

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Striving for Integrity: A 7th Grade Sportsmanship Saga

Analyze complex ethical dilemmas and evaluate non-verbal leadership in high-stakes competitive scenarios to prepare for advanced varsity teamwork.

1. During a championship fencing match, the electronic sensor fails to register a touch you know occurred. What action best demonstrates the 'Spirit of the Game' logic used in international refereeing?

Answer: C) Self-reporting the valid touch to the director to maintain integrity.

Sportsmanship in technical fields like fencing requires placing honesty and the integrity of the score above the mechanical failure of the equipment.

2. True or False: Deceptive tactics, such as faking an injury to stop the clock (often called 'flopping'), can be considered a strategic skill rather than a violation of sportsmanship.

Answer: B) False

True sportsmanship prioritizes ethical conduct; using deception to manipulate officials for a time advantage violates the principle of fair play.

3. In the context of the Olympic movement, the concept of _____ represents a high-level commitment to social responsibility and peace through athletic competition.

Answer: B) Olympic Truce

The Olympic Truce (Ekecheiria) is a historic and modern manifestation of sportsmanship where sport is used to promote global ethical standards.

4. A teammate makes a critical error that costs the team the lead. As a 7th-grade leader, which response demonstrates the highest level of 'constructive accountability'?

Answer: C) Using a non-verbal gesture of support while identifying the next tactical adjustment.

Advanced leadership involves emotional intelligence—acknowledging the reality of the game (tactical adjustment) while maintaining team cohesion.

5. When a player allows the opponent to replay a point because of an external distraction, they are exhibiting _____, which goes beyond the literal rules of play.

Answer: B) Magnanimity

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Magnanimity in sports refers to being generous in spirit, especially toward a rival, showing that the quality of the contest matters more than the win.

6. True or False: Respecting an official's decision is only necessary if the official can demonstrate their call was factually correct based on the video replay.

Answer: B) False

Sportsmanship requires accepting the authority of the official as a foundational part of the game's structure, regardless of accuracy or technology.

7. How does 'gamesmanship' differ fundamentally from 'sportsmanship' in an analytical sense?

Answer: B) Gamesmanship involves using the letter of the law to gain an unfair mental edge.

Gamesmanship involves pushing the boundaries of the rules (like trash-talking) to disrupt an opponent, which is often considered the opposite of good sportsmanship.

8. An athlete who consistently acknowledges the contributions of the coaching staff and trainers even after a solo victory is demonstrating _____.

Answer: B) Humility

Humility allows an athlete to recognize that their success is a result of a collective effort, which is a key component of ethical behavior.

9. True or False: Ethical behavior in sports requires an athlete to prioritize the safety of an opponent over an immediate opportunity to score a point.

Answer: A) True

Human welfare and safety always precede competitive advantage in any ethical framework of sports.

10. In 'Ultimate Frisbee,' the absence of referees relies on 'Spirit of the Game' (SOTG). What is the primary analytical benefit of this system for the participants?

Answer: B) It shifts responsibility for conflict resolution directly to the athletes.

Self-officiated sports require a high level of critical thinking and sportsmanship because the players must evaluate their own actions and negotiate fairly with opponents.