

HIGHAM LANE SCHOOL

GCSE PE COMPONENT 2 PAPER KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**BOX ONE: KEY VOCABULARY THAT
YOU NEED TO KNOW HOW TO
SPELL AND DEFINE.**

**BOX TWO: CORE QUESTIONS
THAT YOU NEED TO KNOW THE
ANSWERS TO.**

**BOX THREE: DIFFERENT TYPES OF
ACTIVITIES TO CHECK YOUR
UNDERSTANDING OF THE TOPIC.**

GCSE PE COMPONENT 2: ENGAGEMENT PATTERNS

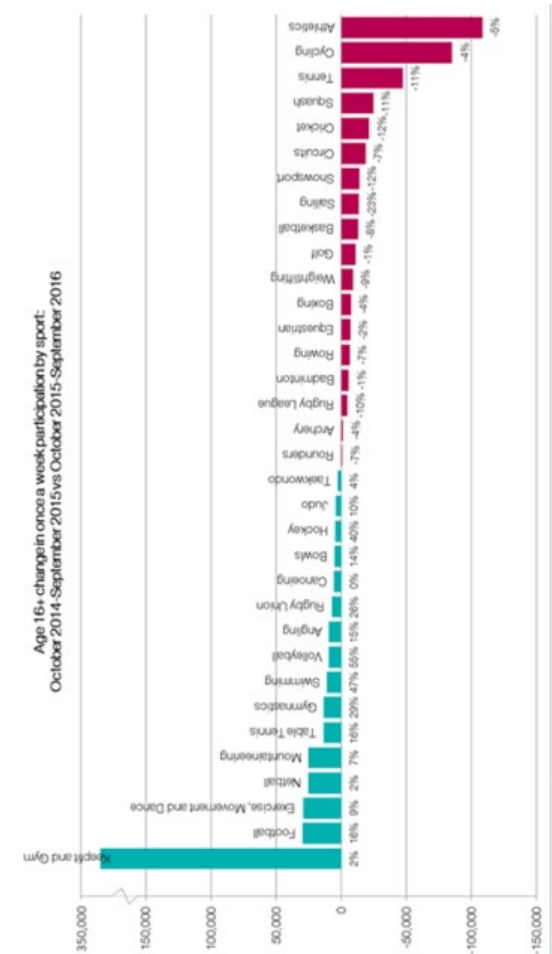
ONE: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Ethnicity	A state of belonging to a specific social group with common cultural or national traditions or beliefs.
Gender	The state of being male or female.
Role models	Someone to be looked up to, (good role model) an example to follow.
School	Due to bad PE experience at school/ unpleasant showers/ kit/ changing facilities
Low esteem	Low esteem/ lack of confidence/ they don't think they are good enough/ fear of failure/embarrassment/ body consciousness
Religion	Some ethnic groups don't encourage sport for women
Attitudes	Fear among that they may be perceived as homosexual, attitude that sport is for males/ stereotyping
Peers	Peer pressure/friends don't participate
Discrimination	The unfair treatment of individuals whereby opportunities are not available to all of the different social groups.

TWO: Core Questions

Question	Answer
Describe the engagement patterns of the social group: Gender	Few women participate in sport regularly in comparison to males. Reasons for: - Gender stereotypes - Less media coverage//role models - Less sponsorship (elite)
Describe the engagement patterns of the social group: Age	People are less likely to participate in sport the older they get. Reasons for: - Less opportunities - Physical limitations - Age restrictions - Less spare time
Describe the engagement patterns of the social group: Disability	Disabled people participate in less sport than non-disabled people. This gap is starting to decrease. Reasons for: - Access to facilities/opportunities - Equipment/specialized coaching - Media coverage – more role models
Describe the engagement patterns of the social group: Ethnicity/religion	Religious beliefs can impact the physical activity you do and the amount of it. Examples: - Religious festivals - Cultural dress codes - Racism
Describe the engagement patterns of the social group: Family/friends	Peers may encourage you or discourage you from participation, parents often pay for travel, memberships, costs, peer pressure

THREE: Interpret the graph. Identify key participation trends. Can you give reasons for this?



