



# **PiXL Independence:**

**PE** – Answer Booklet KS4

Sociocultural Influences

**Contents:** 

**Answers** 

## I. Quizzes

### **Multiple Choice Quiz**

- 1. Which of the following statements is false?
  - a. Those that participate in sport between the ages of 16-24 are likely to maintain lifelong habits of exercising.
  - b. Approximately 50% of adults participate within sport and physical activity for at least 1 hour per week.
  - c. People who participate in sport and physical activity after the age of 24 are fitter and healthier.
  - d. 60% of teenagers take part in competitive sport outside of school in the UK.
- 2. What is the most popular physical activity for adults to take part in?
  - a. Snooker
  - b. Swimming
  - c. Boxing
  - d. Football
- 3. What percentage of women take part in sport activities in the UK?
  - a. 16%
  - b. 22%
  - c. 36%
  - d. 50%
- 4. Which one of the following does not affect participation in sport?
  - a. Age
  - b. Gender
  - c. School
  - d. Disability
- 5. Which of the following is not a benefit of getting involved in physical activity?
  - a. Improved health and fitness
  - b. Improved wellbeing
  - c. Lower stress levels
  - d. Increased aggression
- 6. How does media impact on sports participation?
  - a. Increases the number of people joining in
  - b. Decreases the number of people joining in
  - c. Increases the number of people watching sport
  - d. Decreases the number of people watching sport
- 7. Which of the following is not an institution that is aiming to increase participation in sport?
  - a. UK Sport
  - b. Sport England
  - c. Governing Bodies
  - d. Change4Life
- 8. Other than participation in sport which of the following helps to lead to a healthy active lifestyle?
  - a. Drinking alcohol
  - b. Smoking
  - c. Eating healthy
  - d. Eating high amounts of fats

- 9. Which of the following is not part of the 'golden triangle'?
  - a. Sport
  - b. Media
  - c. News
  - d. Sponsorship
- 10. Media is used to promote sport. Which of the following would not be positive for sport?
  - a. More exciting and interesting
  - b. Makes sport more accessible
  - c. Provides more money for the sport
  - d. Male sports benefits
- 11. Which of the following is not a type of sponsorship?
  - a. Money for stadiums
  - b. Money for equipment
  - c. Money for wages
  - d. Money for transportation
- 12. Why would someone gain sponsorship in sport?
  - a. Unsuccessful performances
  - b. High amounts of injury
  - c. Negative role model
  - d. Free advertising
- 13. Sportsmanship is:
  - a. The customs we observe surrounding the rules
  - b. Involves behaviour that shows fair play
  - c. Use of unethical methods to gain an advantage
  - d. Human behaviour against society's norms
- 14. Which of the following is not an example of sportsmanship in cricket?
  - a. Shaking hands before the game
  - b. Clapping for new batsman
  - c. Contesting the referees decision
  - d. Umpires decision is final
- 15. Which of the following is an example of deviance in sport?
  - a. Complaining to the referee during the game
  - b. Refusing to shake hands after the game
  - c. Fighting between players during the game
  - d. Diving in the penalty box
- 16. Which of the following is not an example of performance enhancing drugs?
  - a. Anabolic steroids
  - b. Stimulants
  - c. Tobacco
  - d. Beta Blockers
- 17. Which is not a possible reason for violence in sport?
  - a. Frustration
  - b. Correct decision from the referee
  - c. Copy others behaviour
  - d. Getting angry

- 18. Deviance in sport is:
  - a. A person behaving as normal within society
  - b. A person behaving differently to the normal within society
  - c. A person behaving within the law but using it to their advantage
  - d. A person behaving in a socially acceptable way
- 19. What is not an example of a type of media?
  - a. Television
  - b. Internet
  - c. Radio
  - d. Poster
- 20. Which of the following is not an example of sponsorship in sport?
  - a. Logo across the shirt
  - b. Providing trainers for a performer
  - c. Name within the competition title
  - d. Money for scoring a goal

#### Fill in the Gap Quiz

- 1. **Participation rate** is the number of people within a group who are involved in sport compared with those who are
- 2. Participation for 14 plus in activities lasting at least 30 minutes a week is a target for Sport England.
- 3. Walking is the most popular sporting activity amongst adults in 2015.
- 4. More **males** participate in sport than **females** because there are more role models within the media and more funding
- 5. It is much more likely for you to be involved in sport if your **parents** participate themselves or promote the benefits of participation.
- 6. People do not get involved in sport because they cannot find enough time to complete the activity out of work hours.
- 7. **UK Sport** is an agency under government direction to provide support for elite sports people.
- 8. Governing bodies develop individual sports, organising competitions and how the sport is administered nationally.
- 9. Youth Sport Trust is a sports agency responsible for the development of sport for young people.
- 10. The golden triangle includes- sport, sponsorship and media.
- 11. **Commercialisation** refers to the influence of commerce, trade or business on an industry to make a profit.
- 12. One type of sponsorship would be **transport**. This is so performers can get access to better teams which might be further away from where they live.
- 13. Sportsmanship involves behaviour that shows fair play, respect for opponents and gracious behaviour.
- 14. Gamesmanship is the use of unethical, although not illegal, methods to win a game or gain an advantage.
- 15. Steroids, beta blockers and stimulants are all examples of Performance enhancing drugs.
- 16. **Deviance** involves behaviour that goes against society's normal behaviour.

- 17. People may become aggressive in sport if they become frustrated or copy behaviour from their role models.
- 18. Ethics in sport contains the concepts of gamesmanship, sportsmanship and deviance.
- 19. Betablockers help to control the heart rate and keep the athlete calm.
- 20. Stimulants work to increase alertness in sports people.

#### **Open Ended Quiz**

- Gamesmanship is when a player cheats to win however it is not outside the rules of the game. Relevant sporting example.
- 2. Etiquette is about the customs we observe surrounding the rules and regulations of the physical activity. Relevant sporting example.
- 3. Increase alertness, reduce fatigue and tiredness.
- 4. To increase performance, reduce heart rate, calmness, increase muscle size.
- 5. Shaking hands before a game, clapping good play, congratulating opponents. Relevant sporting examples.
- 6. Instinctive response, frustration, copy other behaviours and anger.
- 7. Television, press, radio, internet and cinema. 2 relevant examples from sport.
- Provides money for athletes to train full time, pays for competitions, development for new athletes, free advertising, attractive image and money is not taxed.
- 9. Biased towards sports, more male dominated and bad role models, game changes and times.
- 10. The golden triangle is the relationship between media, sport and sponsorship
- 11. Stadiums and grounds, clothing, equipment, competitions, accommodation. Two relevant examples.
- 12. More males participate than females
- 13. Children have high levels of participation, young adults and teenagers begin to lower participation rate. In adulthood it remains the same level of participation however activities change.
- 14. Swimming, walking and football. Easy to access, good for all age groups and abilities, published in the media.
- 15. Positive role models (posters, advertisement), governing body articles,
- 16. Top tips for mums, government healthy living initiative, 5 a day, change4life. Relevant links to sport.
- 17. Helps to develop sport in young people including roles outside the performer.
- 18. Enjoyment, fitness, make friends, self esteem. Any relevant physical, social or mental aspect.
- 19. Not enough access to clubs, no specialist coaches or equipment, time consuming, low confidence and transportation issues.
- 20. Those with more money have a higher participation rate and can access a wider variety of sports.



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