

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	33221
<b>Name</b>	Planning and evaluation of physical activity and sport
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2022 - 2023

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1312 - Degree in Physical Activity and Sport Sciences	Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Sciences	3	Second term
1331 - Degree in Physical Activity and Sport Sciences (Ontinyent)	Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Sciences	3	Other cases

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1312 - Degree in Physical Activity and Sport Sciences	17 - Planning and evaluation of physical activity and sport	Obligatory
1331 - Degree in Physical Activity and Sport Sciences (Ontinyent)	17 - Planificación y evaluación de la actividad física y el deporte	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
PARRA CAMACHO, DAVID	122 - Physical and Sports Education

**SUMMARY**

Subject Planning and evaluation of physical activity and sport is the aspects that must be taken into account when preparing sessions and related physical-sports programs and evaluation. Planning within the block defined this concept, planning models will be characterized, the basic elements of planning will be analyzed and practical guidance to develop a planning team will be offered. Within the report block the concept and ways of understanding the evaluation will be discussed, objects and subjects of evaluation, ways to assess and temporality, abuses that can occur when assessing and offer also guidance for the development documents and assessment tools.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

In the current curriculum of the FCAFE of the University of Valencia (Memory verification Official Title Grade 2009) are other subjects aimed at providing basic training related to teaching. Prior to this course students have taken two basic core subjects such as the educational game and the sport initiation and movement education.

## OUTCOMES

### 1312 - Degree in Physical Activity and Sport Sciences

- Know and understand the epistemological, historical and educational foundations of physical activity and sport.
- Know and understand the fundamentals of game play and sport.
- Apply the principles of fundamental rights, gender equality, equal opportunities, universal accessibility for people with disabilities, solidarity, environmental protection, the culture of peace and democratic values.
- Design, implement and evaluate the teaching-learning processes related to physical activity and sport, paying attention to the individual, collective and contextual characteristics of people.
- Plan and apply aesthetic and expressive foundations to human movement.
- Select and know how to use sports material and equipment, suitable for each type of activity and population.
- Apply information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the field of physical activity and sport sciences.
- Develop leadership, interpersonal and teamwork skills.
- Develop habits of professional excellence and quality.
- Know the theoretical bases and the different models that can be used to design programmes related to teaching physical activity and sport.
- Know the basic elements of planning and their treatment according to the planning model.
- Design programmes related to teaching physical activity and sport.
- Know the different ways of understanding the concept of evaluation.
- Know the basic elements of evaluation and their treatment according to the evaluation system.



- Design and implement evaluation documents and tools.
- Develop capacities to act under the ethical principles required for proper professional practice relating to teaching physical activity and sport.
- Develop social and personal skills related to autonomy, reflective attitude and teamwork.
- Use information and communication technology (ICT) during the course of study.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

These will go up along the course depending on the needs and pace of student learning.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. The planning concept

Planning and scheduling program. Planning within the teaching-learning process.

### 2. Planning models and their characteristics

- The model based on the product.
- The model based on the process.

### 3. The basic elements of planning and its management according to planning models.

- Aims and objectives.
- Content.
- Methodology of teaching.
- Evaluation.

### 4. Practical guidelines for developing a team planning.

- Phases of planning.
- Programming: structure and parts.
- Teamwork: conformation, accountability, distribution of tasks and operational dynamics.

### 5. Concept and understand the evaluation forms.

- Evaluation as way to control results.
- Evaluation as way to process improvement.

**6. What to evaluate and evaluators?**

- Purpose of evaluation (learning, program, methods ...).
- Subject of evaluation: internal / external evaluation. Hetero-evaluation. Co-evaluation and reciprocal evaluation. Self-evaluation. Meta-evaluation.

**7. How to evaluate?**

- Normative evaluation.
- Criterial evaluation.

**8. When to evaluate?**

- Initial evaluation.
- Final evaluation.
- Continuous evaluation: summative and formative.

**9. Abuses in the evaluation.**

Identification of some abuses that can occur in the evaluation.

**10. Preparation of documents and evaluation tools**

Practical issue.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	45,00	100
Classroom practices	15,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	10,00	0
Development of group work	20,00	0
Study and independent work	16,00	0
Readings supplementary material	20,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	4,00	0
Resolution of online questionnaires	20,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	



## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The development of the course is structured around two theoretical sessions of an hour and a half and one hour practice session a week. In the theoretical sessions, the teacher as a teaching strategy used the *lecture* as a way to directly provide the theoretical content of the subject that requires little investment of instructional time in comparison with other techniques. However, this technique involves the development of a series of procedural skills and attitudes of university work on the skills listed in this guide. For this reason, the lecture will have an openness to the participation of students.