GCSE PE COMPONENT 2: COMMERCIALISATION

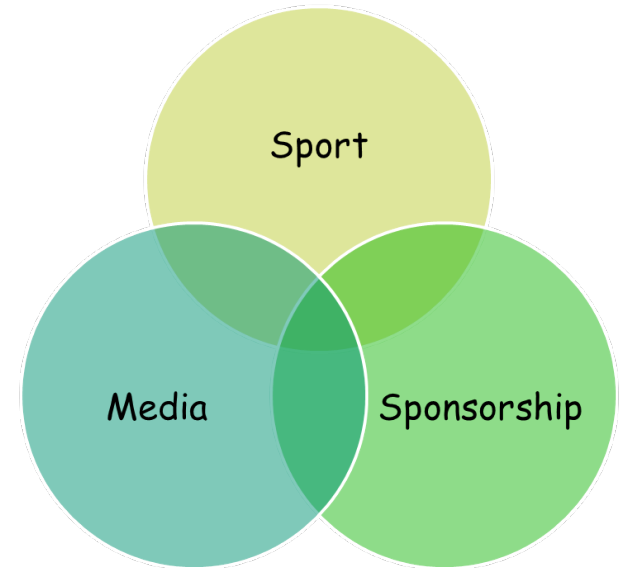
ONE: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Commercialisation	Links business and commerce into sport with a primary focus of profit which can lead to exploitation. Using sport with the sole intent to make money from doing so.
Golden triangle	The links and relationship between sponsorship, sporting events and the media.
Media	Different forms of communication that can inform, educate and entertain people including social, internet, TV and newspapers.
Sponsorship	The giving of money or goods to performers in order to get good publicity and/or increase profit.
Unacceptable sponsorship	Sponsorship of sport when a sponsor's image or product appears to undermine the sporting message (e.g. tobacco, alcohol & fast food)
Media pressure	The way the media may hound or intrude upon individuals.
Minority Sports	Lesser known sports with lower participation levels.
Sport	Players, teams, competitions, tournaments, events, coaches, transport
Role models	Someone to be looked up to, (good role model) an example to follow.

TWO: Core Questions

Question	Answer
What are the positive effects of sponsorship on the performer/sport?	Sponsorship deals, promotion, more prize money, improves profile and image of the sport
What are the negative effects of sponsorship on the performer/sport?	Withdrawal of sponsorship, change of dates of events, clothing and equipment restrictions, inequality
What are the positive effects of sponsorship for the sponsor?	Advertising, image, tax relief, research and development
What are the positive effects of the media on sport?	Promotes sport, raises popularity, increases participation, increased revenue, sponsorship, education
What are the negative affects of the media on sport?	Media pressure, TV directors influence, popularity, undermines officials, intrusion
How can the media impact sport?	Demonstrating performance and participation, Undermining officials, Encouraging variety, Biased popularity, Edited coverage, Altered event timings, Limited attendance

THREE: Using examples, explain the golden triangle.



GCSE PE COMPONENT 2: ETHICAL ISSUES

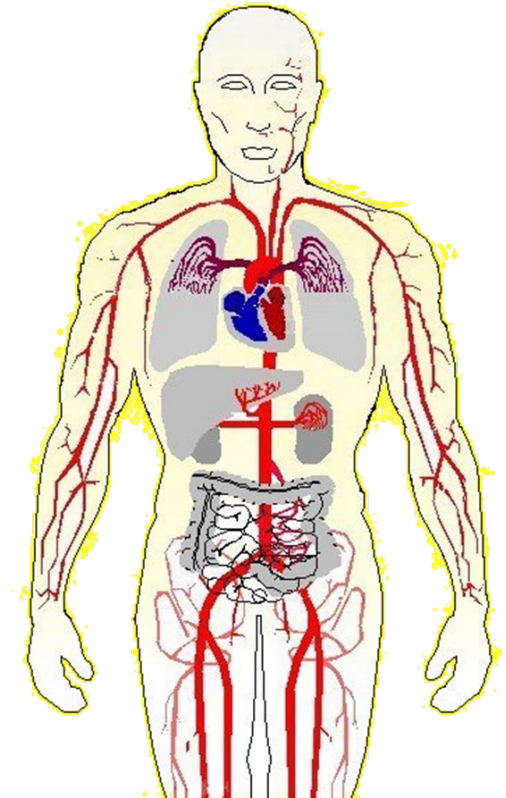
ONE: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Beta Blockers	A drug used to control heart rhythm and lower blood pressure.
Discrimination	The unfair treatment of individuals whereby opportunities are not available to all of the different social groups.
Deviance	Behaviour that is either immoral or seriously breaks the rules and norms of the sport.
Gamesmanship	Where the laws of the game are interpreted in ways, which whilst not illegal, are not in the spirit of the game. Pushing the limits to gain unfair advantage.
Sportsmanship	Ethical, appropriate, polite and fair behaviour while participating in a game or athletic event; fair play.
Steroids	Anabolic steroids are synthetic hormones that enhance physical performance.
Stimulants	Drugs used to raise physiological arousal in the body
Violence	Physical acts committed in sport that go beyond the accepted rules of play or the expected levels of contact within a contact sport.
Etiquette	The unwritten rules concerning player behaviour

