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●○体育经济○●

Sports Economics

The Impact of Ethnic Diversity on the Ladies Professional Golf Association: A Case Study of Anheuser-Busch Sponsorship Objectives and Strategies

**民族多样性对女子职业高尔夫协会的影响：
安海斯-布希公司赞助目的及策略的案例研究**

Price: \$4.50

Author/Editor: J. Andrew Choi

原文:

Between January 2001 and November 2009, players of Asian descent won nearly 30% of the 287 LPGA-sanctioned tournaments held during the period. By contrast, only 15 years ago (in 1995), an Asian player won only one of the 37 LPGA tournaments held that year (Ladies Professional Golf Association [LPGA], 2009). Clearly, a new generation of golfers has significantly increased the ethnic diversity of the LPGA and its tournament winners. This study investigated whether and how ethnic diversity in the LPGA has influenced the objectives and strategies of

LPGA sponsorship decisions for the Anheuser-Busch Company (A-B). This research included 11 semi-structured interviews and two observations at A-B events as a participant. Multiple sources of evidence were collected and analyzed through categorical or “thematic” analysis: interview transcripts, field notes, A-B business documents, and physical artifacts. “Selling more beer,” “opportunity,” and “the best competition available” emerged as key themes in my findings. The increasing ethnic diversity of the LPGA through the ascendance of Asian players clearly impacted A-B and its sponsorship objectives and strategies. Contrary to what some have feared about language or cultural barriers as detriments to LPGA sponsorship, A-B expertly utilized the LPGA’s growing diversity for its own competitive advantage through market-driven and awareness-driven goals in its sponsorship decisions.

译文：

在2001年一月到2009年十一月期间，亚洲裔球员在女子职业高尔夫协会举办的287场巡回赛中获得了近30%的胜利。相比15年前（1995年），在当年女子职业高尔夫协会的37场巡回赛中亚洲裔选手只获得了一场胜利。（女子职业高尔夫协会（LPGA）2009）。显然，新一代的高尔夫球手很大程度的提高了女子职业高尔夫协会的成员民族多样性，同样也提高了冠军选手的民族多样性。本研究探讨了女子职业高尔夫协会中民族多样性的是否对安海斯-布希公司的赞助决策产生影响以及如何影响该公司的赞助目的和策略。本研究中包含了11个半结构性采访，以及对两起安海斯-布希公司参与赞助的赛事的观察。我们对从多个渠道收集来的证据进行归类或是“主题”分析：采访记录、场地记录、公司档案，以及遗留实物。“啤酒销售量”“机遇”和“有力的竞争”是该研究中找出的主要元素。亚洲裔球员人数的增加所引起的民族多样性的变化对安海斯-布希公司的赞助目的和赞助策略产生了明显的影响。有人担心语言和文化的障碍会影响女子职业高尔夫协会（LPGA）的赞助，但不同的是，安海斯-布希公司却利用了职业高尔夫协会（LPGA）的民族多样性，以市场驱动和意识驱动目标来提升自己的竞争力。

Sport Lotteries: The Professional Sports Leagues take on the State of Delaware

体育彩票：

职业体育联盟再次占据特拉华州

Again!, p. 107-109

Price: \$4.50

Author/Editor: Anita M. Moorman

原文：

The Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992 (PASPA) prohibits state lotteries that employ a wagering scheme related to the outcome of sports contests (Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act, 2010). Four states (Oregon, Nevada, Delaware, and Montana) which had operated sports betting schemes before the passage of PASPA were provided a limited exemption from PASPA. PASPA “grandfathered” gambling schemes in these states “to the extent that the scheme was conducted by that State” between 1976 and 1990. Following the passage of PASPA, only two states, Nevada and Oregon, still actively continued wagering on sporting events (Levinson, 2006).

摘要：

1992年的《职业和业余体育保护法》中禁止州彩票对体育竞赛的结果进行下注竞猜（《职业和业余体育保护法》，2010）俄勒冈州、内华达州、特拉华州和蒙大拿州四地在该法案颁布之前就开始了体育博彩业，因此《职业和业余体育保护法》对这些地区给予了一定程度的特许。《职业和业余体育保护法》为这些州的博彩业开了先河，在1976年到1990年间，博彩业在这些州是合法的。在《职业和业余体育保护法》出台后，只有内华达和俄勒冈两州还在继续体育竞技项目的博彩活动（Levinson, 2006）。

Participants' Service Quality Perceptions of Fantasy Sports Websites: The Relationship Between Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction, Attitude...

参与者对虚拟体育运动网站的服务质量感知：服务质量、消费者满意度、态度间的关系

Price: \$4.50

Author/Editor: Young Ik Suh and Paul M. Pedersen

原文:

The purpose of this study was to examine participants' perceptions of the service quality of fantasy sports websites and to understand the relationship between service quality, satisfaction, attitude, and actual usage associated with the websites. Furthermore, this study compared the proposed service-quality model with a rival model to examine the role of satisfaction and attitude as mediating variables. The proposed service quality measure consisted of four perceived service quality dimensions (i.e., ease of use, trust, content, and appearance). A convenience sample of 279 participants was collected from message board users of four fantasy sports websites (i.e., ESPN.com Fantasy Games, Yahoo! Fantasy Sports, FOX Fantasy Sports, and NFL Events: Fantasy Sports). Structural analysis revealed that satisfaction and attitude acted as mediating variables connecting service quality and actual usage of fantasy sports websites. These results are discussed and the study's theoretical and practical sport marketing implications are detailed.

