		support your knowledge: https://theeverlearner.com/course/34	Derice	s in sport			
Ethics in sport 1				Drugs in sport 15. Doping The use of banned performance-enhancing substances in sport			
١.	Amateurism	Participation in sport for the love of it, high moral code, based on the concept of athleticism Seen in modern-day sport through fair play, sportsmanship and codes of conduct	15.	Doping	The use of parified performance-enhancing s	ounstances in sport	
2.	Olympic Oath	A promise made by athletes, judges and coaches to take part in the Olympics fairly without doping and in the spirit of sportsmanship	16.	Reasons that performers may take PEDs		rive for fame, fortune, sponsorship deals ock of effective deterrents ple	
3.	Sportsmanship How it is promoted	Conforming to the rules, spirit and etiquette of a sport e.g. shaking hands before and after a game NGB campaigns, fair play awards, technology to check for unsporting behaviour, on the field/off the field punishments, promote positive role models, drug testing				crease aggression elief that other athletes are taking PEDs	
4.	Gamesmanship	Bending the rules and stretching them to their limit without breaking the rules, in order to gain an advantage in competition e.g. time wasting by keeping the ball in the corner in football			Physiological - Promote muscle growth - Inc	crease muscle mass	
5.	Win ethic How it is evident in modern sport	'Win at all costs', the result is what matters Games where there is no draw, 'hire and fire' culture, media praise and news headlines, media negativity, high amounts of deviance			- Reduce heart rate - St - Increased RBD production - Inc	op hand tremors creased haemoglobin	
6.	Deviance	Behaviour that differs from the norms of society	17.	Anabolic steroids Artificially produced hormones	Physiological benefits: aid storage of protein development of muscle tissue, increasing stream the muscle and a lean body weight, improve higher intensity and decrease fatigue Used by: Power athletes e.g. sprinters, weight Side effects: Liver damage, heart problems, behavioural changes e.g. paranoia	ength and power, leading to less fat in the body's capacity to train longer at a	
7.	Positive deviance	Behaviour outside the norms of society but with no intent to harm or break the rules, involves over-adherence to norms or expectations of society	18.	Beta blockers Medication used for heart conditions that works by widening arteries, allowing increased blood flow and reducing involuntary muscle spasm	Physiological benefits: Improve accuracy in nerves, calm performance anxiety and aid per decreasing tremble, calm performance anxiety interferes with performance by preventing it for Used in: High-precision sports e.g. archery, so Side effects: Tiredness due to low blood preserved.	erformance by keeping HR low and ty by counteracting the adrenaline the rom binding to receptors snooker, golf	
8.	Negative deviance	Behaviour that goes against the norms of society and has a detrimental effect on individuals and society	19.	EPO A natural hormone produced by the kidneys to increase red blood cells; it can now be artificially manufactured to cause an increase in haemoglobin levels	Physiological benefits: Stimulates red blood in the oxygen-carrying capacity of the body, we performed, increase endurance and delay on Used by: Endurance athletes e.g. runners or to succeed in their sport Side effects: Blood clotting, stroke, death	which can increase the amount of work set of fatigue	
			20.	Implications of PEDs for performer	Brings money through prizes and sponsorshi Banned from sport or stripped of medals Damage to career, reputation and sponsorsh Damaging to performer's health Clouds the success of clean athletes e.g. Chi	ip deals, threat of legal action	
			21.	Implications of PEDs for sport	Brings popularity and increased reputation th Provides negative role models Threatens the spirit and integrity of the sport Damage to reputation e.g. cycling and EPO/b	rough successes blood doping – Lance Armstrong	
			22.	Strategies to eliminate PEDs DOPING BAD	 UK anti-doping, 'whereabouts' syster Strong anti-doping culture and campa Organisations working together on st Punishments, lifetime bans, athletes Athletes found guilty lose sponsorshi Use of positive and negative role moderation Athlete biological passports Investment of funding for testing and 	aigns e.g. '100% ME' nared policies stripped of medals p deals and funding dels	
			23.	Arguments for and against PEDs and testing	For - Money spent on drugs testing could be spent elsewhere - Detection is not always effective	Against - Dangerous health risks and side effects - Creates negative role models, which encourages others	

					 Other technological aids allowed e.g. hypoxic tents Drugs can be taken accidentally If everyone had access it would be a level playing field If monitored well, health risks could be reduced Increased pressure from coaches and peers Negative image of the sport Success should be about talent and hard work Immoral and unethical Poorer countries may not be able to afford some drugs 		
	Violence in sport			Sport and the law			
9.	Causes of performer violence	 Win ethic – pressure on performers to win Media hype and build-up to a game Some sports naturally more violent Frustration with officials' decisions Abuse from opponents or the crowd Lack of deterrents and small punishments for violent acts (from clubs and NGBs) 	24.	Performers	 Helps to protect players from serious injuries (other players/spectators) Resolve contract disputes with employers or sponsors Seek compensation for loss of earnings Protect from discrimination, ensure equal opportunities Protection against media intrusion Protection from sexual abuse/negligence of referees or coaches 		
10.	Implications	Red cards, lengthy bans, captains being demoted	25.	Officials Duty of care: Legal obligation imposed on someone responsible for a group of people	 Duty of care to eliminate dangers around players and ensure their safety Negligence cases have been brought against officials at professional and amateur levels 		
11.	Strategies to prevent performer violence	 More officials used to help reach correct decisions Use of video technology Tougher sanctions for violent actions Retrospective action through use of video technology Promoting positive role models Education campaigns and awards 	26.	Coaches Negligence: Conduct that falls below a 'reasonable person standard' and leads to a breach of the duty of care, which results in foreseeable harm	 Health and safety: access to first aid, training, contact emergency services Protection from abuse: responsible for protecting children from all forms of abuse, following policy and guidelines Supplements: legal and ethical responsibility to educate athletes about drug use, provide guidance on legal nutrition and supplements Duty of care: ensuring participants' safety and welfare by keeping attendance registers, medical details, appropriate supervision ratios, first aid provision, DBS checks, risk assessments, adapt session to group's needs 		
12.	Causes of spectator violence	 Emotional intensity and importance of the event Pre-match media hype causing tensions, chanting and taunts from rival fans Lack of policing, stewarding and crowd control Lack of effective deterrents and punishments Diminished responsibility by individuals in a group, organised violence Violence from players reflected in the crowd, alcohol/drugs Poor officiating/frustration with officials' decisions Religious discord Frustration with losing or poor performance 	27.	Spectators	 Must act within the law or risk prosecution Acts and legislation introduced since mid-20th century to try and improve spectator safety e.g. pitch invasions/racist chants Clubs have responsibility to ensure the safety of spectators Measures: removal of perimeter fences and terraces, all-seater stadiums, control of alcohol sales, specified kick-off times imposed by police, increased security and police presence, tougher deterrents e.g. bans, fines, prison sentences 		
13.	Implications of spectator violence	 Decline in reputation of a sport/club Decrease in the number of people participating or spectating Restrictions on fans travelling to matches/negative impact on law-abiding fans Teams may be banned from competitions due to negative behaviour of fans Financial implications for clubs due to increased costs of security Negative portrayal of English football fans, decline in relationships with other countries 					
14.	Strategies to prevent spectator violence	 Banning/controlling alcohol sales, Increased use of police intelligence, liaison between forces to identify known hooligans Tougher deterrents such as bans, higher fines, prosecution, laws against pitch invasions CCTV in stadiums, all-seater stadiums, segregation of fans, kick-off times changed 					