TWO: Core Questions

Question	Answer
What are the benefits & negatives of using stimulants?	Build muscle mass Death, high blood pressure, anxiety, strokes, irregular heartbeat, addiction
What are the benefits and negatives of using anabolic steroids?	Increase muscle strength, help them train longer and harder Liver damage, heart disease, addiction, aggression, sexual problems, kidney damage
What are the benefits and negatives of using beta blockers?	Reduce heart rate, muscle tension, and blood pressure, reduces affects of adrenaline, improve preciseness Nausea, weakness, heart problems
Are the following scenarios examples of violence or aggression?	• A rugby player mistiming a tackle & tackling in the air • A strong shoulder charge in football that sends the other player flying • A spear tackle in rugby • A bouncer in cricket that hits the batsman on the helmet • Jostling for position in the 1500m and accidentally tripping another athlete • A boxer punching an opponent after the bell

THREE: Label the positive and negative side effects of PED



GCSE PE COMPONENT 2: SPORTS PSYCHOLOGY

ONE: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Closed skill	Skills that are performed in a predictable environment. E.g. a Player taking a line out in Rugby.
Complex skill	A skill which requires a lot of focus and decision making to perform.
Motor Skill	Learned actions or learned behaviours with the intention of bringing about predetermined results
Feedback	Information that is given to a performer either during or after their performance with the aim of improving future performances.
Guidance	Given to aid the learning of a skill.
Mental preparation	The rehearsal of a physical skill that takes place within the mind of the performer without any actual physical movement.
Open skill	These are affected by the environment and are predominantly perceptual as they must be adapted to suit the environment. These skills are usually externally paced. E.g. a pass within a game situation in football.
Simple skill	Consists of basic movement actions that are not difficult to perform with few decisions to make. E.g. a shot put.
Skilful movement	A fluent and coordinated movement which is efficient, technically accurate and aesthetically pleasing.
Skills continua	A method of categorising skills along a continuum, classified according to their level of difficulty.

TWO: Core Questions

Question	Answer
Explain verbal guidance	This involves using your sense of hearing and could involve listening to a coach give instructions.
Explain visual guidance	This involves the performer being able to actually see something using sight which could be a demonstration, a video, you tube clip or photograph, chart, court markings.
Explain mechanical guidance	This involves the use of objects or aids such as harness for gymnasts to use when practicing a front somersault or floats in swimming.
Explain manual guidance	This is where the performer can be assisted in a physical movement e.g. supporting somebody do a gym vault.
Describe knowledge of results	This is feedback the performer gets through the end result of a performance e.g. the score, how many runs made
Describe knowledge of performance	This is how the performer feels about their actions from the performance that has just taken place
Describe what is meant by positive feedback	Feedback about what was good and correct about a performance
Describe what is meant by negative feedback	Feedback about what was bad or incorrect about a performance

THREE: ...

Specific A specific goal, not a vague desire to improve

Measurable There is standard to measure progress against

Achievable The goal is agreed by both the performer and the coach

Realistic It is possible to achieve

Timed A specific time period gives the goal added focus

Write your own SMART target:

Specific:

Measurable:

Achievable:

Realistic:

Timed:

What impact did this have?

GCSE PE COMPONENT 2: HEALTH, FITNESS & WELL-BEING

ONE: Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Balanced diet	A diet that contains the correct proportions of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water necessary to maintain good health.
Energy balance	Energy input = energy expenditure. This equation must balance for your body weight to remain constant.
Exercise	Activity that requires physical effort. Usually carried out to sustain or bring about improvements to health or fitness.
Fitness	Your ability to meet the physical demands placed on you by the environment.
Health	The state of emotional, physical and social well-being.
Hydration	Having the appropriate level of water in the body for it to function optimally. When this level of water falls below optimal levels it is referred to as dehydration.
Obesity	The state of being very overweight, with a lot of excess body fat, usually classified using the BMI calculation of 30 or above.
Physical activity	Movement of the body by the skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure.
Type 2 diabetes	A metabolic disorder that affects how your body handles glucose. Often associated with obesity and can be controlled through changes to your diet.

TWO: Core Questions

Question	Answer
Identify 5 reasons for having good physical health and well being	Improves efficiency of body systems, reduces risk of illnesses, able to do everyday tasks, helps avoid obesity, improves heart function
Identify 3 reasons for having good mental health and well being	Reduces stress/tension, able to control emotions, releases serotonin
Identify four reasons for having good social health and well being	Cooperation, teamwork, socialise, make friends
What is meant by a sedentary lifestyle and its consequences?	An inactive lifestyle, lack of regular exercise, Weight gain/obesity, heart disease, diabetes, lethargy, poor sleep, poor self esteem, hypertension
How can obesity affect performance, physical, mental and social health?	Lack of stamina, limits agility, flexibility, speed/power Heart disease, heart attacks, cancer, diabetes, Depression, poor self esteem/low confidence Inability to socialise
What is meant by carbo loading?	Eating foods that are high in starch to increase carbohydrate reserves in the muscles

THREE: ...

Label the 7 components of a healthy diet:



50% carbohydrate
30-35% Fat
15-20% Protein