译文:

本研究的目的是弄清虚拟体育参与者对相关网站所提供的服务质量的反映，并探究服务质量，满意度，态度以及与网站相关的实际应用方面的关系。其次，本研究还对既定服务质量模式与对手的模式进行对比，以检测满意度和态度所起作用的中介变量。既定服务质量模式包括了服务质量的四个主要方面（例如：操作简易度、信任度、内容和外观）。研究中收集了来自4大网站（ESPN虚拟游戏、雅虎虚拟体育、Fox虚拟体育和NFL竞技虚拟体育）的279名用户的信息。结构性分析结果显示，满意度与态度所充当的中介变量与虚拟体育网站的服务质量和实际应用向关联。文中对上述结果做出了讨论，并对研究理论和实际的体育市场指导做了详细的叙述。

Perceived Motivations for Corporate Suite Ownership in the ‘Big Four’ Leagues 四大联赛中企业购置房产的先决动因

p. 88-96

Price: \$4.50

Author/Editor: Peter Titlebaum and Heather Lawrence

原文:

Selling luxury suite inventory is a priority for professional sport organizations, yet little is known about the motivations of those who purchase suites. There are 12,400 luxury suites in the NFL, MLB, NBA, and NHL (Association of Luxury Suite Directors, 2009) accounting for over \$600 million in gross revenues (Lee & Chun, 2002). In the current recession, selling suites is a challenge as many corporate suite clients are leery of the public perception of owning a suite and are being held more accountable for spending than ever before. This study sought to gain a better understanding of how luxury suite sales professionals perceive their corporate client motivations for purchasing and renewal as well as to explore similarities and differences between the “big four” leagues. Results indicated that there are few differences between leagues and that relationships between the team and the suite client are critical to selling suites and retaining corporate clients.

译文:

对职业体育组织来说，销售豪华套房是他们销售清单中的重要组成部分，但很少有人了解购房者的动机。美国国家足球联盟、美国职业棒球大联赛、全美篮球协会和全美棒球联盟总共售出了约124000套豪华套房（豪华套房监管协会，2009），总盈利约6亿美元（Lee & Chun, 2002）。在当前经济不景气的环境中，客户对套房销售存有一定的戒心，公众消费一直持谨慎态度，因此套房的销售面临着挑战。本研究的目的旨在弄清楚职业售房者是如何理解和看待客户购房和续签的动机，并探索四大联盟的相同与不同之处。结果显示，各联盟之间没有明显的差别；球队与购房客户的关系是影响购房和维持客户关系的重要因素。

Rival Salience and Sport Team Identification

对手凸显与球队认同感

p. 97-106

Price: \$4.50

Author/Editor: Tara B. Luellen and Daniel L. Wann

原文:

Team identification has been defined as an individual's psychological connection to a team (Wann, 2006). Outgroup or rival team salience is the awareness of a specified outgroup or rival team, and its impact on team identification was explored in this series of studies. In the first study (N = 143), participants viewed either a neutral sports video or a rival team highlight video. A repeated measures ANOVA was performed and supported the hypothesis that a salient rival team would increase identification. The second study (N = 67) examined the impact of a researcher wearing either a rival team shirt or a neutral sporting brand shirt on identification. The univariate analysis of variance did not reveal any identification differences between the two shirt conditions. In the final study (N = 163), participants' identification was again assessed at two points in time: prior to and after watching a neutral campus tour video or a rival team's campus tour video. Consistent with the findings of Study 2, the repeated measures ANOVA showed no differences in identification between the two conditions. Taken as a whole, the three studies suggest that rival team salience can lead to an increase in sport team identification, but only when the specific domain of the team (i.e., the team itself) is made salient. The major implications for this research applies to sport marketers and involves ways to increase sport consumption, including increasing team identification in locations that would likely lead to consumption, and the impact that joint efforts in marketing teams could have in reference to game attendance and team-related merchandise purchases.

译文:

球队认同感是球迷个人对球队的心理反映与连接(Wann, 2006)。外类群体或对手凸显是指对对手球队或外类群体的关注,在本系列研究中,探索了对手凸显对球队认同感的影响关系。在第一例研究中(N=143),参与者观看的是中立球队的比赛录像以及对手球队凸显的比赛录像。研究中用方差分析法论证了凸显对手球队会增强球队认同感的假设。第二例研究中(N=67),研究者身着对手球衣或中立球队球衣对参与者球队认同感的影响。单因素分析结果显示,不论是以上那种球衣,对参

与者的球队认同感没有不同的影响。在最后一例研究（N=163）中，对参与者在观看中立球队或对手球队比赛录像前后两个时间点的球队认同感进行研究。与第二例研究相同，方差测量结果显示，两种情况下，参与者的球队认同感没有变化。总体来看，三例研究结果显示，对手凸显会使参与者的球队认同感增强，但只有在特定方面的凸显（如球队本身的凸显）才会使球队认同感增强。该研究的主要意义是要应用到体育市场中以提高体育消费，例如对当地球队的认同感会导向体育消费。同时该研究也可应用于将球队推向市场以及提高上座率和球队相关商品的销售。

Affinity and Affiliation: The Dual-Carriage Way to Team Identification 亲和与联系：双向式球队认同感

p. 67-77

Price: \$4.50

Author/Editor: Mark P. Pritchard, Jeff Stinson, and Elizabeth Patton

原文：

This study examines if fan identification with a sports team is established through two similar yet distinct psychological processes: affinity and affiliation. The brand personality literature indicates consumers build an affinity with brands, or in this case teams, whose image is congruent with their own personality. On the other hand, consumers affiliate with and become attached to organizations they feel emulate and share their values. The current study examines the relative contribution team affinity and organizational affiliation, with the sponsoring university, play in forming student identification with an intercollegiate football team. Path analysis results confirm a proposed dual carriageway model but report the stronger role of affiliation in the context of college sports. Identification with a team was supported as a significant driver of fan intentions to attend games. Implications for practice and future research are discussed.

译文：

本研究中探讨了球迷对某一球队的认同感是否是建立在两种相似但又有所区别的心理过程之上：亲和与联系。关于品牌个性的文献研究指出，消费者会与品牌建立一种亲和关系，依此类推，球队的形象也凸显着各自的特性。另一方面，消费者会与他们认同或持有相同价值观的组织联系在一起。当下的研究中探讨了球队亲和力和组织联系性，以及赞助大学对学生对大学校级足球队球队认同感的影响作用。路径分析结果显示，以上所提出的双向型球队认同模式是有效地，但同时提出了在大学体育比赛中联系的作用和影响更为重要。文中对研究的实践和今后的研究方向也做了讨论。

Understanding the Legacies of a Host Olympic City: The Case of the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games

了解奥运主办城市的奥运遗产：以2010年温哥华冬奥会为例

p. 110-117

Price: \$4.50

Author/Editor: Kiki Kaplanidou and Kostas Karadakis

原文:

The Olympic Games is the world's largest and most complex sporting event to host and manage. Such an endeavor is linked with significant public expenditure, the building of facilities and infrastructure, urban rejuvenation, and revival objectives, which can have favorable or unfavorable lasting consequences for public stakeholders (Horne, 2007). Public stakeholders (e.g., residents, local business owners, and tourists) are some of the numerous stakeholders involved with the Olympic Games. Other stakeholders include the federal, state, or provincial governments, sport and tourism organizations, volunteer organizations, and the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games. Officials from each host city strive to host the best games possible, envisioning the longevity of positive impacts.

