Course	Physical Education					
Session Title / Week	Violence in sport – Ethics and deviance in sport					
No						
Date						
Time	9:00 – 10:40					
Location	Aquinas College – Sports Building – H4					
Tutor/s	Jay Green					
Duration	1 hour and 40 minutes					
Aims	To understand the causes, implications and strategies to prevent violence in sport.					
Objectives	LO1: To be able to identify the causes of violence in relation to players and spectators in sport.					
	LO2: To be able to explain what the implications of violence on the sport, society and players.					
	LO3: To identify strategies to prevent violence in relation to players and spectators.					

Differentiated Learning

<u>Differentiate by questioning:</u> Students that I believe are more confident answering or may have done prior reading, I will ask questions such as 'Why do you think it is violent?' 'What makes it violent?'

Less confident I will just ask their opinion on simpler examples.

Differentiated questioning:

More confident students asked to explain why.

<u>Differentiate by support:</u> Provide support for groups that may have a difficult task of considering society implications, as this is more difficult. The row to my right-hand side of the room will be given this task.

<u>Differentiate by outcome:</u> can students that are finding it easy identify when a cause of violence has led to these implications. Example "over-arousal of Luis Suarez, lead to him receiving a ban."

Stretch: Ask students that are more knowledgeable in sport to provide some of their own sporting examples.

<u>Differentiate by support:</u> Students may require some support to provide sporting examples for these. I will ensure they have some.

Learner information including ALS

One student in the group has ALS needs. Student A has social and emotional difficulties that may cause her to suffer from exam anxiety. Student A has no problem contributing and answering questions in the lesson so no special requirements will be necessary. However, when there are exam questions I will ensure to remind the class that it is a practice environment and to just do their best on content we have just learnt.

Maths	English	ICT	Equality & Diversity/British values
Starter activity, students have to identify which of the 10 photos on the a4 sheet are violent and non-violent acts. They then have to work out their score as a percentage. This will develop the mathematics skills of learners.	Students will be developing their vocabulary, being able to define violence. Developing speaking and listening skills through communicating with peers on activities and myself. Developing reading and writing skills through the writing of answers. Writing on the resource provided.	This lesson incorporates the use of video clips, PowerPoint presentation and interactive whiteboard to assist the learning of students. It is engaging and provides visual aids for learners.	All students have an equal opportunity to learn and develop knowledge and skills. This lesson will promote British values. All students show any student contributing to the lesson, mutual respect and tolerance of any beliefs or opinions they may have.

Approximat e Timings	Learning Objective s	Learner Activity	Teacher Activity	Resources	Assessing Learning
9:00 - 9:10		Allow for students to arrive at the lesson, as they are often late in this period every week. When students arrive, they begin on starter activity: identify if the pictures are acts of violence or non-violent. Stretch and challenge: can you now consider why it is violent or non-violent.	Set up the classroom with all resources in place. As students arrive starter activity will be set up.	Teacher Learner Computer PowerPoint A4 picture sheet.	Informal Diagnostic assessment: Assessing students' prior knowledge of their ability to identify and describe violence.

9:10 – 9:15		Students swap papers with their partner and mark	Share with the students the correct answers for the	Teacher Learner	Informal Diagnostic
		each other's work.	starter activity using the PowerPoint.	Computer PowerPoint	assessment:
		One mark for each picture they correctly identified as 'violent' or 'non-violent'. Ten possible marks available. Students then have to work out their score as a percentage.	Differentiate by questioning: Students that I believe are more confident answering or may have done prior reading, I will ask questions such as 'Why do you think it is violent?' 'What makes it violent?' Less confident I will just ask their opinion on simpler examples.	A4 picture sheet.	Assessing students' prior knowledge of their ability to identify and describe violence. Formative assessment: Assessing students' maths skills and maintaining them.
9:15 – 9:20	LO1 - 3	Students listen to teacher instruction and understand the focus of the lesson and how it fits into the specification.	Introduce the lesson and the learning outcomes for the lesson. Explain the importance of what they need to understand, referring to the spec for the course. Identify the resources we will be using in the lesson.	Teacher Learner Computer PowerPoint A4 picture sheet.	

