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Do People Differentiate Between Intrinsic and Extrinsic Goals for Physical Activity?

体育活动内部目标和外部目标的区分研究

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Sarah McLachlan, Martin S. Hagger

The distinction between intrinsic and extrinsic goals, and between goal pursuit for intrinsically and extrinsically motivated reasons, is a central premise of self-determination theory. Proponents of the theory have proposed that the pursuit of intrinsic goals and intrinsically motivated goal striving each predict adaptive psychological and behavioral outcomes relative to the pursuit of extrinsic goals and extrinsically motivated goal striving. Despite evidence to support these predictions, research has not explored whether individuals naturally differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic goals. Two studies tested whether people make this differentiation when recalling goals for leisure-time physical activity. Using memory-recall methods, participants in Study 1 were asked to freely generate physical activity goals. A subsample ($N = 43$) was asked to code their freely generated goals as intrinsic or extrinsic. In Study 2, participants were asked to recall intrinsic and extrinsic goals after making a decision regarding their future physical activity. Results of these studies revealed that individuals' goal generation and recall exhibited significant clustering by goal type. Participants encountered some difficulties when explicitly coding goals. Findings support self-determination theory and indicate that individuals discriminate between intrinsic and extrinsic goals.

内部目标和外部目标以及受内部动机驱使和受外部动机驱使的目标追求之间的区别是自我决定理论的首要前提。理论的支持者提出与对外部目标的追求和受外部动机驱使的目标实现相比,对内部目标的追求和受内部动机驱使的目标实现各自都可以预测适应性的心理和行为结果。虽然有很多证据支持这个假设,但很少有研究探索个体是否能很自然地地区分内部目标和外部目标。本文包括两个研究来检测人们回忆在休闲时间参加体育活动的目的时是否能做这样的区分。要求研究一的被试自由列举参与体育活动的目的。要求二次抽样的被试($N=23$)对他们自由列举的参加体育活动的目的进行编码,区分这些目的是内部的还是外部的。要求研究二的被试在他们做出要参加体育活动的决定之后回忆他们参加体育活动的内部目标和外部目标。这些研究的结果表明个体在列举和回忆活动目的时表现出了显著的目标类型的聚类效应。被试在对目标进行明确的编码时出现了困难。结果支持了自我决定理论,表明个体可以对内部目标和外部目标做出区分。

The Influence of Red on Perceptions of Relative Dominance and Threat in a Competitive Context

在竞技比赛中红色知觉对相对优势和威胁的影响

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Roger Feltman, Andrew J. Elliot

Recent research has revealed that a person or team wearing red is more likely to win a physical contest than a person or team wearing another color. In the present research, we examined whether red influences perceptions of relative dominance and threat in an imagined same-sex competitive context, and did so attending to the distinction between *wearing red oneself* and *viewing red on an opponent*. Results revealed a bidirectional effect: wearing red enhanced perceptions of one's relative dominance and threat, and viewing an opponent in red enhanced perceptions of the opponent's relative dominance and threat. These effects were observed across sex, and participants seemed unaware of the influence of red on their responses. Our findings lead to practical suggestions regarding the use of colored attire in sport contexts, and add to an emerging, provocative literature indicating that red has a subtle but important influence on psychological functioning.

最近的研究结果表明在体育竞赛中穿着红色比赛服的个人或团体比穿着其他颜色衣服的个人或团体更可能赢得比赛。本研究中，我们考察了在一个想象的同性竞技场景中红色是否能影响相对优势和威胁的知觉，以此来区分穿着红色比赛服的个体和看着对手穿着红色比赛服的个体。结果揭示了一个双向影响作用：穿着红色比赛服可以提高个体对相对优势和威胁的知觉，而看着对手穿着红色比赛服的个体对其对手的相对优势和威胁知觉提高。这些结果没有性别差异，而且被试似乎没有注意到红色对他们反应的影响。我们的结果既有实际意义，即建议在运动领域要尽量用到红色，同时也进一步充实了相关文献。这些新兴的，启发性文献已表明红色对心理会有微妙但是很重要的影响。