译文:

摘要:

奥林匹克运动会是全球所举办的规模最大，运作最复杂的体育盛会。这一活动通常与巨大的公共开支联系在一起，如基础设施建设，城市改造，项目翻新等，这些活动肯能会对公众利益相关者带来有利和不利的双方面影响（Horne 2007）。利益相关者（如居民、商家和游客）是奥运会活动中的主要参与者。其他的利益相关者还包括联邦、州或省放级政府，体育旅游组织，志愿者组织和奥组委。各举办城市的官方都力求举办一届最好的奥运会，力求让举办城市给人们留下长远的积极影响。

● ○ 学校体育 ○ ●

School Sports

A sustainable model for Open Course Ware development

为开放课程发展设置的一个可持续模型

Educational Technology Research and Development

Justin Johansen¹ and David Wiley¹

原文:

Abstract

The purposes of this study were to (a) determine the cost of converting BYU Independent Study's e-learning courses into Open Course Ware, (b) assess the impact of opening those courses on paid enrollment in the credit-bearing versions of the courses, and (c) use these data to judge whether or not an Open Course Ware program could be financially self-sustaining over the long-term without grant monies or other subsidies. The findings strongly suggest that the BYU Independent Study model of publishing Open Course Ware is financially self-sustaining, allowing the institution to provide a significant public good while generating new revenue and meeting its ongoing financial obligations.

Keywords Open Course Ware - Sustainability - Open educational resources - Development - Cost

译文:

摘要:

本研究目的在于(a)确定开放课程BYU自主学习课程的成本, (b)评估开放的那些需要支付的注册课程的影响力, (c)使用这些资料来判断一个开放式的课程计划是否能在财政上达到长期的自给自足而不需要巨额的款项或其他津贴。研究结果表明BYU自主学习模式的课程是财政自给,并由出版允许机构提供一个良好的公众口碑而产生的新收入和会议持续进行的财务责任。

关键词: 开放课程模式 可持续性 开放的教育资源 发展 成本

Reflecting on the moral bases of critical pedagogy in PETE: toward a Foucaultian perspective on ethics and the care of the self

反映体育教师教育中的批判教育的道德基础：针对 Foucaultian 的伦理观点和自我保护观点

Sport, Education and Society

Authors: Alvaro Sicilia-Camacho a; Juan Miguel Fernández-Balboa b

原文：

Abstract :

In teacher education and in physical education teacher education (PETE), the possibilities and pitfalls of critical pedagogy (CP) for transforming society have been frequently debated. From these debates, it has become quite clear that the lines separating 'technocrats' from 'radicals' are so strongly drawn that limit the advance of PETE. In the spirit of collegiality, we offer an alternative approach to CP based on Foucault's genealogical work on the History of Sexuality. It promotes a pedagogical perspective toward the development of ethics and the care of the self. We argue that this approach, far from discrediting what non-critical pedagogues do, can not only advance the practice of CP, but also open up new ways of conceptualizing PETE that are worth considering both by critical pedagogues and by the members of other pedagogical camps. We discuss the implications of this approach in the personal, social-professional and political spheres.

Keywords: Critical pedagogy; Physical education teacher education; Ethics; Morality; Care; Self

译文：

摘要：

在教师教育和体育教师教育中，变更社会的批判教育学一直处在一种频繁的争议之中。在这些争论中，技术官僚和激进分子限制了体育教师教育的发展。在本文中笔者提供了一个基于Foucault's 的谱系工作的针对批评教育学的方法。对于道德和自我保护观点，它改变了教学的角度。我们讨论这些方法，远离非批判性教员，不仅能促进批判性教育的发展，而且能够给予体育教师新的教育方法。这些方法可利用于批判性教学和教育的其他领域。本文在个人、社会、专业和政治领域讨论了这种方法的影响。

关键词：批判教育学；体育教师教育；伦理；道德；关心；自我

Taking exercise: cultural diversity and physically active lifestyles

参与运动练习：文化多样性和物理运动激发生活方式

Doune Macdonald a; Rebecca Abbott a; Kelly Knez b; Alison Nelson a

原文:

Abstract:

Taking exercise, whether it be recreational walking, participating in club sport, or joining in a physical education (PE) lesson, is a culturally loaded behaviour. We all see, do and talk about physical activity differently, yet, there has been relatively little research or theorising around difference in race, ethnicity, cultural diversity and physical activity from an educational perspective. This paper presents snapshots of data from three research projects with Indigenous and Muslim young people to illuminate how they and their families think about PE, physical activity and health. We will draw on 'post' discussions around biopolitics, colonisation, governmentality and citizenship to argue that PE needs to better account for 'others' and 'othering' in its research, planning and practices.

Keywords: Physical education; Cultural diversity; Biopolitics; Post-colonial theory

译文:

摘要:

参与运动练习，不管是在俱乐部参与放松性的步行，还是参与体育课程，都是一种文化负载行为。人所共知，说和做是不一样的，但是从教育性的视角着手的关于民族、种族、文化差异和体育活动的研究却很少。本文通过三项对土著和穆斯林年轻人的研究呈现了一些可靠的数据，这些数据表明了他们和他们的家庭成员是如何认识体育、身体锻炼活动和健康的。围绕生物政治学、殖民化、治理术、公民权讨论了体育课程需要比“其他”的方式在研究、计划和练习方面更有效。

关键词：体育；文化多样性；生物政治学；后殖民理论

Reviews of research in rural schools and their communities: Analytical perspectives and a new agenda

关于乡村学校及乡村学校社区研究的回顾： 分析性观点和一种新的议程

Journal of Sport and Social Issues.

Journal of Educational Research

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原文：

This chapter responds to the research questions posed in the introductory chapter on the status and nature of educational research on rural schools and their community relationships. Drawing on the national reviews, we discuss the quality of the research focusing on its themes and questions, theoretical perspectives, and research design and methodology. The conclusions indicate substantial hiatuses, and call for greater use of the local voice, the life-world perspective, longitudinal and comparative studies, and multiple purposively sampled case studies. Internationally, while first-hand sources on the cultural contributions of rural schools exist, these must be accessed before documentary studies of central policies over-write such history. Finally, a new research agenda is formulated.

