

## **GLOSSARY – COMMONLY MISUNDERSTOOD KEY WORDS**

**ACCESS** – Ability to enter a place e.g. does it have ramps? Is it close enough? Is it affordable?

**ANNUAL** – Happened once every year. E.g. Xmas day

**DRAWBACKS** – Same as disadvantages. E.g. What are the drawbacks (disadvantages) of hosting major sporting events?

**ENVIRONMENT** – The surroundings or conditions that you need to play specific sports.

**ETHNIC MINORITY** - Group within a community which has different national or cultural beliefs from the main population.

**FEATURE** – What stands out about a certain topic.

**GAMESMANSHIP** - An attempt to win games by using unfair tactics whilst not actually breaking any rules e.g. time wasting, distracting opponents etc.

**GRANT** – Money given to organisations by national governing bodies for a particular purpose e.g. to improve participation in women's football in the Midlands.

**INITIATIVE** – A scheme to promote values through sport e.g. kick racism out of football, Sport relief, creating chances etc.

**INTERNATIONAL SPORTS EVENT** – A competition that involves participants from different countries. e.g. England V France, the Olympic games etc.

**LEGACY** – What is left AFTER hosting a major sporting event.

**LOBBYING** – When a National Governing Body tries to persuade someone/an organisation to hand over money to help develop their sport. E.g. Volleyball England might lobby with the government to get more money to help their sport grow.

**MEDIA** – What is used for mass communication. E.g. television, radio, internet and newspapers

**MEDIA COVERAGE** – The extent to which a story is reported on. E.g. lots of coverage or little coverage.

**MERCHANDISE** – Goods that can be bought to raise money for national governing bodies e.g. England football shirts.

**NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY** – They oversee everything to do with that sport in a country. e.g. the Football Association runs football.

**OLYMPIC MOVEMENT** – Means to include everybody and everything involved in the Summer Games - national sport governing bodies, athletes, media, and sponsors of the Summer Games. The Summer Games involve a number of organizations. The main aim of these organizations is to organize Summer Games. All these organizations are collectively known as the Olympic Movement.

**OLYMPIC VALUES** – Are the values associated with the four yearly Olympics. Some of the values related directly to participation in sport, while others are concerned with relationships and interaction within sport. The values are also ones that can be used in your life generally because they provide an excellent guide for living a life based on achieving goals, making the most of your talents and caring about others. (Respect, excellence, friendship, courage, determination, inspiration and equality)

**ONE OFF** – A sporting event that will happen once in a generation in your country like the Olympics and Paralympics.

**PARTICIPATION** – To take part in a sport.

**PERFORMANCE ENHANCING DRUGS** – Drugs that are illegal in sport to give you an unfair advantage over opponents. Using PED's is a severe form of cheating.

**POLICIES** – Guidelines/a plan to help improve something.

**PROMOTION** – Something that encourages you to do something. E.g. a leaflet, a TV advert etc.

**PROVISION** - What is provided or supplied to the public e.g. facilities, types of activities etc.

**RECURRING/REGULAR** – An event that is annually for a fixed period of time e.g. Grand Prix

**SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY** – When something is/is not accepted by society. Some think boxers aim to hurt an opponent which is not acceptable. Some feel that some sports are cruel to animals e.g. horse racing. Some people still don't accept certain genders/religion playing certain sports e.g. women playing rugby

**SPECTATORSHIP** - Refers to people watching games or sports.

**SPORTSMANSHIP** - Polite and fair behaviour while participating in a game or athletic event.

**SPORTS INITIATIVE** – Is the start of a sports scheme with the hope that it will continue to benefit different groups of people e.g. FIFA's Football for Hope Campaign which creates opportunities to break down barriers to social development, education and health awareness through football.

**STRATEGY** – A plan for achieving success.

**USER GROUP** - The different categories of people that may want to take part in sport. E.g. disabled, children, single parents etc.

**VALUE** -The principles and standards of behaviour that is expected in sport and life. A sporting value is something that also benefits you in everyday life.

**“WHEREABOUTS” RULE** - Is the 2009 WADA (World Anti-Doping Agency) "Whereabouts" rule was introduced requiring professional athletes to report three months in advance where they will be for one hour every day.

- Whereabouts are information provided by elite athletes letting the International Sports Federation or National anti-doping organisation (NADO) know about their whereabouts for dope testing
- 3 Missed tests or failure to provide correct whereabouts details can lead to sanctions (e.g. a ban of 1-2 years)
- Rio Ferdinand was banned for missing too many tests