Antecedents of Perceived Coach Autonomy Supportive and Controlling Behaviors: Coach Psychological Need Satisfaction and Well-Being

教练心理需要满足和幸福感对其自主支持性和控制性行为的先行影响

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Juliette Stebbings, Ian M. Taylor, Christopher M. Spray

Within the self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 2000) framework, research has considered the consequences of coaches' autonomy supportive and controlling behaviors on various athlete outcomes (e.g., motivation and performance). The antecedents of such behaviors, however, have received little attention. Coaches ($N=443$) from a variety of sports and competitive levels completed a self-report questionnaire to assess their psychological need satisfaction, well-being and perceived interpersonal behaviors toward their athletes. Structural equation modeling demonstrated that coaches' competence and autonomy need satisfaction positively predicted their levels of psychological well-being, as indexed by positive affect and subjective vitality. In turn, coaches' psychological well-being positively predicted their perceived autonomy support toward their athletes, and negatively predicted their perceived controlling behaviors. Overall, the results highlight the importance of coaching contexts that facilitate coaches' psychological need satisfaction and well-being, thereby increasing the likelihood of adaptive coach interpersonal behavior toward athletes.

有研究在自我决定理论的框架内探讨了教练自主支持和控制性行为对运动员产生的各种诸如动机和表现等的影响，及其这种影响所造成的后果。但是，很少有研究者注意到教练这些行为的先行因素。来自各个项目和各竞技水平的 443 名教练完成了一系列自我报告问卷来评估他们的心理需要满足，幸福感和他们对运动员可知觉行为的有关情况。结构方程模型表明教练的能力和自主需要的满足正向预测了他们的幸福感水平，而幸福感水平与积极地结果和主观的积极感受直接相关联。反过来，教练的幸福感正向地预测了他们对运动员的自主支持性行为，而负向的预测其控制性行为。总的来说，结果强调了能满足教练心理需要和幸福感的的环境重要性，教练只有在这种环境中才可能增加对运动员的适应性教练行为。

A RE-AIM Evaluation of Theory-Based Physical Activity

Interventions

理论上体育活动干预措施的RE-AIM评估

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Iina Antikainen, Rebecca Ellis

Although physical activity interventions have been shown to effectively modify behavior, little research has examined the potential of these interventions for adoption in real-world settings. The purpose of this literature review was to evaluate the external validity of 57 theory-based physical activity interventions using the RE-AIM framework. The physical activity interventions included were more likely to report on issues of internal, rather than external validity and on individual, rather than organizational components of the RE-AIM framework, making the translation of many interventions into practice difficult. Furthermore, most studies included motivated, healthy participants, thus reducing the generalizability of the interventions to real-world settings that provide services to more diverse populations. To determine if a given intervention is feasible and effective in translational research, more information should be reported about the factors that affect external validity.

虽然已有研究表明体育活动干预可以有效的改善行为,很少有研究检验这些干预性措施在真实世界的适应性。本文综述旨在用 RE-AIM 框架评估 57 种理论上的体育活动干预措施的外部效度。本文涵盖的有关体育活动干预措施的文献更多的报告了干预措施的内部效度的问题,而没有报告其实施于个体后的外部效度以及 RE-AIM 框架提到的组织性因素,即 Reach(可干预被试), Effectiveness(干预的有效性), Adoption(干预的可实施性), Implementation(干预的实施), Maintenance(干预结果的维持性)。这使得将很多理论上的干预措施运用到实际生活当中有很多困难。此外,大多研究的被试是积极的,健康的,因此降低了将干预运用到实际情境中的普遍性,因为在实际情境中干预的对象是各种各样的。因此,要决定在运用性研究中一个既定的干预是否可行有效,需要对影响外部效度的因素做更多的说明。

EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROVINCE-WIDE WALKING
CAMPAIGN IN KOREA ON THE STAGES OF CHANGE FOR
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

韩国省级范围步行运动对体育活动参与阶段变化的影响

International Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology, Dec 2010

Jo, Heui Sug, Song, Yea-Li-A, Yoo, Seunghyun, Lee, HeyJean

A walking campaign is a reliable method for delivering participant-specific and goal-oriented messages and activities. This study investigated the effectiveness of a walking campaign on knowledge, attitude, and stages of change for physical activity and the factors related to advancement of the stage. The Gangwon Walking Campaign was implemented on April 7, 2007. Of the 15,980 people who participated in the campaign, 297 participants completed pre- and post-surveys. Walking over 30 min daily increased from 3.90 to 4.38 days a week over the course of the campaign. Stage advancement occurred among 26.7% participants, with 87.2% reaching the action/maintenance stage. A walking campaign provides momentum for regular physical activity; however, encouraging individuals in the precontemplation/contemplation stage to undertake physical activity remains a challenge. Efforts to cultivate a desirable environment for walking should accompany campaigns.

步行运动是一种可以体现参与者及其目标倾向的信息及活动变化的可靠的方法。本研究探讨了步行运动对参与者对体育活动参与的认知，态度和阶段变化的影响，以及影响阶段递进变化的因素。江原道步行运动在 2007 年 4 月 7 日被发起。15980 个参与运动的人中，297 名参与者完成了运动前测和后测。在整个运动的过程中，参与者从一周有 3.90 天增加到一周 4.38 天每天步行 30 分钟。有 26.7% 的参与者运动参与阶段向前递进，87.2% 的参与者到达了行动/保持阶段。步行运动促进了规律性运动；但是，让在前意向/意向阶段的步行运动参与者参加体育活动仍然有困难。在发起步行运动的同时还应该创造一个良好的步行环境。

Principles of Part-Whole Selective Perception by Dynamic Touch

Extend to the Torso

动态触觉的局部-整体选择性知觉原则对躯体的适用性研究

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The haptic subsystem of dynamic touch expresses a novel form of part-whole selective perception. When wielding a nonvisible rod grasped at some intermediate point along its length, an individual can attend to and report the length of a part of the rod (e.g., the segment forward of the hand) or the length of the whole rod. Both perceptions relate to the rod's mass moments about the point of grasp but in systematically different ways. Previous demonstrations of this part-whole selectivity have been in respect to rods grasped by hand or attached to a foot. The authors demonstrated the part-whole selectivity for nonvisible rods attached to the shoulder girdle and wielded primarily by movements of the trunk with benchmark performance provided by the same rods grasped and wielded by hand. Their results suggest that part-whole selectivity is a haptic capability general to the body.

动态触觉的触觉子系统体现了局部-整体选择性知觉的一个新形式。当个体抓住一根棍棒的中点部位进行摆弄，虽然他无法用眼睛看到这根棍棒，但他可以关注并报告这个棍棒某一部分的长度（例如，手前部的部分）或者整个棍棒的长度。对部分长度和整体长度的知觉都与由抓握位置决定的棍棒的质量矩有关，但是两者的方式有系统化的不同。之前的阐述这种局部-整体选择性知觉的文献都是用手或者脚来抓握棍棒的。本作者对在没有视觉参与的情况下，通过以用手抓握棍棒进行摆弄对棍棒的部分或整体长度进行估计的表现为基准，让被试用肩带固定住同一根棍棒，主要用身体运动对棍棒进行摆弄，来阐述躯体的局部-整体选择性知觉。他们的表现结果表明局部-整体选择性也是身体的一种触觉能力。

Understanding the Experience of High School Sport Captains

对高中运动队长任职经历的研究

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Dana K. Voelker, Daniel Gould, Michael J. Crawford