Keywords: Rural schools; Rural communities; Research methodologies

译文:

本章节是对指导语章节中提出问题的反馈，即研究的是乡村学校和他们社区关系的地位和本质。从全国的回顾看，我们讨论了这个研究的性质，性质是针对它的主题和问题、理论观点、研究设计和方法。结论显示了实质性的脱节，同时，表明了对本地语音使用的较大呼声、人生观和世界观、长期和大量的研究、多重目的性样本案例研究。关于乡村学校的文化贡献的第一手的资源存在时，在重要的政策文件研究之前，这些一定是可以获得的。最后，一个新的研究议程也被提出。

关键词：乡村学校，乡村社区，研究方法。

Hockey New Year's Eve in Canada: Nation-Making at the Montreal Forum 新年前夕,加拿大的蒙特利尔论坛: 曲棍球的Nation-Making

International Journal of the History of Sport
Author: Tim Elcombe

原文:

Although mostly forgotten by the public-at-large, hockey aficionados consider the 1975 New Year's Eve fixture between the Montreal Canadiens and the Soviet Central Army one of the greatest contests in ice hockey history. As the only game of 'Super Series 76' played in Canada, much of the nation's citizenry turned its

attention to the Montreal Forum on the last evening of 1975 to watch two of the finest hockey clubs in the world battle to a 3-3 tie. But the international ice hockey friendly's symbolic significance extends beyond the score - even more poignantly than the mythologized 1972 Canada-Soviet Summit Series. Through a reconstruction of the game's most significant moments, the presentation of viewpoints offered by participants, officials, academics and sports writers, and by grounding the event in the historical context of 1970s ice hockey and Canada more widely, this article explores the idea of 'nation-making' - the ongoing evolutionary process by which citizens experience abstract ideas related to 'nation'.

译文:

虽然大部分人们已经忘记, 但是1975年新年前夜在蒙特利尔举行的加拿大与苏联中央陆军之间的比赛, 被曲棍球迷们认为是历史上最伟大的冰上曲棍球比赛。作为唯一的一次超级系列比赛, 许多加拿大公民将注意力转移到蒙特利尔论坛上。1975年看两个最好的曲棍球俱乐部在比赛场上的比分是3-3。但国际冰球对于友好的象征意义超越了得分。 1972年加拿大-苏联峰会系列比赛。根据官员、专家学者和体育专栏作家所提供的观点, 修改此项运动, 这个事件和冰上曲棍球的历史背景联系起来, 在70年代的加拿大愈演愈烈, 本文探讨了' nation-making "通过公民的经验抽象观点相关的民族来表明正在进化的过程。"

Don't Tell Me How to Think': Arthur Ashe and the Burden of 'Being Black'

不要告诉我如何去想:她和亚瑟黑人的负担

Author: Damion L. Thomasa

原文:

Abstract

Shortly before his death from complications associated with AIDS in 1993, Arthur Ashe informed an astonished reporter from People magazine that 'being black' was a greater burden than having AIDS. Ashe's comments have been misinterpreted. For Ashe, the burden of race did not refer to his experiences with racism, but rather to the politics of racial representation within the African-American community. In his musings on racial and social issues, Ashe revealed himself to be a complex thinker whose ideas fit into the traditional parameters of black conservatism and who regularly challenged the assertions of many of his contemporaries among the black intelligentsia.

译文:

摘要

1993年由于艾滋病及并发症,在他死后不久,亚瑟通过《人物》杂志爆出了一条惊人的消息“黑人比有艾滋病是一种更大的负担。”她的评论遭到了误解。对于她来说,种族的负担不会涉及他的经验和种族歧视,但是会涉及到种族所代表的非洲裔美国社区的政治。他对于种族和社会问题,她是一个复杂的思想家,他的观念当中融入了传统保守的主张,那些经常质疑他的人包括许多同龄的黑色知识分子。

、'America Needs Farmers': Communal Identity,
the University of Iowa Football Team and
the Farm Crisis of the 1980s

美国需要农民: 20世纪80年代的危机, 集体认同、 爱荷华大学足球队和农场

Author: Douglas Hochstetlera

原文:

Abstract

During the 1980s, Iowa farmers struggled through grave economic situations comparable to the Depression. Many farmers were forced to leave family farms, unable to pay their large debts. At the same time, the Hayden Fry-led University of Iowa football team achieved tremendous success, moving to the top of national polls in 1985. This paper examines how the success of the University of Iowa football team impacted on the farm community. Those in rural communities around the state, many struggling with their own achievement and identity, rallied around the success of the Hawkeyes. The topic helps delineate the relationship between intercollegiate athletic programmes and surrounding communities.

译文:

摘要

在80年代, 在爱荷华州的农民遭受了严重的经济形式和抑郁症。许多农民由于无法偿还他们的大批债务, 而被迫离开家庭农场。同时, 海登在Fry-led爱荷华大学取得了巨大的成功, 在1985年足球队得到了最高的全国性民意调查。本文将探讨成功的爱荷华大学足球队在农场社区的影响力。那些在农村的国家挣扎着支持成功的Hawkeyes。这些事情之间的关系, 有助于划定校际体育节目和周边社区的关系。

● ○ 运动心理学 ○ ●

Sports psychology

Individual, Team, and Coach Predictors of
Players' Likelihood to Aggress in Youth
Soccer

个人、团队与教练对青少年足球运动员发生攻击可能性的预测

JSEP, 31(4), August 2009, Copyright © 2009

Graig M. Chow, Kristen E. Murray, Deborah Feltz

Full Article

Table of Contents for Vol. 31, Iss. 4

原文：

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine personal and socioenvironmental factors of players' likelihood to aggress. Participants were youth soccer players (N = 258) and their coaches (N = 23) from high school and club teams. Players completed the Judgments About Moral Behavior in Youth Sports Questionnaire (JAMBYSQ; Stephens, Bredemeier, & Shields, 1997), which assessed athletes' stage of moral development, team norm for aggression, and self-described likelihood to aggress against an opponent. Coaches were administered the Coaching Efficacy Scale (CES; Feltz, Chase, Moritz, & Sullivan, 1999). Using multilevel modeling, results demonstrated that the team norm for aggression at the athlete and team level were significant predictors of athletes' self likelihood to aggress scores. Further, coaches' game strategy efficacy emerged as a positive predictor of their players' self-described likelihood to aggress. The findings contribute to previous research examining the socioenvironmental predictors of athletic aggression in youth sport by demonstrating the importance of coaching efficacy beliefs.

