

Personalised Learning Checklist – Physical Education

Exam Board	AQA
Course Name	GCSE Physical Education
Topic Module	Socio-Cultural Issues (PAPER 2)

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- A I am not very confident. I may need to check with my teacher and spend more time working on this
- I am not confident about this at all. I need to check with my teacher and ensure I have what I need to become confident

PAPER 2 Socio-Cultural Issues							
		©		8	Revision card completed (tick)		
Engagement patters of different social groups	Gender/race/religion/culture/age/family/friends/peers and disability						
Factors that affect participation	Attitudes, role models. Accessibility, media coverage, stereotyping, culture, family commitments, available leisure time, education, socio-cultural income, adaptability, facilities, teachers/coaches, school experiences.						
Commercialisation	Definition of commercialisation Golden triangle – relationship between: Media > Sport > Sponsorship						
Positive and negative impacts of sponsorship and the media	The positive and the negative impacts of commercialised activity (sponsorship and media) on the following: performer, sport, officials, spectators and sponsors.						
Technology in sport	Explain the 6 types of technological developments in sport (officials, facilities/clothing, ICT, safety, equipment, performance analysis). To include VAR/TMO/Hawkeye. What are the positive and negative impacts of technology for the following: performer, sport, officials, spectators, sponsors.						
Conduct of performers	Definitions of the following: etiquette, sportsmanship, gamesmanship, contact to compete.						
Drugs in Sport	Identify the different substances used in sport and outline the positive effects and negative side effects. (drugs = stimulants/narcotic analgesics/ anabolic agents/peptide hormones/diuretics) Which type of performers use different types of drugs? Advantages and disadvantages of taking performance enhancing drugs.						
Blood doping	How does blood doping occur? What are the side effects/side effects of it?						
Beta Blockers	What do they do? What are the side effects of them?						
Hooliganism	Why does hooliganism occur? (rivalries, hype, fuelled by alcohol/drugs, gang culture, frustrations (officials decision), display of masculinity) What are the strategies to combat hooliganism? (early kick-offs, all seated stadiums, segregation of fans, improves security, alcohol restrictions, travels bans, education of fans)						



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PAPER 2 - Health, Fitness and Wellbeing					
Reasons why people participate in	Physical reasons— improves heart function, reduces the risk of some illness, avoid obesity etc.				
physical activity. (Physical/social/me	Social reasons- make friends, socialise, cooperation, teamwork.				
ntal)	Mental reasons – reduces stress/tension, release of feel good hormone (serotonin), able to control emotions.				
Consequences of a	Fitness reasons – improves fitness, reduces chance of injury. The risks of not exercising to include: stress, hypertension, obesity,				
Sedentary Lifestyle	arthrosclerosis, poor self- esteem, poor body image and self-confidence, heart disease.				
Obesity	Definition of obesity. How does it affect performance in physical activity and sport				
Somatotypes	Endomorph/Mesomorph/Ectomorph – what are the characteristics of each? What sports suit each somatotype?				
Energy	Energy is measured in calories (Kcal) and is obtained from the food we eat. Males require 2500kcal per day/ females require 2,000 kcals per day. Calorie intake will depend on age, gender, height, energy expenditure.				
Nutrition	The role of carbohydrates, fats, proteins and vitamins/minerals. Reasons for having a balanced diet. What does a balanced diet consist of?				
Reasons for maintaining water balance - Hydration	Definition of hydration. Understanding that water balance (hydration) prevents dehydration. Benefits of being hydrated.				