

# The use of digital media in Sports Degrees

Keith D. Parry

JISC Film and Sound Think Tank

23<sup>rd</sup> June 2009

# Examples

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cvkCcCXweOo&feature=related>
- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KOyQBSMelhM&annotation\\_id=annotation\\_914561&feature=iv](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KOyQBSMelhM&annotation_id=annotation_914561&feature=iv)

# Full-Time UG sports degrees

- Majority of students have progressed through traditional education routes with UCAS tariff points of 260-280 typically.
- 170 students in 1<sup>st</sup> year across 4 pathways.
- Challenge – to ensure student satisfaction and performance within “releasing potential” agenda.
- One generic unit, History and Culture of Sport.



Bournemouth  
University

# Subject context

- According to Becher's modifications of Biglan's Topological classification there are four categories which a discipline may fall into (Neumann et al, 2002).
- Discipline area influences the teaching approach which needs to be taken (Lindblom-Ylänne *et al*, 2006; Lueddeke, 2003; and Neumann, 2001).
- "Soft" subjects tend towards a more student centred approach to teaching.
- History and Culture of Sport unit is a "soft pure" discipline and hence is distinct from other 1<sup>st</sup> year units.

- **Content:**
  - Contemporary social and cultural issues in sport;
  - The evolution of sport within society from its earliest beginnings;
  - The influence which sport has exerted on society and vice versa.

# Learning Styles

- Physical education students vary from the norm on learning style variables, preferring hand on or performance situations (Johnston, 1997);
- Szucs et al (2001) stated that leisure science students prefer the ‘doing’ learning style followed by the ‘seeing style’;
- Male and female athletes also show preference for a kinaesthetic learning style (Miller et al 2008).

- Supplementary material for lectures;
- Non-traditional lectures;
- Discussion starters;
- Independent learning tools;
- Tool to introduce students to research.

# Resources

- [VLE](#)
- [bob](#)
- [Google Video](#)
- [YouTube](#)



Welcome

My Community

My Content

My Page

Scholar

Library

Student Support

myBU Help

Golden, M., 1998. *Sport and Society in Ancient Greece*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Miller, S. G., 2004. *Ancient Greek Athletics*. London: Yale University Press.

Reply

Quote

Mark as Read

Thread: Greek sport  
Post: [RE: Greek sport](#)  
Author: Matt Wrench

Posted Date: November 6, 2008 12:35 PM

Status: Published

Overall rating: ★★★★★

I agree that sport in ancient Greece was sport because it is competitive and structured. Specific equipment was designed for sport in Greece such as the *balbis* and *hysplex* which were both used in ancient games for running events such as the *stadion* race. (Miller. 2004)

I have also found a video by Prof. Gert Peter Bruggeman which highlights the technical aspects to ancient discus throwing and also the levels of training the ancient Greek athletes must have gone through. <http://uk.youtube.com/watch?v=7JAhO1HD-uk>. Therefore reiterating the fact that sport in ancient Greece can be classed as sport.

## Reference

Miller, S. G., 2004. *Ancient Greek Athletics*. Chapter 4

Reply

Quote

Mark as Read

Thread: Greek sport  
Post: [RE: Greek sport](#)

Posted Date: November 6, 2008 5:25 PM

Status: Published

- Catering for a variety of learning styles;
- Variation within teaching;
- Ability to recreate “lost” images;
- Flexible learning.

- ERA licensing agreements;
- Availability of footage;
- Resistance;
- Finding footage.