译文:

本研究目的在探讨是个人因素还是社会环境使运动员产生攻击行为。研究参与者为高中与俱乐部队的青少年足球运动员 (N=258人) 与他们的教练 (N = 23人), 运动员的道德发展水平、团队的攻击规范、自我描述可能会攻击对手的情况借助青少年体育运动道德标准问卷 (JAMBYSQ; Stephens, Bredemeier, & Shields, 1997) 进行测量。教练员完成教练效能量表 (CES; Feltz, Chase, Moritz, & Sullivan, 1999) 的测量。对实验数据使采用多级建模进行分析, 结果表明: 在运动员队伍中攻击的个人水平与团队规范对运动员自我描述可能会攻击对手的情况得分起显著地预测作用。另外, 教练员的比赛训练策略与运动员自我描述可能会攻击对手的情况呈正相关。这些研究发现有助于证明以往的研究表明的教练员效能信念对青少年运动员攻击行为影响的重要性。

Parents' Perceptions of Child-to-Parent Socialization in Organized Youth Sport 父母对青年运动组织的社会化的知觉

JSEP, 31(4), August 2009, Copyright © 2009

Travis E. Dorsch, Alan L. Smith, Meghan H. McDonough

Full Article

Table of Contents for Vol. 31, Iss. 4

原文:

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to enhance understanding of how parents are socialized by their children's organized youth sport participation. Five semistructured focus groups were conducted with youth sport parents (N = 26) and analyzed using qualitative methods based on Strauss and Corbin (1998). Sixty-three underlying themes

reflected parents' perceived socialization experiences resulting from their children's organized youth sport participation. Each theme represented 1 of 11 subcategories of parental change, which were subsumed within four broad categories of parent sport socialization (behavior, cognition, affect, relationships). Each category of parental change was interconnected with the other three categories. Moreover, six potential moderators of parent sport socialization were documented, namely, child age, parent past sport experience, parent and child gender, child temperament, community sport context, and type of sport setting (individual or team). Together, these findings enhance understanding of parent sport socialization processes and outcomes, thus opening avenues for future research on parents in the youth sport setting.

译文:

本研究的目的是加强家长对子女组织青年参与运动如何社会化的理解。对重点小组与其父母 (n = 26) 进行五个半结构访谈, 用Strauss and Corbin (1998) 定性分析方法对结果进行分析。从中提取出63个基本主题反映家长认为其子女社会化经验是参与青年组织运动形成的。每个主题代表了11项家长的改变, 包括体育社会化4大类 (行为, 认知, 影响, 关系)。每个父母的变化与其他三类是相互关联的类。此外, 对6项潜在家长体育社会化因素也进行了记录, 即儿童的年龄, 父母过去的运动经验, 父母和孩子的性别, 儿童气质, 社区体育的背景下, 体育设置 (个人或团队) 的类型。总之, 这些结果提高家长对体育社会化进程与成果的了解, 从而为今后对家长对青少年进行体育运动目标设置方面的研究开辟了渠道。

The Effect of Physical Activity on Executive Function: A Brief Commentary on Definitions, Measurement Issues, and the Current State of the Literature

身体活动对执行功能的影响： 一个关于定义的简评、测量、以及文献的现状

JSEP, 31(4), August 2009, Copyright © 2009

Jennifer L. Etner, Yu-Kai Chang

Full Article

Table of Contents for Vol. 31, Iss. 4

原文：

Abstract

The purpose of the present commentary is to introduce relevant issues with respect to the measurement of executive function in physical activity studies. Suggested definitions of executive function are introduced, and executive function tasks that are commonly used in the neuropsychological literature are presented and briefly described. The extant literature on physical activity and cognition is discussed, and issues relative to the limitations of this body of literature are raised. In summary, research on the effect of physical activity on executive function is still in its infancy. We encourage researchers in this field to provide a clear definition of executive function, to carefully consider the relevance of published effect sizes to their own research questions, and to consider either providing a logical rationale for their selection of particular executive function measures or to use multiple measures of executive function when exploring relationships between physical activity and executive function. finition did not differ across activities. Implications concerning the original model, indirect effects, skill salience, and the role of context in self-definition are discussed.

译文：

本研究的目的是介绍与身体活动测量有关问题的研究。执行功能的定义、介绍与执行功能任务，通常在神经心理学文献得到使用，并提出简要描述。对身体活动及其认知现有文献进行了讨论，对这个问题的文献研究得到了提高。总之，身体活动在对执行功能影响的研究仍处于起步阶段。我们鼓励在这一领域的研究人员对执行功能提供一个明确的操作定义、仔细考虑出版的影响大小、以自己的研究相关问题，并考虑为他们提供任何特别措施，选择合理的行政职能，或使用多个措施探讨身体活动与执行功能之间的关系。

Illuminating the Black Box: Investigating Prefrontal Cortical Hemodynamics During Exercise With Near-Infrared Spectroscopy
**黑盒被照亮了：
应用近红外光谱探究运动时前额皮层血流动力学**

JSEP, 31(4), August 2009, Copyright © 2009

Panteleimon Ekkekakis

Full Article

Table of Contents for Vol. 31, Iss. 4

原文：

Abstract

Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) presents an appealing option for investigating hemodynamic changes in the cerebral cortex during exercise. This review examines the physical basis of NIRS

and the types of available instruments. Emphasis is placed on the physiological interpretation of NIRS signals. Theories from affective neuroscience and exercise psychobiology, including Davidson's prefrontal asymmetry hypothesis, Dietrich's transient hypofrontality hypothesis, and Ekkekakis's dual-mode model, are reviewed, highlighting the potential for designing NIRS-based tests in the context of exercise. Findings from 28 studies involving acute bouts of exercise are summarized. These studies suggest that the oxygenation of the prefrontal cortex increases during mild-to-moderate exercise and decreases during strenuous exercise, possibly proximally to the respiratory compensation threshold. Future studies designed to test hypotheses informed by psychological theories should help elucidate the significance of these changes for such important concepts as cognition, affect, exertion, and central fatigue.

