



R184 – Contemporary Issues in Sport (Part 2)

Name _____

Class _____



Topic Area 3: The implications of hosting a major sporting event for a city or country

Topic Area 4: The role National Governing Bodies (NGBs) play in the development of their sport

Topic Area 5: The use of technology in sport

Major Sporting Events are big events hosted by countries and cities around the world.

They involve competitors and supporters from various countries. Examples of these include the Paralympic Games, _____ and _____.

There is a potential legacy effect if the event is huge and these events generate significant _____ coverage.

A higher level of _____ is required at major events as the level of competition is elite and decisions need to be accurate and fair.

There is a regular schedule for these events. The three types of regularity are:

1. **One-off:** Hosting an event in any given country will only happen once in a generation.

An example of a One-off event is the Commonwealth Games and _____



2. **Regular:** Held in a different city each year but could return after a few years.

An example of a regular event is the Rugby Champions Cup and _____



3. **Regular and Recurring:** Hosting the event would be annual and contracted to the host country.

An example of this is Wimbledon (tennis) and _____



Major sporting events are usually international competitions and will involve participants and spectators from a number of countries.

Major events require a large level of investment, which may be attracted from different sources, and often involves a **bidding** process.

Hosting major sporting events can have many **positive** and **negative impacts** on the host city.

Bidding

Potential host cities must bid to host an event. The negative impact of bidding is that it can be very _____ for the nation. However, the potential of hosting the event may galvanise the people of the nation who come together in support of the bid.



Post-Bid

After being awarded a major event, the host city will need to develop its infrastructure. This may include building new stadia, train stations, hotels and sports facilities. This investment in infrastructure will benefit the host city for _____ to come. Commercial investment and sponsorship _____ will also help with developing the infrastructure.

People who live in the host city will find an increase in employment opportunities before, during and after the event.

However, it is possible that there will also be objections to hosting the event from members of the _____. This is because a huge investment is required and people may feel that the money would be better spent on other initiatives such as supporting those who are in need.



Below you will find a number of positive and negative impacts of hosting major sporting events. Put these descriptors into the table on the following page.

Improved national morale/social cohesion. The potential for an increase in terrorism and crime.

Poor performance by home nation/team could impact national morale Increase in national status.

Increased media coverage of the sport(s). Sports facilities unused after the event.

A potential increase in tourism. An increase in future financial investment.

An increase in sports' participation. An increase in transport, litter and noise.

Negative media coverage of perceived deficiencies in the infrastructure/facilities.

An increase in short-term employment during the event.

A legacy of improved/new sporting facilities.

A legacy of improved transport and social infrastructure.

The event might have cost more to host than the revenue generated.

	Positives of Hosting a Major Sporting Event	Negatives of Hosting a major Sporting Event
During the Event		
After the Event		



National Governing Bodies (NGB's) are in charge of a particular sport. For example, the 'Football Association (FA)' is the governing body for football and the 'Lawn Tennis Association (LTA)' is the governing body for Tennis. Can you name any other National Governing Bodies?

NGBs make sure that the rules of the sport are implemented and that disciplinary procedures are in place should the rules be broken.

NGB's play a number of important roles:

1. Promote Participation/Bring in Policies & Initiatives:

Participation can be promoted through **initiatives**, e.g. equal opportunities policies across different groups can get different use groups who are under-represented to take part.

Examples of initiatives include:

FA Kick Racism out of football campaign and This Girl Can

Policies can aim to increase sport **popularity**, e.g. schemes in schools or leisure centres during school holidays or subsidizing costs to enable greater access.



2. Develop the sport's coaching and officiating infrastructure

Within football, coaches can receive qualifications such as 'FA Level 1 Coaching Award'. Find out the names of some of the coaching awards available in your sport:

Why is it important that there are qualifications available for people who wish to get involved in coaching sport?



3. Organise Tournaments and Competitions

Complete the table below by listing some of the tournaments organised in the UK for each sport.

Football (FA)	Rugby (RFU)	Tennis (LTA)	Netball (England)	Cricket (ECB)

4. Rules & Discipline

NGBs must update the rules in sport so that they remain safe and fair. Complete the table below by adding a recent rule change for each sport.

