

# Spring Term Term 2 **Sport** Year 10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tutor: \_\_\_\_\_



Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1	
Tuesday	TuesdayOption BSpatialTask 1Scient		Science Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Maths	Option B Task 2	
Friday Sparx Science		Science Task 2	English Task 2	

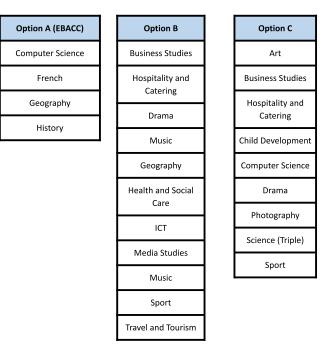
### Year 10 Homework Timetable

#### Sparx Science

Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

#### **Sparx Maths**

Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week



	Half Term 3 (6 weeks) - Year 10				
Week / Date	Homework task 1Homework task 2Cornell NotesExam Question				
Week 1 6th January 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Types and providers of sport and physical activities.	<b>Question</b> : Discuss three key differences between the public, private and voluntary sectors. (3)			
Week 2 13th January 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Types of providers	<b>Question</b> : Kylie is 14 and has decided she wants to improve her fitness. She is deciding between joining her local gym or a local football team. Discuss the advantages of disadvantages of both options. (6)			
Week 3 20th January 2025	REVISION FOR ASSESSMENT WEEK				
Week 4 27th January 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Types and needs of sport and physical activity participants and the benefits of taking part in sport.	Question: Simon would like to learn to surf. Discuss the benefits of outdoor activities for Simon. (4)			
Week 5 3rd February 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Types and needs of sport and physical activity participants and the benefits of taking part in sport.	<b>Question:</b> Discuss two barriers to participation. (4) Cost and access to facilities are two barriers to participation, discuss how they may be overcome. (4)			
Week 6 10th February 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Barriers to participation in sport and physical activity for different types of participant	<b>Question</b> : Taylor is a nurse. She works night shifts and is struggling to keep herself fit. Discuss one way of overcoming this time barrier. (4)			

	Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10				
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question			
Week 7 24th February 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Methods to address barriers to participation in sport and physical activity for different types of participants.	<b>Question</b> : Identify the footwear required for a football player and why this specific footwear is required. (2)			
Week 8 3rd March 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> The different types of sports clothing and equipment required for participation in sport and physical activity.	<b>Question</b> : Simon is a rugby player. Explain the clothing, footwear, sport-specific equipment and protective equipment he requires for this sport. (4)			
Week 9 10th March 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Different types of sports clothing and equipment required for participation in sport and physical activity.	<b>Question</b> : Discuss how video assisted decision making has benefitted football referees. (4)			
Week 10 17th March 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> Different types of sports clothing and equipment required for participation in sport and physical activity	<b>Question</b> : Discuss how 2 pieces of clothing have reduced injuries in a sport. (4)			
Week 11 24th March 2025	<b>Cornell Notes on:</b> Different types of technology and their benefits to improve sport and physical activity participation and performance	<b>Question</b> : Discuss how performance analysis technology (GPS, action cameras, sensors) can improve sports performance. (4)			
Week 12 31st March 2025	<b>Revision Cards on:</b> The different types of technology and their benefits to improve sport and physical activity participation and performance.	<b>Question</b> : Discuss how performance analysis technology (GPS, action cameras, sensors) have benefitted sports coaches. (4)			