译文:

近红外光谱 (NIRS) 研究方法为研究人类运动时的血流动力学变化提供了一种很有吸引力的选择。本研究审查了近红外的物理学基础和现有工具的类型。重点是对从生理学角度对近红外光谱信号进行解释。研究从情感神经科学和锻炼心理学方面进行探讨, 包括Davidson的前额不对称假说; Dietrich的瞬态假设; Ekkekakis的双模式模型理论为基础进行审查, 强调在设计工作中的近红外光谱的测试潜力。通过28项涉及急性发作的研究结果进行了总结。这些研究表明: 前额叶皮质氧流量在中轻度至中度的运动呈上升趋势, 而在剧烈运动时呈下降趋势, 可能接近呼吸系统补偿的极限。未来的研究, 旨在通过心理测试的理论假说有助于澄清的认知等重要概念, 这些将对奋力拼搏、中枢疲劳变化等产生有的意义影响。

The Effects of Centering on the Free-Throw Shooting Performance of Young Athletes

集中呼吸对年轻运动员罚球命中率的影响

TSP, 23(1), March 2009, Copyright © 2009

Karen Haddad, Patsy Tremayne

Full Article

Table of Contents for Vol. 23, Iss. 1

原文:

Abstract

The present study investigated the effectiveness of a centering breath on the free throw shooting percentage of young athletes age 10-11 years. A convenience sample was used involving young representative basketball players (juniors who were trialed, selected, and identified as the most talented basketball players in their age group). They consisted of 2 females and 3 males ($M = 10$ years and 7 months, $SD = 6$ months), from a basketball stadium located in Sydney, Australia. The participants trained at least twice a week and played representative games against other metropolitan associations on the weekends. A single subject multiple-baseline design was used, and through the use of visual inspection the centering breath was shown to be a useful tool for improving all participants' performance to varying degrees. The findings indicate that it may be advantageous to explore the effectiveness of centering or other psychological skills in a variety of sport skills (closed versus open), and for children of different age groups.

译文:

本研究探讨了集中呼吸对10-11岁青少年运动员罚球命中率的影响。本研究采用方便取样，样本来自一个青少年篮球运动员代表队（队员现在是三年级，这些队员处于被测试后、选中确认为他们年龄最有天赋的篮球运动员）。被试来自悉尼、澳大利亚篮球体育场，包括2名女性和3名男性（ $M = 10$ 岁7个月， $SD = 6$ 个月）对实验参与者进行至少每周两次的培训，并与其他大都市的社团在周末进行代表比赛。本研究采用单因素的多基线实验设计，使用目视检查集中呼吸被证明是一种提高所有参与者的运动表现的有用工具。研究结果表明：它集中呼吸可能是在各种运动技能（封闭与开放的运动技能）与青少年以及各年龄组运动员中探讨中心或其它心理技能一个有利工具。

Revisiting the Performance Profile Technique: Theoretical Underpinnings and Application

再谈表现剖面技术的理论基础与应用

TSP, 23(1), March 2009, Copyright © 2009

Daniel F Gucciardi, Sandy Gordon

[Full Article](#)

[Table of Contents for Vol. 23, Iss. 1](#)

原文:

Abstract

The performance profile technique (Butler, 1989, 1991), which stems from a personal construct psychology (PCP; Kelly, 1955/1991) framework, has become a useful methodology for identifying and understanding an athlete's perceived need for areas of improvement. Despite the popularity of this technique, current descriptions and practices fail to appreciate key tenets of PCP which offer a greater insight into one's perspective. Accordingly, the purposes of this paper are to revisit the performance profile technique and describe an extension of its current form by drawing on these key PCP tenets as well as providing an example of the revised methodology in practice. Following a brief overview of PCP, we outline two key tenets of this theoretical framework that have guided the revised version of the performance profile technique presented here. We conclude with a case example of the new methodology in practice using an Australian footballer's perception of mental toughness.

译文:

表现剖面技术(Butler, 1989, 1991)以个人建构主义心理学为理论框架(PCP; Kelly, 1955/1991), 已成为确认与理解运动员认为需要提高的地方一个特别有用的工具。尽管这一技术现在得到非常普及的应用, 但目前的描述和做法还没有对PCP的核心特征及对一个人内在品质进行深入的理解。因此, 本研究的目的是重新讨论研究表现剖面技术以及以PCP的核心特征为基础扩展它现有的形式; 同时提供一个修订后的能在现实中应用的例子。通过PCP的简要概述我们列出了两个纲要的框架, 在这一理论的指导下对表现剖面技术进行修订。研究的最近我们呈现了澳大利亚足球运动员们应用修订后的技术方法进行心理韧性表现测量的例子。

Effects of Musically-Induced Emotions on Choice Reaction Time Performance

音乐诱发情绪对选择反应时的影响

TSP, 23(1), March 2009, Copyright © 2009

Daniel T. Bishop, Costas I. Karageorghis, Noel P. Kinrade

Full Article

Table of Contents for Vol. 23, Iss. 1

原文:

Abstract

The main objective of the current study was to examine the impact of musically induced emotions on athletes' subsequent choice reaction time (CRT) performance. A random sample of 54 tennis players listened to researcher-selected music whose tempo and intensity were modified to yield six different music excerpts (three tempi X two intensities) before completing a CRT task. Affective responses, heart rate (HR), and RTs for each condition were contrasted with white noise and silence conditions. As predicted, faster music tempi elicited more pleasant and aroused emotional states; and higher music intensity yielded both higher arousal ($p < .001$) and faster subsequent CRT performance ($p < .001$). White noise was judged significantly less pleasant than all experimental conditions ($p < .001$); and silence was significantly less arousing than all but one experimental condition ($p < .001$). The implications for athletes' use of music as part of a preevent routine when preparing for reactive tasks are discussed.

