

Sportsmanship

Sportsmanship is the sporting behaviour you would like to see in sport. Performers display good conduct and do not try to win by unfair means

Sportsmanship examples:

- Shows respect to their opponents and officials
- Shakes hands with opponents
- Kicking the ball out of play if an opponent is injured
- Being honest if the ball is out or if they break a rule

Sportsmanship creates:

- Good role models
- Positive image for the sport
- Satisfaction to know you have won honestly

Sporting Examples of Sportsmanship



Shaking hands after a game of rugby is an act of respect and sportsmanship



The renowned Liverpool striker claimed he had not been fouled by David Seaman after being awarded a penalty in a Premier League game at Highbury in 1997



Michael Phelps won four gold medals at the Athens games. He had the opportunity to add a further medal in the relay, but he surprisingly announced he would step aside "to give a team-mate a chance"

Gamesmanship

Gamesmanship is the type of behaviour that you should not see from performers in sport. It is bending the rules (not breaking them) to gain an unfair advantage

Gamesmanship examples:

- Playing for time if winning
- Entering a weaker team if the following match is more important
- Sledging in cricket

Gamesmanship creates:

- Bad role models
- Negative image for the sport
- Dissatisfaction to know you have won due to an unfair advantage

Sporting Examples of Gamesmanship



During the 2012 Olympic Games, China and South Korea both tried to lose a game of badminton to get an easier match in the next round



In the 1984 European Cup Final, Bruce Grobbelaar put off two of the Roma strikers. He mimicked eating spaghetti and pretended to tremble, wobbling his legs all over the place. Both strikers missed



Jimmy Connors went to the toilet several times during the 1983 US Open final, he made Ivan Lendl wait several minutes in blistering heat while he cooled down and regained his composure

Deviance in Sport

What is it?

It is unacceptable behaviour and is against the rules in sport, examples include:

- Cheating
- Taking performance enhancing drugs
- Violence
- Match fixing
- Racism
- Sexism

Why do people do it?

Even though it is against the rules some performers use deviant behaviour to try to win by all means, examples are:
For prizes, fame, sponsorship, money, promotion, pressure from coaches

What are the consequences?

Deviant performers hope not to get caught, but there are consequences for breaking rules, examples are:

- Red card/being sent off
- Fines
- Loss of sponsors/reputation
- Prison

What is done to prevent it?

Deviance is cheating and is unacceptable behaviour. Sporting organisations try to stop it and encourage fair play, examples include:

- Random drug testing
- Campaigns such as, anti-racism & anti-drug
 - UEFA Respect Fair Play Rankings
 - FA Respect and Fair Play Awards



During the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, Ben Johnson won a gold medal in the 100m. The next day he tested positive for an illegal substance. He was stripped of his gold medal. And banned from the sport



Mike Tyson literally took a bite out of his opponent in Las Vegas. Tyson was docked points but came out in the next round and bit Holyfield's other ear before being disqualified