Football (FA)	Rugby (RFU)	Tennis (LTA)	Netball (Netball England)	Cricket (ECB)

NGBs must also conduct disciplinary procedures for those who break the rules. This is particularly important for dangerous foul play. Why is it important that players/athletes are punished for breaking the rules of sport?



5. Ensure Safety within their Sport

NGBs must make sure that everybody involved in the sport (officials, spectators, participants, coaches) are kept safe. Pick a sport and explain how the following sets of people are kept safe by rules or initiatives.

Sport selected:

Participants	
Spectators	
Officials	
Coaches	

6. Provide support, insurance and technical guidance to members

At all levels of sport, participants can at times find that they need support and technical guidance. For example, the RFU provides all rugby players with adequate insurance in case of serious injury. Players who find themselves injured will also be given support and advice from the RFU.

7. Lobby for funding

An NGB will require funding in order to run the sport in the UK.

You have been put in charge of running the NGB for the sport of **volleyball**. How will you raise funding and what will you use this money for?

How will you raise funding?	
What will you use the money for?	



The use of Technology in Sport

Technology plays a vital role in sport, particularly at an elite level. Technology can be used to:

- **Enhance performance**
- **Increase the safety of participants**
- **Increase fair play and increase the accuracy of officiating**
- **Enhance spectatorship**

Technology to Enhance Performance:

A range of equipment and clothing can be used to enhance performance in sport. Fill in the table below by outlining some of the technology that is used to enhance performance in each sport.



Sport	Technology used to enhance performance
Cycling	Clothing and helmets help cyclists to become more streamlined. Bikes are lightweight and gears may change electronically. Power meters show how much effort is being used and speedometers will show the speed. GPS devices will record the distance during training rides.
Football	
Cricket	
Marathon Running	
Golf	

Technology to increase the safety of participants:

It is important to keep participants safe when taking part in sport. Technology can be used to create and check safety equipment. Give an example of safety equipment that is important in the following sports:

Cricket: _____

Rugby: _____

Football: _____



Technology to increase fair play and increase the accuracy of officiating:

Officials are now supported by technology in a number of different sports. Complete the table below by giving advantages and disadvantages to the use of technology.

Sport & Technology Used	Advantage(s) of this technology	Disadvantage(s) of this technology
Football - VAR		
Cricket - DRS		
Tennis - Hawkeye		
Rugby - TMO		

Technology to enhance spectatorship:

Big screens are often present in stadia so that fans can see live replays of important action. Explain one positive and one negative of having big screens present at live events.



Positive effects of technology on sport

There are a number of positive impacts of using technology in sport. These include:

Enhanced performance. Lower risk of injury. Quicker recovery from injury. More accurate decisions. Technical analysis.

Explain how each of these impacts are seen in a sport of your choice.

A sprinter has suffered a hamstring strain. How can technological advancements in recovery methods help them to limit their time away from training and events?

Research the terms 'cryotherapy' and 'electrotherapy' to help you answer this question.

'Football referees now make more accurate decisions because of VAR'. Discuss this statement.



Negative effects of technology on sport

There are a number of negative impacts of using technology in sport. These include:

Unequal access to the same quality of technology. Increased cost of technological advances. Availability and affordability of technology. Potential reduction in the flow of the game through introduction of officiating technology. Officials' decisions influenced by technology, which does not always apply the best interpretation of the rules.

Explain how each of these impacts are seen in a sport of your choice.

An amateur runner has been told that they can improve their performance if they invest in a smart watch. What are the limitations of using this technology to aid performance?



Using Hawkeye in the sport of tennis is time-consuming and disrupts play. Discuss this statement.



How could access to technology help you improve performance in a sport that you participate in?

Key Terms:

Regular Sporting Event – Held in a different city each year but could return after a few years

One-off Sporting Event – Held in a host city once in a generation

Regular & Recurring Sporting Event – Held at the same venue each year

Infrastructure - the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

National Governing Body (NGB) – An organisation that has overall responsibility for a sport

VAR – Video Assistant Referee. Video technology system used in football.

Hawkeye – Video technology system used in tennis

TMO – Television Match Official. Video technology system used in rugby

DRS – Decision Review System. Video technology system used in cricket.