译文:

本研究的主要目的是探讨关于音乐诱发的情绪对运动员随后选择反应时间的影响。研究通过随机抽取54名网球运动员，所有被试在进行CRT任务前听选定的对音乐的节奏与强度进行修改了而形成的6种不同的音乐片段（3节奏X 2强度）。记录被试的情绪反应、心率（HR）、反应时（RT）并与白噪音与安静环境下进行对照比较。研究预测，快节奏的音乐能诱发被试更多愉快与更强的情绪状态，而高强度的音乐能诱发被试更高唤醒水平且在随后的CRT任务中反应更快。白噪声环境条件下的愉快体验比其它所有条件下都要低（ $p < .001$ ）；安静环境下的唤醒水平比其它条件都低（ $p < .001$ ）。本研究对音乐在运动员进行准备阶段所能产生的影响进行了讨论

● ○ 运动训练学 ○ ●

Sports Training

Seeing Is Believing: Observing Physical Activity and Its Contexts

眼见为实：观察体育活动及活动内容

Thomas L. McKenzie

Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport (113 - 122)

June 2010, Vol. 81, No. 2

原文：

Direct (systematic) observation has been a mainstay of my research for over three decades. I believe it is an important tool for assessing physical activity, because it can simultaneously provide contextually rich data on the setting in which the activity occurs. It is particularly useful for those interested in using ecological and cognitive-behavioral approaches to examine how physical and social environments influence physical activity, and it is currently the only method for assessing group physical activity in open environments. Because physical activity researchers use the method infrequently, this paper provides an overview of systematic observation as it applies to studying physical activity.

译文：

摘要：

直接观察（系统观察）是本人研究的重点，以进行了过30年的研究。本人相信直接观察是了解体育活动的一项重要手段，因为这样做可以在体育活动发生的同时，同步的获得丰富的实地信息。对于试图通过生态学和认知行为方式来研究社会环境对体育活动的影响的人来说，这一方法尤其重要；目前，直接观察也是了解室外环境集体体育活动的唯一方法。体育活动的研究者却很少使用这一方法，因此本文全面的探究了系统观察法在体育活动研究中的应用。

Changes in Landing Mechanics After Cold-Water Immersion

冷水浸泡后落地机制的变化

P(127 - 132)

He Wang, Michael M. Toner, Thomas J. Lemonda, and Mor Zohar

原文:

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of cold-water immersion on kinematics and kinetics during a drop-landing task. On four separate occasions, 9 men performed drop-landings from a 0.6-m platform to a force platform following 30-min immersion to the hip-joint in thermoneutral water (control; 34 °C) and in cold water (20 °C) to the ankle (low level), knee (medium level), and hip (high level) joints. Sagittal plane kinematics and kinetics were determined. One-way repeated measures multivariate analysis of variance was used for statistical analysis. Compared to the control, the low-level condition had similar joint mechanics, the medium level showed 26% less ankle mechanical work ($p = .003$), and the high level showed 9% less vertical ground reaction force ($p = .025$) and 23% less ankle mechanical work ($p = .023$) with 18% greater trunk flexion ($p = .024$). In summary, the low-level cold-water immersion had no effect on landing mechanics. The medium- and high-level cold-water immersion resulted in a reduction in impact absorption at the ankle joint during landing. The increased trunk flexion after high-level immersion helped dissipate landing impact.

译文:

摘要:

本文的目的是研究冷水浸泡对落地跳任务的运动学和动力学方面的影响。研究分为4个部分，9名男性运动员分别从0.6米的高台跳下。试验中运动员将髋关节浸泡在34摄氏度的热中性水中30分钟，再将脚踝（低位）、膝盖（中位）以及髌部（高位）以下部位浸泡在20摄氏度的冷水中30分钟。研究中做了矢状平面运动学和动力学的测定。研究还运用单项重复多变量测量分析来进行数据分析。比较结果显示，低位冷水浸泡后了落地机制没有改变，中位浸泡后表现出踝关节工作机制（ $p = .003$ ）下降26%，高位浸泡后垂直回弹力（ $p = .025$ ）下降9%，踝关节工作机制（ $p = .023$ ）下降23%，躯干前屈度（ $p = .024$ ）增加18%。总之，低位冷水浸泡对落地机制没有影响，中高位冷水浸泡会导致踝关节吸收冲击力的能力下降。躯干前屈度的增加可帮助分解落地所产生的冲力。

Movement Coordination in Ball Catching: Comparison Between Boys With and Without 球类训练中的动作协调性：有无发展性动作协调 性缺陷的男性的比较研究

Developmental Coordination Disorder (152 - 161)

Eryk P. Przysucha and Brian K. V. Maraj

原文：

This investigation examined the catching coordination of 12 boys (M age = 9.9 years, SD = .8) with and without Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD; M age = 10.5 years, SD = .8), under different task constraints. Participants attempted a total of 60 catches in central and lateral locations, under blocked and

randomized conditions. No effect of randomization was found for the number of balls caught, but a significant Group x Location interaction effect ($p < .0001$) showed that typically developing boys had nearly perfect scores. Boys with DCD caught more balls in central (73%) than lateral trials (47%). During the latter, grasping and positional errors were also evident. Due to pronounced functional difficulties in the lateral trials, and coinciding differences in the arm and leg actions, it was concluded that intersegmental coordination constituted the organizational limits for boys with DCD.

译文:

摘要:

本调查中研究了12名拥有发展性动作协调缺陷 (DCD) 的男生 (平均年龄 = 9.9, 标准差 = .8) 和没有动作协调性缺陷的男生 (平均年龄 = 10.5, 标准差 = .8) 的训练过程。参与者尝试了中场、边线位置, 有障碍及随机环境下的训练, 总共有60位教练参与。随机站位的试验中接球准确率没有多大影响, 但在分组的练习中 ($p < .0001$), 无协调障碍的男生接球率近乎完美, 而有发展性协调性障碍的男生在中场区域的接球率是73%, 在边线区域是47%。在有协调性缺陷的男生中, 控球和站位方面的失误也很明显。由于边线区域本身存在一定的难度, 包括边线区域上肢与下肢协调性上的难度, 文中建议对有发展协调缺陷的男生进行节间性的训练以因对组织能力缺陷。

Patterns of Children's Participation in Unorganized Physical Activity

儿童参与非组织性活动的方式

(133 - 142)

Leanne C. Findlay, Rochelle E. Garner, and Dafna E.

