Knowledge Organiser



Unit 6 BTEC Sport Level 2

Leading Sports Activities

There are many roles working in sport that require effective and successful sports leadership, including personal training and coaching. This unit provides you with what could be your first step into sports leadership, as it could be linked to the completion of a sports leader award, for example the Junior Sports Leader Award (JSLA).

Leadership is defined as:-

Leadership is the art of motivating a group of people to act toward achieving a common goal. In a Sport setting, this can mean guiding players and participants towards a common goal, such as winning the league or getting fitter and reducing your BMI.

Who are sports leaders?

- Sports Leaders (School)
- Sports coaches (IN/OUT school)
- Fitness instructors.
- School/college -Leaders
- local club (Community)
- Coaches
- National club coaches.
- Amateur coaches unqualified
- Referee
- Umpire
- Official
- Volunteers



Sports activities

Individual sports

- Cycling
- **Athletics**
- Tennis



- Football
- Hockey
- Rugby

Fitness activities

- Yoga
- Zumba
- HITT
- Aqua aerobics

Leadership Styles



Leading Sports Activities

- Demonstration of attributes (skills, advanced skills, attributes, additional qualities).
- Completion of core responsibilities: Loco parentis, coach, first aider, referee, official, developing training programme and undertaking administrative tasks.
- Completion of wider responsibilities: Role model, ambassador, mentor, annalist, friend, nutritionist.

Leading Sports Activities



Attributes of a Sports leader/Coach

Skills :-

- Communication :- Can be in a variety of ways verbal, none verbal and written communication.
- Organisation of equipment :- Making sure that you have the right equipment and that it is stored safely.

Advanced skills:-

- Activity structure :- In the right order/sequence.
- Target setting:- Giving athletes specific targets to help them improve their performance. (SMART)
- Use of language:- Ensure that you use correct terminology and that you don't swear or use slang during session.
- Evaluation:- Make sure you review and reflect on the session. Good and bad points or strengths and weakness.

Qualities:-

- Appearance:-Don't wear jeans or a tight skirts to a coaching session, it doesn't look professional. Dress appropriately for a session. E.g. a tracksuit or official uniform. This should including not coming to training in dirty or smelly clothing.
- Enthusiasm:- Ensure that you are passionate and that you are happy to be coaching. If you lack enthusiasm the players or team most likely will too.

Additional qualities:-

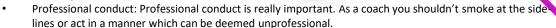
- Leadership style: Leaders have many different styles and some have preferred styles.
- Motivation:-
- Humour:- Its good practice to use humour within a session as it makes it light hearted and fun.
- Personality:- Its important as a coach you show your personality. This is important as you are a role model.





Responsibilities of a Sports leader/Coach

Core responsibilities



- Health and safety:- Coaches should adhere to health and safety guidelines, to protect their participants.
- Equality:- All coaches should believe and adhere to equality policy's and ensure that they are fully inclusive.

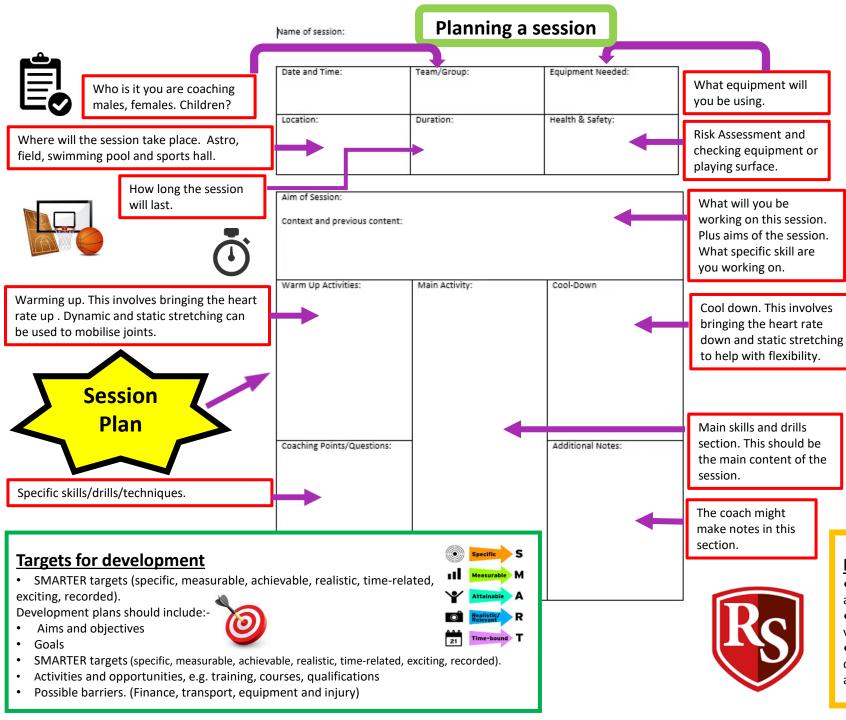
Wider responsibilities

- Insurance:- All clubs should have insurance. Players and coaches can also get individual insurance to protect against injury.
- Child protection:- All clubs should have a child protection policy. This is so that they can safeguard children and young people. Any incidents should be recorded and reported. All adults involved in the club should have a DBS.
- Legal obligations:- Clubs and coaches have legal obligations for example being qualified and holding a first aid certificate. All coaches should get a minimum of a level 1 but a level 2 is preferred.
- Ethics and Values:- Ethics and values are different at every club and each coach will have their own values. These should be respected.
- Rules and Regulations:- Coaches and clubs should stick to their rules and regulations. These are often decided by the NGB'S (National Governing Body)









Planning definitions

- Participants:- Age, ability, gender, numbers, medical and specific needs.
- Aims and objectives:- Target setting, expected outcomes.
- Resources :- Equipment, time and environment.
- Warm-up: This should get the brain and the body both physically and mentally prepared for exercise.
- Pulse raiser: activities that can be used to gradually increase the pulse rate.
- Mobilise: Activities to mobilise the main joints of the body such as knees and hips,
- shoulders, ankles and wrists.
- Stretching (different types of stretches for the main muscles used in sports activity sessions deltoids, triceps, erector spinae, obliques, quadriceps, hamstrings, gastrocnemius).
- Main component/components of activity, e.g. skill introduction, development, conditioned game, final activity.
- Incorporate safe activities to minimise injury.
- · Cool down.
- Pulse lowering: activities that gradually decrease in intensity.
- Stretch: carry out maintenance and developmental stretches with the main muscles that were used in the activity session, including deltoids, biceps, triceps, erector spinae, abdominals, obliques, hip flexors, gluteus maximus, quadriceps, hamstrings, gastrocnemius.
- Health and safety considerations: adhere to health and safety guidelines, and consider appropriate risk management strategies.
- Risk assessment: environmental and injury **prevention.**

Review

- Feedback for review, e.g. from participants, supervisor, observers, self-analysis.
- Methods, e.g. questionnaires, comment cards, observation records, direct verbal feedback.
- Strengths and areas for improvement (demonstration of attributes, completion of responsibilities, e.g. planning, content, organisation, health and safety and achievements).