The purpose of this study was to gain a thorough understanding of the high school sport captaincy experience. Thirteen university freshmen (7 males, 6 females) who were high school sport captains the previous year participated in 60–90 min semi-structured interviews. Hierarchical content analysis of the data revealed that the majority of participants believed that their captainship experience was positive, but also cited difficult aspects such as having responsibility/being held accountable, being scrutinized/meeting expectations, and staying neutral in conflict situations. The majority of captains also reported receiving little to no training from coaches for their captaincy role and indicated that they learned to lead largely from previous life experiences, such as by observing significant others and learning through trial and error. Results on perceived roles and duties, perceived effectiveness, attitudes toward formal leadership training, and recommendations for future captains are also provided. Implications for designing youth sport leadership development interventions and advancing research on youth leadership are discussed.

本文旨在对高中队长的任职经历做一个全面的了解。本研究让 13 个前一年在高中当过队长的大学新生（7 个男生，6 个女生）参加了一个 60-90 分钟的半结构访谈。对数据进行阶层内容分析，结果表明大多数被试认为他们的任职经历很愉快，但是他们也指出他们在某些方面存在的困难，例如要承担责任，要受检查，在冲突中要保持中立等。大多数队长也报告了他们没有或者很少从教练那获得队长培训，表明他们主要从先前的生活经历，例如通过观察一些重要人物的行为或者通过尝试错误进行学习。研究结果还提供了被试角色和责任知觉，有效性知觉，对于正式领导能力培训的态度和对未来队长的建议的有关内容。最后，本文讨论了青年运动领导力发展的干预设计和有关青年领导力的进一步研究。

Elite Sport and Nation-Building in South Korea: South Korea as the Dark Horse in Global Elite Sport

The International Journal of the History of Sport [Volume 28, Issue 7](#), 2011, Pages 977 - 989

Author: Eunah Hong^a

韩国的精英体育与国家构建：国际竞技体育舞台上的黑马

South Korea has performed well in international sporting competitions over the past quarter of a century, as revealed by Olympic Games medal counts. Although a growing body of literature has investigated the elite sport systems of Western countries and China, few sports scholars have examined South Korea. This article begins this analysis by examining how the South Korean government has used elite sport for nation-building and promoting national identity; how it has employed a strategy for hosting major events; and assesses these factors and the role of business as significant contributors for the success of Korean elite sport.

从过去 25 年间奥运会奖牌数量来看，韩国在国际竞技体育方面表现良好。对西方国家及中国的竞技体育方面的研究文献较多，但很少有学者探究韩国的竞技体育。本研究中初步分析了韩国政府是如何通过竞技体育来达到国家构建和树立国家形象的目的；韩国是何种战略来因对大型体育赛事；对上述因素进行评估，并指出商业化在韩国竞技体育走向成功中的重要作用。

Stratification of Women's Sport in Contemporary China

The International Journal of the History of Sport [Volume 28, Issue 7](#), 2011, Pages 990 - 1015

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当代中国女性体育分层

Since economic reform in the 1980s, Chinese sport has undergone an extraordinary transformation. The most distinguishing phenomenon is the rapid growth of mass sport at the grassroots level with increasing demands for physical activities in women's daily lives. The rapid growth of women's sports participation at the grassroots is deeply embedded in the process of social stratification as a result of the urbanisation of Chinese society. The purpose of this paper is to use the socialist, feminist and theoretical framework to explore how Chinese women's different economic, educational, domestic and cultural situations shape their sports values and patterns of participation, marking social boundaries in Chinese urban communities. Semi-structured interviews and observations were conducted with 60 female physical exercisers in sports clubs, parks and neighbourhood playgrounds. Documentary research was also applied as a complement method to the interview. The findings indicate that within different classes (middle class, working class and a group who were unemployed), many different opportunities for and limitations on women to participate in sport are noticed. Chinese women have not fully and equally utilised sports opportunities created by urbanisation. Most Chinese women still live within patriarchal arrangements. Consequently, they do not completely fulfil their ambitions in sport.

