



PE

Bridging Work

An aspect of the work you will do in Physical Education to improve your knowledge and understanding of new topics and to enable you to answer the Extended Response Questions (10m) will involve reading, annotating, and analysing articles, news stories and text excerpts. You will need to be able to understand and efficiently summarise the main points of the texts, identify key terms and examples, and evaluate the content e.g., Effects of Technology on Sport.

Attached is an article which relates directly to the A Level Specification. Carefully read the text, then answer the following questions.

Task 1

- Annotate the article, The relationship between **Sport and Society**, identifying any Tier 2 (academic words found across multiple subjects) and Tier 3 (PE specific words) vocabulary.
- Summarise the column, Sport and Social Class into no more than five sentences.
- Describe the significance of 2017 in relation to gender. How, if at all, has this progress continued.
- Critically analyse the impact of Kaepernick's gesture on sport today.

Anatomy and Physiology - Movement Analysis

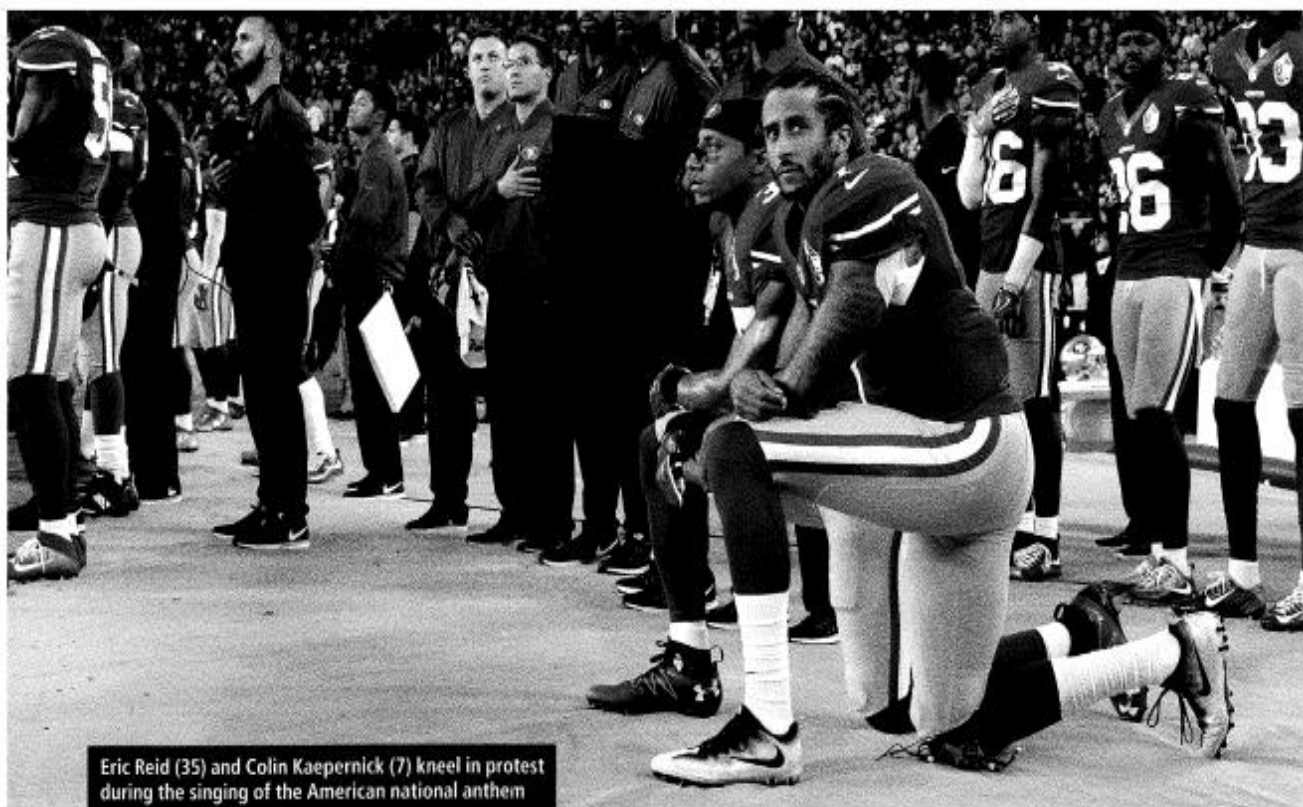
Task 2

- Complete a movement analysis for as many joints as you can in the two images below.

Joint type, articulating bones, type of movement.



- During a race, a 100m sprinter will continually use their hips to generate movement. Analyse the different movements that will take place at the hip (6 marks).