# Knowledge Organiser

Year 1	0 Sport
Week 1&2 - Types and providers of sport and physical activities	Week 4&5 - Types and needs of sport and physical activity participants and the benefits of taking part in sport.
<ul> <li>Provision of sport and physical activity: <ul> <li>Public sector to include local authorities and school provision</li> <li>Private sector – provided by organisations who aim to make a profit</li> <li>Voluntary sectors – activities provided by volunteers who have a common interest in the sport /activity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Public sector funded facilities are paid for by national and local government out of taxes and National Lottery funding. They can be found throughout the country, e.g. the Life Centre. <ul> <li>They are available for everyone to use and are relatively cheap.</li> <li>They include sports/leisure centres, swimming pools and outdoor pitches.</li> <li>Some schools share facilities with the local authority for lessons and extra-curricular activities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Private sector funded facilities are set up by private companies that try to make a profit. They are often members-only clubs. Members pay fees to join and use the facilities, e.g. Nuffield Health Gyms. <ul> <li>They are likely to be more expensive</li> <li>They include sports/fitness clubs, golf and tennis clubs</li> <li>Some schools pay to use private sports clubs for lessons and extra-curricular activities</li> </ul> </li> <li>The voluntary sector is by far the largest sector in terms of numbers of people involved. It provides most of the sport in this country through volunteers who enjoy sport and want to develop their club or team. Examples include local clubs that meet in the evenings or at weekends, such as football teams, swimming clubs and basketball teams.</li> <li>Voluntary sector clubs and teams usually cover their costs by collecting subscriptions ('subs') each week or having an annual membership fee.</li> <li>They do not normally own their facilities but rent them from local councils or private organisations.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Benefits of taking part in sport – improve fitness, meet new people, develop leadership skills, learn teamwork skills, resilience and self confidence from competition.</li> <li>Benefits of taking part in outdoor activities – positive risk taking activities, improved self confidence and self esteem, meet new people, learn new skills, time away from life stresses and electronic devices.</li> <li>Benefits of taking part in physical activities – meet new people, set fitness goals, improve confidence, improve body composition, improve physical health.</li> <li>Types and needs of sport and physical activity participants</li> <li>Types of participants.</li> <li>Participants of different ages: <ul> <li>primary school aged children (aged 5–11 years)</li> <li>adolescents (aged 12–17 years)</li> <li>adults (aged 18–49 years)</li> <li>older adults (aged 50 years and up)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Benefits of physical activity: <ul> <li>Physical health needs – improve fitness, body composition, sleep, immunity to help prevent illness, symptoms of long-term health conditions.</li> <li>Social health needs – meet new people, make friends, have fun, develop leadership and team working skills, decrease loneliness.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Mental health needs – decrease stress levels, improve work life balance, decrease risk of depression, improve mood, increase self-confidence and self-esteem.</li> </ul>

Week 6 - Barriers to participation in sport and physical activity for different types of participant	Week 7&8 - Methods to address barriers to participation in sport and physical activity for different types of participant
Cost of participation:	Cost:
clothing	discounted pricing
• equipment	hiring of equipment
transport	free car parking
Access to sport or physical activity:	Access:
location of sport or physical activity	public transport discounts
Imited accessible transportation	cycle hire to access the facility
resources	free parking
types of sport or physical activity available	taster days
	<ul> <li>staff training to support all types of participant and their needs</li> </ul>
Time – lack of time due to other commitments:	<ul> <li>increased range of provision of sports and physical activities</li> </ul>
family	• ramps
school	assistive technology to include pool hoist, Braille information and signage,
work	hearing loops
Personal barriers:	Time:
body image	creche facilities
lack of self-confidence	extended opening hours
parental or guardian influence	
Imited previous participation	Personal barriers:
low fitness levels	private changing rooms
<ul> <li>extended time off from previous participation</li> </ul>	allowing participants to wear clothing they feel most comfortable in
concerns that taking part in sport or physical activity may make existing health	<ul> <li>use of variety of images of people with different body shapes</li> </ul>
conditions worse	<ul> <li>parent and child activity sessions to create familial culture of sport</li> </ul>
	campaigns to increase participation
Cultural barriers:	
<ul> <li>single sex sport or physical activity sessions</li> </ul>	Cultural barriers:
<ul> <li>social norms of participating in unconventional clothing and availability of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>women only physical activity sessions staffed by females</li> </ul>
appropriate clothing to participate	<ul> <li>diversity of staff working at sport or physical activity facility</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>lack of role models from one's own cultural background</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>staff training in cultural awareness.</li> </ul>

