Creative Fitness

Joseph Schmidt, Pamela Porter Little Falls School #1 NJAHPERD 2018 February 28th, 2018

Literature

Children's participation in physical activity (PA) can lead to significant physiological and cognitive benefits (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2010, 2011; Institute of Medicine [IOM], 2013).

Physiological benefits experienced by children who regularly participate in PA at moderate to vigorous intensities include reduced incidences of obesity and risk of heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and cholesterol (American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance [AAHPERD], 2013; CDC, 2011).

Literature (cont...)

▶ The 2008 PA Guidelines identified national standards for the frequency, intensity, type, and amount of time children should participate in PA (USDHHS, 2008). Children and adolescents aged 6 to 17, should engage in at least 60 minutes of PA daily, primarily comprising of moderate to vigorous intensity aerobic activity, with vigorous-intensity PA included at least three days a week.

Literature (cont...)

Since the enactment of No Child Left Behind in 2001, schools have cut time from traditional school PA opportunities like physical education (PE) classes and recess to accommodate the additional focus on English Language Arts and Math (McMurrer, 2007).

Recent data suggest about 70% of school-aged children in the United States are not meeting the current national guideline of at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day (Fakhouri, Hughes, Brody, Kit, & Ogden, 2013).

Schools have been called upon to play a key role in promoting children's physical activity, and U.S. recommendations emphasize using school wide approaches that capitalize on multiple contexts to increase children's daily physical activity (e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2013; Institute of Medicine [IOM], 2013; Pate, et al., 2006).

Shape of the Nation Report – New Jersey

Fitness Assessment: N/A

Body Mass Index (BMI): The state requires schools to collect height and weight data for each student. It does not provide model policies, policy guidance, or other materials to inform school or district policy on this screening.

Physical Activity: The state does not require elementary schools to provide daily recess and does not require a minimum weekly amount of physical activity time for elementary, middle school/ junior high, or high school students.

Fitness Levels in today's society

- Many adults do not exercise
- Too many people have unhealthy diets
- People want quick fixes
- No confidence when exercising
- ▶ Give up quickly

- 67% of people with gym memberships never use them (www.statisticbrain.com/gym-membership-statistics/)
- 80% of people who join a gym in January usually quit within the first 5 months (www.creditdonkey.com/gymgym-membership-statistics.html)

What's the problem?

- Many adults do not have the base knowledge of their own bodies.
- Too many adults are not physically literate
- Physical literacy is too low for proper confidence and motivation when exercising.
- Excuses are made due to the lack of physical literacy.
 - Examples
 - Lack of time
 - 🕨 Too expensive
 - Tired after a full day of work
 - No exercise partner
 - **Gymtimidation**

Is there a solution?

- We decided that to fix the lack of physical literacy in adults we needed to start with our students.
- Having basic Anatomy and Kinesiology knowledge will help them with their future fitness goals.
- Confidence levels will improve due to the increased knowledge of how the body moves.
- They will be more motivated to exercise because they are now physically literate.

Where to start? (Prerequisite Knowledge)

- Basic knowledge of the skeletal system
- Functions of the bones
- Why is it important to have healthy bones?
- Different types of joints and movements.(Ball and Socket, Hinge, Flexion, Extension etc.)
- **Types of muscles focusing on skeletal muscles**
- Names and actions of major skeletal muscles
- Nuscular strength and endurance
- lmportance of exercising 60 mins a day

Example of previous lessons



Creative at home exercises

- Students create exercises using their new found Physical Literacy
- Utilize items that can be found around the house
- Focus on specific muscles or muscle groups
- Provide modifications to increase the difficulty of the exercises
- Describe how to stretch the main muscles associated with the exercises
- Present the exercises to the class

Presentation and grading

Presentation guidelines

► Grading rubric

Example of Student's Exercises

At Home Exercises Class Presentation Names: Connor, PT, Nick O, Nick Mikyon Lee

Requirements

-Three Muscles or Muscle groups (provide proper scientific names for the muscles worked) -One exercise for each muscle or muscle group (Name the exercise that you create) One stretch for each muscle or muscle group -Need to use everyday household items in exercise -Provide at least one modification to increase the difficulty of the exercise

1. Exercise Name: Back pack chor squat

-Muscles worked:

- ·Gluteus Maximus . hamstring
- · Quadriceps
- · Gastrochemius -Household Materials Needed:
- · backpack
- · heavy or light items to go in the backpack

+ calves

· Chair

Description of how to perform the exercise:

- I Find a chair any kind but make sure you'll be able to use it for this encourse D Find a backpark and place cookbooks, ipeds, etc. in the backpack, place the on the first of your body
- 3 Allign your feet make sure their straight
- Description of how to increase the difficulty of the exercise:

(6.) Now stand back up

. Do more reps

- Post more weight into the backpack 7. Repeat 9 more times

· Add a jump when coming back into a starding position Description of how to stretch the muscles worked:

- . Knee hugs bring your knee to your chief hug, hald for to second repeat a COND'E times
- Walking Straight leg bicks take a step then kick your leg to the sk repert.

At Home Exercises Class Presentation

Names: Lia Trewhella, Lily Zamora, Skylar Smith, Fiona Cathcart, and Kassidy Fraser

Requirements:

-Three Muscles or Muscle groups (provide proper scientific names for the muscles worked) -One exercise for each muscle or muscle group (Name the exercise that you create) -One stretch for each muscle or muscle group -Need to use everyday household items in exercise -Provide at least one modification to increase the difficulty of the exercise

1. Exercise Name: Mountain Climbers

-Muscles worked: The muscles worked in the Mountain Climbers exercise include Rectus Femoris, Biceps Femoris, Tibialis Anterior, Soleus, Gastrocnemius, and Triceps Brachii.

-Household Materials Needed:

The household materials needed to perform the exercise Mountain Climbers include a chair or multiple chairs. You can also have a backpack and books to make it heavier to increase the difficulty of the exercise.

Description of how to perform the exercise:

- 1. Place a chair in front of you.
- 2. Step onto the chair one foot at a time and raise your hands.
- 3. Step back down.
- 4. Repeat

Team Mountain Climbers (up to four people): Everyone has their own chairs and then high five when everyone is standing on the chairs.

Example of Student's Exercises



Example of Students' Exercises Cont



Example of Students' Exercises Cont



Example of Students' Exercises Cont



Your turn!

Let's test our physical literacy and see how creative our fitness routines can be!

Please get into groups and use the items we have supplied to create and exercise of your own.

References

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