health
Therapeutic exercises	Posture
Discipline	Role of women
Play	First World War
Minor games	Second World War
Folk dance	1933 syllabus
Corner activities	Post-war rebuilding
Group work	Apparatus
Outdoor lessons	Gymnasia
Kit	1950s Moving and Growing syllabus
Child-centred	Specialist teachers



Development of PE in schools

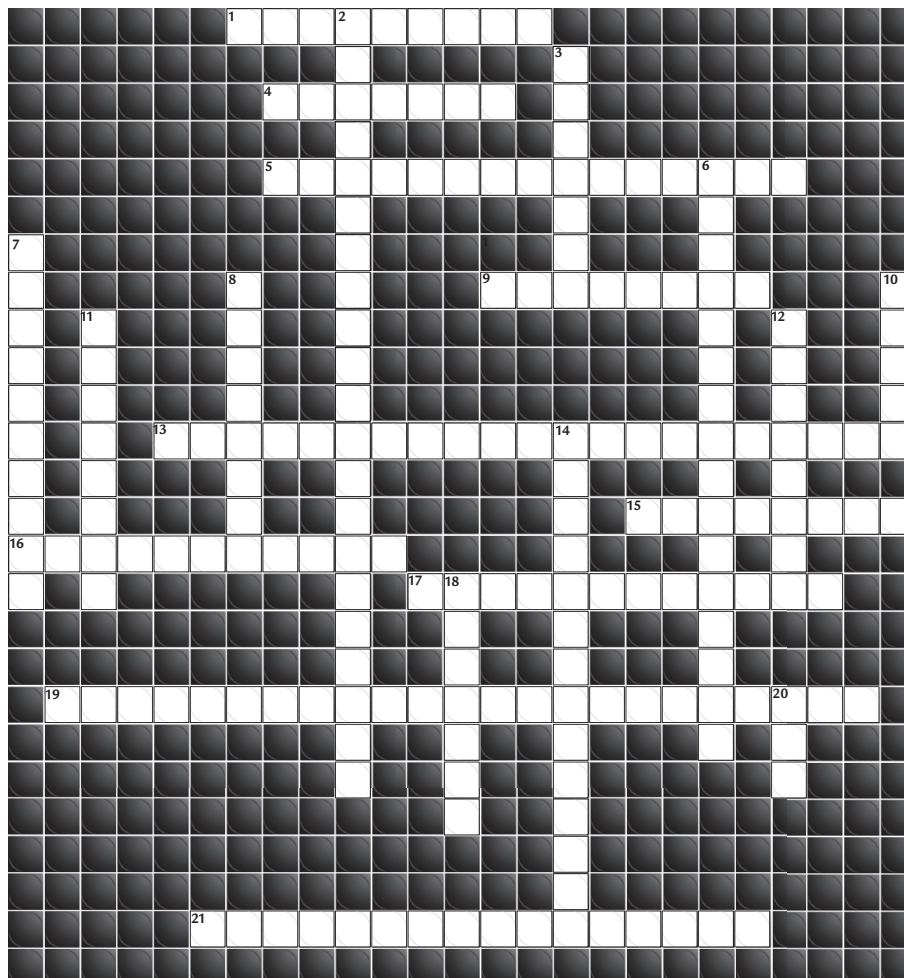
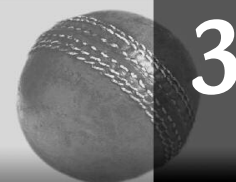
Educational gymnastics	Planning
Games	Performing
Outdoor education	Evaluating
Recreation	Healthy lifestyle
National Curriculum	Creativity
Central control	Recreation
Broad curriculum	Officiating
Balanced curriculum	Coaching
OFSTED	Leadership role
Compulsory subject	Games
Critical performer	Athletic activities

Development of PE in schools



Swimming	Non-competitive
Gymnastic activities	Key stage 1
Dance	Key stage 2
Outdoor adventurous activities	Key stage 3
Team games	Key stage 4
Individual activities	Assessment
Competitive	Extracurricular activities

Current physical education



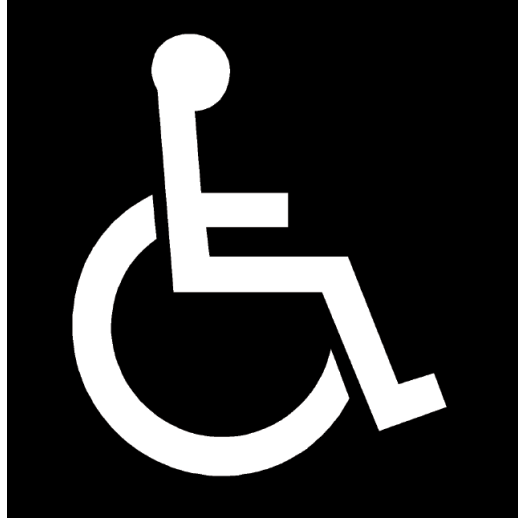
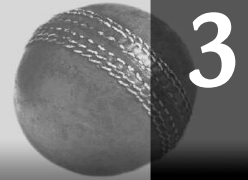
Across