9:20 - 9:30	LO1	Students play a card game with 10 causes for violence in sport. They have to identify which they believe are causes due to players or spectators. Students fill in their A3 sheet to identify which Stretch and challenge: Those that finish early, can you apply a sporting example to this at the box	Introduce 'The causes for violence in sport'. Set the task of placing 10 causes in categories. Question students what they have put in which category and why. Differentiated questioning: More confident students asked to explain why. Share with the students that I believe are caused by players/spectators.	Teacher Learner Computer PowerPoint 10 causes of violence. A3 Sheet	Formative assessment: Use of questioning and the cards to identify how students can apply their newly found knowledge to players or spectators.
9:30 - 9:32	LO1	at the bottom of the page. Students fold their pink sheet in half to cover the information. Students use red and green cards provided to evidence their knowledge of causes for violence in sport. Answer true or false depending on the statement that is on the board.	Use 5 true or false statements to assess student's knowledge of causes of violence in sport. Question students if they have got the wrong answer to ensure they have got the correct information now.	Teacher Learner Computer PowerPoint 10 causes of violence. Red and green cards	Formative assessment: Do students understand and recall the causes of violence? Can they justify their answer? Use of probing questioning to ensure the answer is detailed and justified.

9:32 - 9:42	LO2	Students in their pairs	Diagnostic assessment:	Teacher	Diagnostic/ formative
0.02 0.72		identify what they think is	"what do I mean by	Learner	assessment:
		meant by implications of	implications of violence on	Computer	decedentiant:
		violence on their mini	sport, society and players?"	PowerPoint	Use of mini
		whiteboards.	– in pairs	10 causes of violence.	whiteboards, what do
			Question students to	Mini whiteboards.	students know about
		Activity:	develop their answer "can	Video of referees	implications of
		Set students a task on	you give an example of an	petition.	violence.
		their rows. On their mini	implication"	Video of referee	
		whiteboards consider the	Explain what is meant by	abuse.	
		implications to their	"implications of violence".		Can students think of
		allocated thing.			the implications of
		Row A – Society	Ensure to give a video		violence in sport
		Row B – Sport	example for the activity.		themselves?
		Row C – Players	"Cause of violence,		Provide more support
			referee's decisions,		for those that can't.
		Students will have 3	implications on sport all		
		minutes to consider the	referees are signing a		Stretched students:
		implications and write them	petition to cut down abusive		
		down.	language to referee's"		Can they apply real
			Set a timer for 3 minutes for		sporting examples?
		Then they will have time to	students to do the activity.		
		feedback to the rest of the	Differentiate by support:		
		group and attempt to	Provide support for groups		
		compare examples.	that may have a difficult task		
			of considering society		
			implications, as this is more		
			difficult. The row to my right- hand side of the room will		
			be given this task.		
			Differentiate by outcome:		
			can students that are finding		
			it easy identify when a		
			cause of violence has lead		
			to these implications.		
			Example "over arousal of		
			Luis Suarez , lead to him		
			receiving a ban."		
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9:42 - 9:48	LO2	Students fill in their A3 sheet of the implications of violence in sport, ensure that all boxes are filled in with the detail from the board. Stretch: Can students provide sporting examples of the implications i.e. – referee's petition.	Provide students with the information from the PowerPoint to fill in their A3 sheets of the implications of violence in sport. Important all students have this information. "So what do we put in place to stop this violence from happening?"	Teacher Learner Computer PowerPoint A3 sheet.	Formative assessment: Students have got all the relevant content they need to answer an exam question on this topic.
9:48 - 9:55	LO3	Students try to consider as many strategies to prevent violence from occurring in sport to do with players. Write them on mini whiteboards Students feedback to the rest of the group.	We need to know strategies to prevent violence from occurring in sport relating to players and spectators. 2 minutes on the timer. How many can you come up with off the top of your head for players?	Teacher Learner Computer PowerPoint A3 sheet. Mini whiteboards	Formative assessment (use of questioning): Students evidence their knowledge of what strategies there are to prevent violence from occurring in sport.