中国的体育自 1980 年代经济改革以来发生了重大的变化。最明显的表现就是大众阶层群众体育活动的兴起以及妇女对日常体育锻炼活动需求的增长。大众阶层女性体育的快速发展深深的印刻着城市化进程这一社会分层过程的烙印。本研究的目的是运用社会主义、女权主义以及理论框架来研究中国女性的不同经济状况、家庭化境、文化背景是如何影响她们的体育价值观及体育参与方式的。研究中对 60 名在俱乐部、公园、临街运动场地从事体育活动的女性进行半结构式访谈和观察。文中还采用文献研究法以作为访谈法的补充形式。研究结果显示，不同阶层（中层阶级、劳动阶层以及失业群体）的女性中，她们的体育活动的机遇与局限存在差异。中国的女性没有完全的、平等的享有城市化进程带来的机遇。大多数中国女性任然生存在父权家庭中。因此她们体育方面的理想没有完全实现。

Reinterpreting the History of Women's Judo in Japan

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重读日本女子柔道史

This paper reassesses the role of women in judo in Japan, from its secluded and restricted beginnings in the late nineteenth century to the gradual changes in gender and social paradigms triggered by the influence of Western feminist struggle from the 1960s onwards. Judo has been considered in theory an inclusive martial art because its creator, Jigoro Kano, stressed safety, etiquette and moral teachings irrespective of age, size or gender of its adherents. However, the social and cultural environment in Japan has traditionally discriminated against women both outside and inside the *dojo* (training place). We treat this issue historically, considering the broader context of the Japanese social, political and cultural developments.

本文从历史角度重新评估了从局限封闭的 19 世纪晚期到西方女权主义引发日本的社会变革，至 1960 年代以后这段历史时期中，女性在日本柔道中的角色。嘉納治五郎所创始的柔道由于其崇尚安全、礼节，平等的、部分年龄性别及地位的道德教化，因此而被人们称为是“包容的武术”。然而，由于日本传统文化的影响，对女性的歧视在柔道运动内外都有体现。本文综合了日本社会、政治及文化发展因素，历史的研究这一问题。

Sport, Nationalism and the Building of the Modern Chinese

Nation State (1912-49)

The International Journal of the History of Sport [Volume 28, Issue 7](#), 2011, Pages 1030 - 1054

Author: Lu Zhouxiang^a

体育、民族主义与中国现代国家形态的构建（1912-49）

This article will examine the relationship between sport, Chinese nationalism and the building of the Republic. It will highlight the role of sport in constructing the modern Chinese nation state in a historical and political context. The Republic of China Era (1912-49) saw the transformation of the modern Chinese nation state from its infancy to maturity. Sport played an important part in this process of change, supporting and facilitating the rise of a Republic from the ashes of the Qing Empire. During this period, sport contributed to the shaping of national consciousness among the Chinese people and greatly consolidated the unity of the newly established nation state. It became an essential part of Chinese nationalists, politicians and educationalists' strategy to achieve national salvation and revival.

本文研究了体育、中华民族主义与中华民国构建的关系。研究中重点突出了体育在特定历史和政治背景下对构建中国现代国家形态的作用。中华民国时期(1912-49)，中国现代化国家的形态由雏形走向了成熟。体育在这个转变过程中发挥了重要的作用，体育支持并加快了中国从清王朝废墟中的崛起。这一时期，体育在塑造中国人的民族意识，以及巩固新的国家形态的统一中起到了积极作用。体育成为了中国民族主义者、政治家及教育家实现救国和民族复兴的重要战略组成部分。

Historical Review of Sports Policy in Rural China (1949-2008)

The International Journal of the History of Sport [Volume 28, Issue 7](#), 2011, Pages 1055 - 1071