Eric Reid (35) and Colin Kaepernick (7) kneel in protest during the singing of the American national anthem

The relationship between sport and society

Edexcel

Drawing on historical and contemporary events, **Adam Morton** discusses the dynamic relationship between sport and society

Like many other cultural activities, sport is said to reflect society. One example that commonly features in A-level PE specifications is the emergence of modern versions of sport, familiar to us today, from pre-industrial, feudal, popular recreations and mob games. Extending this idea of a dynamic relationship between sport and society, this column considers

sport in the context of five contemporary sociological issues:

- race
- gender
- sexuality
- social class
- religion

Illustrating the links between sport and social change highlights the importance of contextualising sporting events within the historical and contemporary settings in which they occur. An understanding of the social impact and importance of sport is necessarily based on an understanding of the broader social context in which the sport is played (Malcolm 2012). Here we will examine how sport reflects and reproduces patterns evident in society, and consider examples of how sport can act as a point of resistance against wider social issues.

Sport and race

Nowhere is the relationship between sport and racial politics more evident today than in the National Football League (NFL).

When Colin Kaepernick (then the San Francisco 49ers quarterback) knelt, instead of standing, during the traditional pre-game American national anthem, he was making a silent but globally publicised protest in support of the Black Lives Matter campaign. While some, including Donald Trump, saw this as unpatriotic, Kaepernick explained his actions in an interview at the time:

‘I am not going to stand up to show pride in a flag for a country that oppresses black people and people of colour. To me, this is bigger than football and it would be selfish on my part to look the other way.’

Colin Kaepernick

American football has also been the subject of controversy for racial stacking. This term describes a phenomenon in which

race not only influences an individual's involvement in certain sports but also the role or position that they play in a sport. In the case of the NFL, black American footballers have historically been statistically less likely to play in central positions involving decision making (e.g. at quarterback) than those where physical attributes are deemed more important (e.g. running backs). Implicit in this is a prejudiced perception that there is a correlation between race and intelligence. Sometimes referred to as 'positional segregation', studies have found similar trends in rugby union (South Africa), ice hockey (Canada) and football (England).

More generally, research has shown that black athletes are more likely to be described in physical terms than white athletes, who are more frequently described in terms of mental attributes. Such prejudice reaches beyond players, and English football is often criticised for a lack of black and ethnic minority managers in the professional leagues. As a reflection of society, these sporting examples ought to be seen in the context of wider prejudice (e.g. the Black

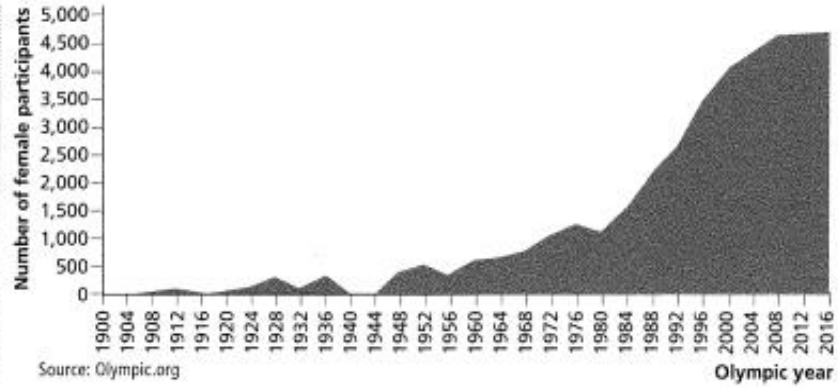


Figure 1 Female participation at the Olympics

Lives Matter campaign). In a recent *Guardian* newspaper article, former education minister David Lammy claimed that, at the University of Oxford, 13 colleges did not offer a single place to black A-level applicants between 2010 and 2015.

Sport and gender

The profile of women's sport has risen significantly in recent years, with a notable increase in awareness and coverage of

major sporting events. In terms of Olympic participation, for example, there is a long-term trend in which the opportunities for women to compete have increased throughout the course of modern Olympic history (Figure 1). However, there are still more Olympic events for male competitors than for female ones.

For women's sport more generally, 2017 was a significant watershed, with the Women's Cricket World Cup, the UEFA



The Netherlands played England in the semi-final of the Euro 2017 tournament

Women's Euro 2017 finals and the Women's Rugby World Cup all taking place and garnering much warranted and overdue attention. That year also saw further evidence of the growth in women's sport as the Kia Women's Super League cricket entered its second year and plans were announced for the creation of women's teams for two of rugby union's traditional sides, the Barbarians and the British and Irish Lions.

