

Year 10 L2 BTEC	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<p>Knowledge</p> <p>Application</p>	<p><i>Unit 2 Practical Performance – for 1 Team and 1 Individual Sport</i></p> <p><u>Understanding Rules and regulations</u> What are the rules and regulations relating to equipment, venues, players and officials in your chosen sport?</p> <p><u>Applying the rules of your sport</u> What would your umpiring decision be in different game situations and why?</p> <p><u>Understanding the roles and responsibilities of the Officials.</u> What are the officials responsible for before the match, during and after. How do they ensure they officiate fairly and what training do they need?</p> <p><u>Knowing how to perform skills and utilise tactics</u> How do you pass or receive the ball? What is the best technique for shooting? What are tactics and how are they used. When is the best time to apply a certain tactic and why? Can you perform the skills effectively in a practice and during a match situation(Practically assessed)</p> <p>Explore ways of evaluating performance. How can we best observe and record performance?</p> <p>Suggesting ways of improving performance Once you have identified areas to work on how can you improve them? Is it components of fitness that need improving, specific skills or a greater tactical awareness</p>	<p><i>Unit 1 – Fitness for Sport and Exercise</i></p> <p><u>Know about the components of fitness and the principles of training</u> Components of Physical fitness - Cardiovascular endurance, Muscular endurance, Muscular strength, Flexibility, Speed and Body Composition.</p> <p>Components of Skill related fitness – Balance, Coordination, Reaction time, agility and Power.</p> <p>Why are fitness components important for successful performance in different sports?</p> <p>What is exercise intensity and how can we measure it?</p> <p>Basic Principles of training, Frequency, Intensity, Time and type.</p> <p>Additional Principles of training – Progressive overload, Specificity, individual differences/needs, adaptation, reversibility, variation, rest and recovery.</p> <p>Applying principles to training programs.</p> <p><u>Explore different fitness training methods</u> Requirements for safe and successful training.</p> <p>Methods of training – Continuous, Circuit, Fartlek, Interval, Plyometrics, flexibility, speed and weight training.</p> <p>Which training methods should be used for specific components or sports.</p>	

		<p><u>Investigate fitness testing to determine fitness levels.</u></p> <p>Requirements for administering fitness tests.</p> <p>Know about specific fitness tests – Sit and Reach, Grip Dynamometer, MSFT, Forestry step test, 35m sprint test, Illinois agility run, vertical jump test, 1 min sit-up , 1 min press-up, BMI, BIA and skinfold test</p> <p>Understand the limitations, advantages, disadvantages and how to interpret the results.</p>
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Year11 L2 BTEC Sport	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	<p>Unit 3 The Principles of fitness training</p> <p>Information needed for training program design – Goals, aims, objectives, medical history and lifestyle information.</p> <p>Selection of appropriate methods to improve, Speed, strength, cardiovascular endurance, flexibility.</p> <p>Planning for basic principles of fitness</p> <p>Planning for additional principles of fitness</p> <p>Recording Training performance</p> <p>Reviewing training Program after each training session, evidence of modification, Identify strengths and areas for improvement</p> <p>Identify recommendations for improving future training and performance</p>	<p>Unit 5 The Body in Action</p> <p>The Structure of the Musculoskeletal System The short term effects of exercise to the musculoskeletal system</p> <p>The structure of the Cardio respiratory System The short term effects of exercise to the cardio respiratory system</p> <p>The Long term effects to the musculoskeletal system</p> <p>The Long term effects of exercise to the cardio respiratory system</p> <p>The three types of energy systems Energy systems and how they relate to different sporting situations</p>	

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	<p><i>Applied Anatomy and Physiology</i></p> <p>Names and types of bones Structure and function of the skeleton Structure and types of joints Joint Movement Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Names of Muscles. Muscle structure and types Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Blood vessels and the heart structure. Cardiac cycle and pathway of Blood Cardiac Output Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Mechanics of Breathing Pathway of air and gaseous exchange Spirometer reading. Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Energy systems – aerobic, Anaerobic and EPOC Recovery Process Including application to sporting situations</p>	<p><i>Applied Anatomy and Physiology(contd)</i></p> <p>Short and Long term effects of exercise</p> <p>Health and fitness</p> <p>Components of fitness Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Reasons for fitness tests and limitations</p> <p>Fitness tests and procedures</p> <p>Data collection and interpretation</p> <p>Principles of training and Overload</p> <p>Methods of training Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Optimising training with training zones</p> <p>Preventing injury</p> <p>Altitude training and The training season</p>	<p><i>Applied Anatomy and Physiology(contd)</i></p> <p>Warming up and Cooling down</p> <p>Levers and Mechanical Advantage</p> <p>Analysis of sporting movements</p> <p>Data Interpretation</p> <p>Planes and axis of movement</p>

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	<p><u>Psychology</u></p> <p>Skill, Ability and goals setting Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Smart Targets</p> <p>Info processing model Guidance and feedback Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Arousal and the Inverted U Theory How Arousal can be controlled Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Direct and indirect Agression Introverts and extroverts Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Intrinsic and Extrinsic motivation</p> <p>Social Groupings</p> <p>Commercialisation and Sponsorship</p> <p>Positive and negatives of media sponsorship.</p>	<p><u>Psychology(contd)</u></p> <p>Pros and Cons of technology Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Conduct of Performers Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Gamesmanship and sportsmanship Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Prohibited substances Prohibited methods</p> <p>PED Drugs advantages and disadvantages Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Spectators behaviour Why hooliganism occurs How to combat Hooliganism</p>	<p><u>Psychology(contd)</u></p> <p>Health and Fitness Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Consequences of a Sedentary lifestyle and Obesity Obesity and it's effect on performance Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Somatatypes Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Energy Use Including application to sporting situations</p> <p>Nutrition and diet Including application to sporting situations</p>