On the other hand, practical sessions students will apply theoretical knowledge to the demands of activities and purposes to indicate the teacher. Some activities will be *directed by the teacher*, while others will be raised by *working in small groups*. Practice sessions are formed as a meeting point for students and the teacher, and require commitment and *freelance work continued* beyond the classroom context, to monitor the practical sessions.

In addition to these strategies are directly related to the development of the subject classes are also used others, such as *autonomous work group*, said the book required reading in the bibliography of reference, *participation in the blog* of the subject, the *individual study* to achieve the course content, tutoring in a particular way to guide students' learning.

Apart from these methodological strategies, the teacher will provide library materials for each item posted on the *Virtual Classroom* of the subject.

## EVALUATION

In the ordinary call, the final grade of the material is derived from one of the following options (depending on the student chooses):

a) A summative evaluation, which will consist of three parts:

- 30% final group work, which will consist of planning any of the areas of Physical Activity according to the contents of the practical classes.
- 30% class tasks, student work and attendance at external events and activities.
- 30% final exam of the contents of the subject.
- 10% exam of the book required reading.

b) A final assessment will consist of:

- 60% a final exam on the course content.
- 10% a final exam of the book required reading.
- 30% a final exam on the practical contents of the subject.





The calls extraordinary only have the option b).

Students who do not attend more than 75% of the practical classes and/or who have not presented the final planning work on the stipulated dates will not be able to take the oral presentation, nor will they be able to opt for the summative evaluation system and will be evaluated by the final evaluation system. In the same case would be the students who fail the oral presentation.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Álvarez Méndez, J.M. (2001). Evaluar para conocer, examinar para excluir, Madrid: Morata.
- Arnold, P. J. (1991). Educación física, movimiento y curriculum, Madrid: Morata-MEC. Madrid.
- Blázquez, D. (2017). Cómo evaluar bien Educación Física: el enfoque de la evaluación formativa. Barcelona: Inde
- Chamero, M., & Fraile, J. (2011). Los grandes interrogantes de la evaluación en educación física. EmásF: revista digital de educación física, 10, 32-53.
- Díaz, J. (2005). La evaluación formativa como instrumento de aprendizaje en Educación Física, Barcelona: Inde.
- Gairín, J. (2009). Usos y abusos en la evaluación. La evaluación como autoregulación. En J. Gairín (Coord.) Nuevas funciones de la evaluación. La evaluación como autorregulación (pp. 7-34). Madrid: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte. Subdirección General de Información y Publicaciones
- Hernández, J.L. i Velázquez, R. (2004). La evaluación en Educación Física, Investigación y práctica en el ámbito escolar, Barcelona: Graó.
- Viciania, J. (2002). Planificar en Educación Física. Barcelona: Inde.

### Additional

- Blázquez, D. (1990). Evaluar en Educación Física, Barcelona: Inde.
- Del Carmen i altres (2004). La planificación didáctica, Barcelona: Graó.
- Escudero, J. M. (ed.) (1999). Diseño, desarrollo e innovación del currículum, Madrid: Síntesis.
- Fernández, G. i Navarro, V. (1989). Diseño curricular en Educación Física. Barcelona: Inde.
- Fraile, A. (coord.) (2004). Didáctica de la Educación Física. Una perspectiva crítica y transversal, Madrid: Biblioteca Nueva.
- Giné, N. i Parcerisa, A. (coords.) (2003): Planificación y análisis de la práctica educativa. La secuencia formativa: fundamentos y aplicación. Graó. Barcelona.
- Guarro, A. (2005). Los procesos de cambio en una sociedad compleja. Diseño, desarrollo e innovación del currículum. Madrid: Piràmide.
- Kirk, D. (1990). Educación física y currículum, València: Servei de Publicacions Universitat de València.
- López Pastor, V. M., & Pérez Pueyo, Á. (2017). Evaluación formativa y compartida en educación: experiencias de éxito en todas las etapas educativas. León: Universidad de León.



- Maccario, B. (1989). Teoría y práctica de la evaluación de las actividades físicas y deportivas (2ª ed.), Buenos Aires: Ediciones Lidiun
- Martínez, L. i Gómez, R. (coords.) (2009) La Educación Física y el deporte en la edad escolar. El giro reflexivo en la enseñanza, Madrid: Miño y Dávila.
- Melmer, R., Burmaster, E., y James, T.K. (2008). Attributes of effective formative assessment. Washington, DC: Council of Chief State School
- Sicilia, A. i Fernández Balboa, J. M. (coord.) (2005). La otra cara de la enseñanza: lecturas de pedagogía crítica, Barcelona: Inde.
- Tinning, R. (1992). Educación física: la escuela y sus profesores, València: Servei de Publicacions Universitat de València.
- Vázquez, B. (coord.) (2001). Bases educativas de la actividad Física y el deporte, Madrid: Síntesis.