	Year 10 Sport				
	Week 9&10 - Different types of sports clothing and equipment required for participation in sport and physical activity	Week 11&12 - Different types of technology and their benefits to improve sport and physical activity participation and performance			
	Different types of sports clothing and equipment and their uses for participation in different types of sports and physical activities.		fferent types of technology and its use in sport and physical activity to performance and participant experience.		
•	Clothing – sports kit, waterproof clothing, training clothing, e.g. bibs. Footwear – trainers, studded boots, sport specific footwear.	•	Clothing to increase performance and experience – improved thermoregulation, clothing designed to improve aerodynamics. Footwear – sport-specific new designs or materials; improve grip; rebound.		
•	Sport-specific equipment – participation equipment, e.g. balls, rackets; travel related equipment, e.g. kayak; scoring equipment, e.g. goalposts; fitness training equipment, e.g. dumbbells.	•	Sport-specific equipment – new materials for lightness and strength to include composite materials, e.g. a tennis racquet; new design of equipment to improve performance, e.g. golf driver design.		
	Protection and safety equipment – mouth protection, head protection, eye protection, body protection, floatation devices; first aid equipment – ice packs, bandages, defibrillator.	•	Protection and safety equipment – improved protection design; lighter weight; improved performance, e.g. shape of cycle helmets to improve aerodynamics Equipment for people with disabilities or assistive technology – prosthetics;		
•	Equipment for people with disabilities or assistive technology – wheelchair, e.g. adapted wheelchair for wheelchair tennis.		sport-specific wheelchairs; equipment to support people with visual and hearing impairments.		
•	Facilities – indoor facilities, e.g. sports halls, gyms; outdoor facilities, e.g. outdoor pitches, climbing wall, artificial snow domes.	•	Facilities – facilities that simulate environments to replicate competition in other locations; all weather surfaces; surfaces to reduce the risk of injury.		
•	Officiating equipment – whistle, microphone, earpiece.	•	Officiating – computer assisted systems; video assisted decision making.		
•	Performance analysis – smart watches, heart rate monitors, applications	•	Performance analysis – action cameras, GPS, applications, sensors on sports clothing or equipment.		

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What:	Reduce you	ſ
notes	to just the	
essen	tials.	

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

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- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam

 Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves

your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you

answer them?

# **STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES**

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- · Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

### STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson. What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session. How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes. Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

# WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Types and	providers of sport and physical activities.	Revision guide page:
Links	Notes	
Questions		

#### Summary

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### WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question**: Discuss three key differences between the public, private and voluntary sectors. (3)

Answer:

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### WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

### WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question**: Kylie is 14 and has decided she wants to improve her fitness. She is deciding between joining her local gym or a local football team. Discuss the advantages of disadvantages of both options. (6)

Answer:

Answer:			

### WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

# WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Types and needs of sport and physical activity participants and the	Revision guide page:
benefits of taking part in sport.	

Links	Notes
Questions	

### WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Simon would like to learn to surf. Discuss the benefits of outdoor activities for Simon. (4)

Answer:

# WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

### WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Discuss two barriers to participation. (4)

Cost and access to facilities are two barriers to participation, discuss how they may be overcome. (4)

Answer:

# WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

# WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Barriers to participation in sport and physical activity for different	Revision guide page:
types of participant	

Links	Notes
Questions	

### WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question**: Taylor is a nurse. She works night shifts and is struggling to keep herself fit. Discuss one way of overcoming this time barrier. (4)

Answer:


### WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

# WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Methods to address barriers to participation in sport and physical	Revision guide page:
activity for different types of participants.	

Links	Notes
Questions	

### WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question**: Identify the footwear required for a football player and why this specific footwear is required. (2)

Answer:

### WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

### WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question**: Simon is a rugby player. Explain the clothing, footwear, sport-specific equipment and protective equipment he requires for this sport. (4)

Answer:

Answer:			

### WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

# WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Different types of sports clothing and equipment required for	Revision guide page:
participation in sport and physical activity.	

Links	Notes
Questions	

### WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Discuss how video assisted decision making has benefitted football referees. (4)

Answer:

# WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

### WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Discuss how 2 pieces of clothing have reduced injuries in a sport. (4)

Answer:

# WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

# WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Different types of technology and their benefits to improve sport	Revision guide page:
and physical activity participation and performance	

Links	Notes
Questions	

### WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question**: Discuss how performance analysis technology (GPS, action cameras, sensors) can improve sports performance. (4)

Answer:

# WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

### WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

**Question**: Discuss how performance analysis technology (GPS, action cameras, sensors) have benefitted sports coaches. (4)

Answer:

# WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

# Week 2

Revision Card on Types of providers	Answers
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Week 5

<b>Revision Card on</b> Types and needs of sport and physical activity participants and the benefits of taking part in sport.	Answers

# Week 8

<b>Revision Card on</b> The different types of sports clothing and equipment required for participation in sport and physical activity.	Answers

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# Week 10

<b>Revision Card on</b> Different types of sports clothing and equipment required for participation in sport and physical activity	Answers

# Week 12

Revision Card on The different types of technology and their benefits to improve sport and physical activity participation and performance.	Answers



Develop your character