Kohen

原文:

Children's leisure-time or unorganized physical activity is associated with positive physical and mental health, yet there is little information available on tracking and predicting participation throughout the childhood and adolescent years. The purpose of the current study was to explore patterns of unorganized physical activity participation of children ages 4 through 17 years. Longitudinal data from the Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth were analyzed using semiparametric group-based trajectory modeling. Participation in unorganized physical activity was best represented by two trajectory groups for boys ($n = 4,476$) and girls ($n = 4,502$). For boys, these groups were labeled regular participation and infrequent participation. For girls, there was also a regular group and a second group that reflected infrequent and decreasing participation throughout childhood and adolescence.

A higher educational level for parents and having two parents in the home predicted regular participation for boys. For girls, none of the examined variables were significant predictors. The results suggest that boys have a relatively stable pattern of unorganized physical activity throughout childhood and adolescence; however, for some girls, participation declines in adolescence.

译文:

摘要:

儿童闲暇时间的体育活动或非组织性体育活动通常与健康的体格和良好的精神状态相联系，然而对儿童时期和青春期的体育活动的研究和记录很少，几乎没有可参照的信息。本研究的目的是探索4到17岁阶段孩子参加非组织性体育活动的方式。研究中运用以半参数组为基础的走势模型分析了来自加拿大国青少年家纵向调查的数据。两组走势很好的说明了参加非组织性体育活动的情况，参与者中男生4476人，女生4502人。男生中，分出了有规律长期参与者和低频率参与者；女生中同样分为长期规律参与运动的组和参与率低以及随年龄增长而参与率下降的组。预测结果为在父母受教育程度高的家庭和双亲家庭中的男孩通常会长期规律的参与体育活动。女生中没有找出影响体育参与的确切因素。结果显示，男生相对的又较为稳定的参与体育活动的模式；而女生的参与程度在青春期有所下降。

Variations in the Perceptions of Peer and Coach Motivational Climate

同伴激励与教练激励感知的不同

(199 - 211)
Spiridoula Vazou

原文:

This study examined (a) variations in the perceptions of peer- and coach-generated motivational climate within and between teams and (b) individual- and group-level factors that can account for these variations. Participants were 483 athletes between 12 and 16 years old. The results showed that perceptions of both peer- and coach-generated climate varied as a function of group-level variables, namely team success, coach's gender (except for peer ego-involving climate), and team type (only for coach ego-involving climate). Perceptions of peer- and coach-generated climate also varied as a function of individual-level variables, namely athletes' task and ego orientations, gender, and age (only for coach task-involving and peer ego-involving climate). Moreover, within-team variations in perceptions of peer- and coach-generated climate as a function of task and ego orientation levels were identified. Identifying and controlling the factors that influence perceptions of peer- and coach-generated climate may be important in strengthening task-involving motivational cues.

译文:

摘要:

本研究的目的是（一）检验球队内部和球队之间同伴激励与教练激励的不同反应；（二）产生这些不同的个人因素和集体因素。参与研究的是483名12到16岁的运动员。结果显示，对同伴激励与教练激励的不同感知主要作用于集体层面，也就是球队的胜利、教练性别（排除以同伴为中心的情况），以及球队类型（只体现在以教练为中心的情况中）。同伴激励与教练激励的不同感知也作用于个人层面，包括运动员的任务，自我目标，性别和年龄（只限于教练参与的情况和以同伴为中心的情况）。此外，研究还发现了在球队内部，两种激励所产生的不同感知会对运动员的任务和自我目标产生影响。对同伴激励与教练激励的不同感知的界定和控制对提高和加强任务型激励是非常重要的。

Keeping the Body in Play: Pain, Injury, and Socialization in Male Rugby

让身体保持运动：男子橄榄球赛中的伤、痛与融入社会的经历

(212 - 223)

Lindsay T. Fenton and Robert Pitter

原文：

This paper discusses participant observation studies of two rugby seasons—one rural high school and one university club—in which one author served as a first aid provider and student athletic trainer, respectively. Through analysis using triangulation, we explored how the rules, athlete's status, and return-to-play boundary influenced decisions when the athlete was in pain and/or injured. The results varied between the groups, suggesting a need for further research on behavioral patterns of high school and university athletes. This study effectively illustrates how social pressure and an athlete's socialization affect individual responses to pain and/or injury and how both pressure an athlete to learn to physically tolerate increasing amounts of pain.

译文：

摘要：

本文中讨论了对两个橄榄球赛季的观察研究——其中一个是在乡村高中，另一个在大学俱乐部，在两个赛季中作者分别先后充当了第一救援提供者和学生运动员培训者的角色。通过三角测量分析法，我们探究了比赛规则、运动员状态、重回赛场的障碍等因素是如何影响受伤运动员所作的决定的。在不同的组中结果不同，需要我们进一步研究高中生运动员和大学生运动员的行为方式。本研究有效的揭示了社会压力和运动员的社会化经历是如何影响他们在受到伤痛时作出的抉择，以及运动员是如何在这两种压力下学会忍受更大的伤痛。

Career Changes Among Physical Educators: Searching for New Goals or Escaping a Heavy Task Load?

体育教育工作者职业生涯的变化：追寻新目标还是 逃避重担？

(224 - 232)

Ivan Bizet, Louis Laurencelle, Jean Lemoyne, Richard Larouche, and
Francois Trudeau

原文：

Physical educators experience several occupational constraints and a high risk of physical injury associated with a high attrition rate. Our investigation aimed at identifying the principal career reorientation factors among physical educators and reasons for their career changes. This research used semistructured interviews (n = 53) that were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. While younger teachers frequently invoked job precariousness, the more experienced teachers and those who made a transition toward other teaching functions put more emphasis on teaching problems, work conditions, and physical context. Those who transferred toward administrative duties insisted on their desire for a new challenge. Our study indicates that career reorientation is most often associated with job precariousness and the pursuit of new challenges, respectively, for younger and older physical educators.

译文：

摘要：

体育教育工作者要面对许多职业上的限制、高受伤率以及高损耗率。我们研究的目的在于找出体育教育工作者工作变更取向的主要取向和改变职业的主要原因。本研究进行了53次半结构性采访，对记录进行了定性和定量分析。年轻教师的工作不稳定性较高；换岗到其他教学岗位的教师和经验丰富的教师往往都比较强调教学问题、工作环境和身体状况。而转职到行政岗位的教师则强调他们需要新的挑战。我们的研究指出，就重新择职的原因来看，年轻教师通常是由于职业的不稳定性，年老的教师通常是需要寻求新的挑战。