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9:55 – 10:10	LO3	Students write the	Provide students with the	Teacher	
		preventative strategies for	preventative strategies for	Learner	
		violence in relation to	violence in relation to	Computer	Assessment of
		players and spectators.	players and spectators.	PowerPoint	students ability to
				A3 sheet.	write in a particular
		This information needs to		True or false cards	timeframe. Can they
		be on their A3 sheet for	Allocate time for students to		get all the information
		revision and exam	write these on their A3		on their sheet?
		preparation purposes.	sheet.		Can they make clear
		proparation purposses.	0.10011		detailed notes?
			Stretch: Ask students that		dotailed Hetee.
		True or false questions.	are more knowledgeable in		Formative
		True of faise questions.	1		
			sport to provide some of		assessment: Do
			their own sporting		students know
			examples.		sporting examples of
			Differentiate by support:		strategies to prevent
			Students may require some		violence in sport?
			support to provide sporting		
			examples for these. I will		
			ensure they have some.		True or false to
			-		assess students have
			True or false questions to		understood the
			assess students understand		
			the concept of strategies to		
			prevent violence.		
			provent violence.		
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10:10 –	LO1-3	Identify the causes of	Provide students with video	Teacher	
10:25		violence for those clips, the	clips.	Learner	
		implications and the		Computer	Formative/Informal
		strategies to prevent	They have to identify the	PowerPoint	<u>summative</u>
		violence in relation to the	causes of violence for those	A3 sheet.	assessment:
		clip.	clips, the implications and	A4 sheet with 4 clip	
			the strategies to prevent	breakdowns.	Students ability to put
		Write answers on A4	violence in relation to the		the knowledge they
		worksheet for this activity.	clip.		have learnt so far
					and apply it to the
					breakdown of a
		Students complete their	Play example clip and do it		question structure.
		sheet. They can work	together:		
		cooperatively with their	Table tennis: causes:		Formative
		partners.	frustration, high		assessment strategy:
			competition/arousal.		use of questioning to
		Students feedback their	Implications: not allowed to		gain student
		answers on their sheet.	play in next competition.		knowledge.
			Strategies to prevent: move		i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
			the officials, ensure respect		
			of officials and ensure		
			players know of bans if they		
			are to break rules.		
			This break down is how		
			students may be asked in		
			their exams.		
			and charles		
			Gain feedback from		
			students. Their answers on		
			their sheets by questioning.		

10:25 – 10:40	LO1 - 3	Students name themselves A or B.	Show students a clip of a famous violent act and set		
		Students watch 2 clips of famous scenes of violence	the task.	Teacher Learner Computer	Summative assessment:
		in sport.	Award and highlight the mark scheme.	PowerPoint A3 sheet.	What knowledge have students
		They have to identify the causes, implications and strategies to prevent violence in relation to the player.	(2 marks for causes, 2 marks for implications, 2 marks for strategies to prevent in this sport).	A4 sheet with 4 clip breakdowns. Video clips	acquired from this lesson on the topic of violence in sport.
		Students work in silence and independently to answer the question.	Differentiation by support: provide support at the beginning for students that may struggle.		Formative assessment strategy:
		They can use all the resources they have used in the lesson.	Stretch: If a student finishes early. They can move on to the second clip.		True and false cards.
			Plenary activity:		
			True and false questioning on the content students have learnt in the session as a review.		

Evaluation: This was a successful lesson as I was graded a D in the observation, and the assessment for learning strategies were identifying that they had gained knowledge and met the learning outcomes. My areas for development from my previous lesson observation before this one were: ☐ Use more AfL and AoL at appropriate points in the lesson to allow you to assess all learners. Ensure that you are doing sufficient checks on learning and adopt some of the strategies discussed in feedback. ☐ In your lesson planning consider timings and ensure that you dedicate sufficient time to each activity □ Continue to explore different strategies to stretch and challenge all students I focused on improving from these areas for development in this lesson observation to continue to progress on this course. My feedback from this lesson observation identified that planning and assessment for learning were strengths from this lesson, as well as pace and engagement of learners. I had various AfL strategies in this lesson and sufficiently planned how long the activities would last and this was clear in delivery. I now understand from this that AfL strategies keep a fast pace and engagement of all learners in lessons. The feedback from this lesson also identified areas for development that I should focus on improving before my next lesson observation. These are: Questioning, this is good and developing all the time, vary how much you scaffold your questions Allow the pause to really hear their voices **SEPUse** minimum and stretch expectations It is clear that I need to continue developing my questioning and stretch and challenge strategies, although they have improved since the beginning of the course. **Individual Targets for improvement:** 1. Questioning skills vary scaffolding that I provide students dependent on ability. 2. Allow for students to pause allowing them to develop answers on their own. 3. Stretch and challenge expectations.