- 1** Activities involving skilled, aesthetically assessed movement (9).
- 4** Game played on a court (7)
- 5** An organisation that encourages volunteering in sports coaching (6, 7, 2)
- 9** Activities involving running, jumping and throwing (8)
- 13** A scheme co-ordinated by Sport England and funded by the National Lottery to develop sport at all levels of the participation pyramid (6, 6, 9)
- 15** Careful judgement of a performance by a coach or leader (8)
- 16** The National Curriculum for PE aims to have a _____ effect on health (11)
- 17** The strategic lead for sport in England with responsibility for distributing the National Lottery sports fund (5, 7)
- 19** A high school PE teacher who liaises with a group of feeder primary school teachers to enhance opportunities (6, 6, 11)
- 21** This organisation's mission is to 'support the education and development of all young people through physical education and sport in order that they can experience and enjoy PE' (5, 6, 5)

Down

- 2** An organisation responsible for overseeing competitions and enforcing rules for a particular sport (8, 9, 4)
- 3** National Curriculum PE has this because it includes a wide range of activities (7)
- 6** Games involving innings (8, 8)
- 7** Using imagination in PE lessons (10)
- 8** A commonly used term to define specific age bands in school (3, 5)
- 10** Activities involving expression of emotion to music (5)
- 11** PE should offer a broad and _____ curriculum (8)
- 12** Games such as football, netball, basketball, hockey and rugby (8)
- 14** Specialist schools designated as hub sites for school and community sport (6, 8)
- 18** An acronym for the policy that encourages relationships to be formed between schools and local sports clubs (7)
- 20** A programme delivered by the Youth Sports Trust to contribute to the experience offered in PE in primary schools (acronym) (3)

Target groups



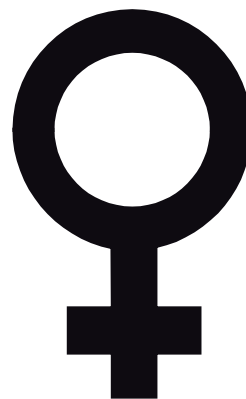
Disabled people



**Lower
socioeconomic
class**



Ethnic minorities



Women

Target groups

Teacher questions and answers

Situation	Target group
Targeted by campaigns to educate and challenge attitudes, e.g. 'Everybody Active' and the 'Pro-Motion Campaign'	Disabled people
May suffer from 'stacking' in certain positions in a sports team	Ethnic minorities
May encounter barriers to participation, including less disposable income, domination by the ruling/middle-class culture, generally poorer levels of health and lower self-esteem	Lower socioeconomic class
May be subject to sexist attitudes, such as the perception that they are inferior to men	Women
Include those with physical and learning difficulties	Disabled people
May encounter racism	Ethnic minorities
Experience less media coverage, despite international success, have fewer competitions, attract less sponsorship, have fewer role models in coaching/officiating, and may have family commitments	Women
May encounter barriers to participation, including low income levels, fewer competitions, less provision, low levels of media coverage, problems with accessibility and transport, and lack of public awareness	Disabled people
Offered subsidised rates for activities within local authority provision	Lower socioeconomic class
May encounter cultural restrictions that conflict with participation in sports	Ethnic minorities
Play adapted games such as wheelchair basketball	Disabled people
Since 1975, it has been illegal to discriminate against this group because of the Sex Discrimination Act	Women
May encounter barriers to participation, including lack of role models, low self-esteem, fear of rejection, being subject to racist abuse and conflicts with religious observances	Ethnic minorities
The Women's Sports Foundation strives to increase participation for this group	Women
Disability Sport England and the British Paralympic Association strive to increase participation for this group	Disabled people
Have benefitted from campaigns such as 'Kick racism out of football'	Ethnic minorities
May suffer from the myth that they are the weaker sex and physical activity could damage their fertility	Women
Receive a positive impact from increased media coverage of the Paralympics and at demonstration events during the Olympics	Disabled people
Have a lower income, lower perceived status in society and fewer educational experiences than other groups	Lower socioeconomic class
May benefit from single-sex provision, such as women-only swimming sessions	Ethnic minorities
May benefit from increased childcare provision	Women