The scale of these changes was reflected in the inclusion, for the first time in 2016, of international women's football teams in the hugely popular FIFA computer game series. However, while the profile of women's sport continues to rise, that it makes up just 7% of all UK sports media coverage is reflective of wider, ongoing gender inequality, as exemplified by the BBC gender pay dispute, which revealed significant disparities between the pay of men and women in similar roles.

Sport and sexuality

Changing social views on sexuality have also been reflected in sport. Using the slogan

'Make Sport Everyone's Game', the Rainbow Laces campaign, orchestrated by LGBT charity Stonewall, has used the high profile of sport to draw attention to homophobia in sport and society, with many athletes choosing to wear rainbow-coloured laces in support of LGBT inclusion.

The 2013 World Athletics Championships in Moscow saw another example of sport acting as a point of resistance. Tatyana Firova and Kseniya Ryzhova, two female athletes in the gold medal-winning Russian 4 x 400m relay team, shared a globally publicised kiss on the medal podium. While there was some dispute at the time about whether this was simply a celebratory kiss, many saw it as a protest against a Russian 'anti-gay' law prohibiting the promotion of homosexuality, and against wider concerns around homophobia in the country.

Sport and social class

Regarded as one of the founding fathers of sociology, Karl Marx argued that capitalist society is divided and governed by economic determinism. That is to say, an individual's life

opportunities are determined by how much money (economic capital) they have. In this sense, there is a significant body of evidence which supports the view that sport reflects society, with success at the elite level and sporting participation more generally both correlating with higher social class.

The British Olympic team exemplifies this, in what has been described as 'one of the worst statistics in British sport'. British athletes educated in independent (private) schools were not only statistically overrepresented at both London 2012 and Rio 2016, but also more likely to win medals. The influence of social class is particularly strong in certain sports. The proportion of privately educated medal winners in Team GB was equestrianism (62%), rowing (52%), tennis (50%) and hockey (44%).

There is clearly a correlation between schooling and success in what are sometimes referred to as 'posh' or 'middle-class' sports. While this extends to some other elite sports (e.g. professional cricket and rugby in the UK) it is not the case in football and rugby league. Here the percentage of pupils



Russian athletes celebrate winning gold in the women's 4 x 400m relay at the 2013 IAAF World Championships in Moscow



The Irish rugby team represents both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

educated in the state sector mirrors those playing the sport at an elite level.

As well as influencing the sports people play, social class also influences the way in which people partake in sport. In much the same way that the food an individual consumes (e.g. caviar, or fish and chips) is seen as reflective of their social class, so too are the sports they are involved in and the way in which they are involved in them (e.g. a local council-owned golf course, or an exclusive, members-only club). Sociologist Pierre Bourdieu describes this pattern in sporting participation as:

‘The opposition between the most expensive and smartest sports (golf, sailing, riding, tennis) or the most expensive and smartest ways of doing them (private clubs) and the cheapest sports (rambling, hiking, jogging, cycling, mountaineering) or the cheapest ways of doing the smart sports (e.g. tennis on municipal courts or in holiday camps).’

Sport and sporting events have also been the site of protest about inequalities in society. The build-up to the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro was marred by civil unrest

as the local population protested against a national economic crisis, with rising unemployment and falling public sector wages threatening security, health, education and transport services.

Sport and religion

Closer to home, sport in Ireland provides an illustration of the dynamic relationship between sport and society. Here the sports traditionally played reflect the religious division in society. In general terms, they have been categorised into British (e.g. rugby, hockey and cricket) and Gaelic (e.g. hurling and Gaelic football) games. Historically these have been predominantly played by Protestant and Catholic people respectively. Association football, given its universal popularity, is seen as being less culturally specific.

Unlike football however, where the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland compete as separate teams, the Irish national rugby team represents both parts of the island, with the best players from across the island competing together, as one team. In an effort to further encourage a sense of unity, the song ‘Ireland’s Call’ — which includes the

verse: ‘Ireland, Ireland, together standing tall, shoulder to shoulder, we’ll answer Ireland’s call’ — was adopted in 1995 and is now sung by the Irish team before international matches.

Conclusion

Sport is often described as reflecting society. Wider social issues such as racial tension, gender equality, sexuality, the privilege and disadvantage inherent in social class, and religious differences have all influenced sport. However, as well as reflecting social trends and prevalent beliefs, we have also seen, through a series of contemporary events, how sport can act to reproduce and perpetuate social inequality. While many would argue that for too long sport has reflected prejudice and only served to reproduce this through exclusion, discrimination and racist, sexist or homophobic ‘banter’, sport ought also to be viewed as providing a form of resistance against social injustice, affording athletes such as Colin Kaepernick the opportunity to kneel for what they believe in.

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