Authors: Lu Wenyun^a; Ian P. Henry^b

中国农村体育政策历史回顾

The rural population in China remains in the majority, and has traditionally played a key role in the development of China. This paper outlines the rhetoric of, and the material changes in the development of rural sports policy in the period since 1949. In effect this represents the largest single programmatic attempt to develop a rural sports policy, and it is one which reflects and contributes to the changing ideology of the state in China. The article explores the historical context of the unfolding of rural sports policy, the rationales provided by state and party leaders and representatives, and the rhetoric employed in supporting such policy direction. The development of policy is described as falling into three periods. From 1949 to 1977 the emphasis was on developing policies to promote labour production and national defence. This was succeeded by a period from 1978 to 2001 in which the major focus was on promoting a culturally positive environment (the construction of a 'spiritual civilization'), while in the period 2002 -08 the concern was with promoting equity and reducing the gap between urban and rural life quality. These developing rationales have sought in a variety of ways to address the major imbalances that exist in Chinese society between urban and rural, Eastern and Western China, and sports policy has thus become a significant tool in China's modernization agenda in the rural context.

中国人口组成中农村人口任然占大多数，他们一直在中国的发展中发挥着关键的作用。本文列出了中国建国以来农村体育政策在措辞及实质意义上的变化和发展。因此，它反映了中国制定农村体育政策的总体方案，也反映出中国国家意识形态的变化。本文中研究了中国农村体育政策出台的历史背景，国家和党的领导人以及代表的意见，分析了俄政策总得措辞。农村体育政策的发展变化主要可分为以下三个阶段：1949-1977 年以促进生产力加强国防建设为主导的政策；1978 年-2001 年以提高文化素质（精神文明建设）为主的政策；以及 2002-08 年以促进平等，缩小城乡差距为主的政策。这些理念都是试图通过各种方式来解决中国社会中存在的不平衡现象，如城乡差异和东西部差异。体育政策成为了中国现代化进程中处理农村问题的重要手段。

The Historical Development of Chinese Group Callisthenics

The International Journal of the History of Sport [Volume 28, Issue 7](#), 2011, Pages 1072 - 1085

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中国团体体操发展史

The history of Chinese group callisthenics can be traced back to the Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) dynasties. Modern callisthenics was brought to China in the Republic of China Era (1912-49) and developed rapidly in the People's Republic of China Era (1949 to the present). Since the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949, group callisthenics has developed in five stages: the formation of systemisation, the breakthrough, the multiple development and the comprehensive development. Today, Chinese group callisthenics has become world-famous and has continued its development from its own system and style.

中国团体体操艺术的历史可追溯到唐宋时期。现代体操于中华民国(1912-49)时期传入中国，在新中国时期(1949 至今)得到了迅速的发展。自 1949 年建国以来，中国团体体操的发展经历了以下五个阶段：体制形成期、突破期、多元发展时期及全面发展时期。今天，中国团体体操已闻名世界，并延续其已有的模式和体制继续发展。

The Curse of the Shamateur

The International Journal of the History of Sport [Volume 28, Issue 5](#), 2011, Pages 796 - 816

Author: Matthew P. Llewellyn^a

冒牌业余运动员的诅咒

On 8 August 1927, the Executive Committee of the IOC voted to award broken-time payments to amateur football players during the 1928 Amsterdam games. In the wake of the bitter fall-out from the Paris games, where scenes of nationalistic squabbling forced many in Britain to consider the nation's Olympic future, the Executive Committee's concession appeared to deliver a death knell to the British Olympic movement. Moving to defend the purity of British-style amateurism against the rising tide of veiled professionalism and 'broken-time' payments, BOA leaders again threatened a permanent British Olympic withdrawal.

1927年8月8日，国际奥委会执行委员会投票通过了一项决议，破例对1928年阿姆斯特丹奥运会期间的非职业足球运动员支付特殊的离职薪酬补贴。刚从上届巴黎奥运会的低谷中慢慢走出，民族主义者的激进言论让多数英国人不得不重新思考英国奥林匹克运动的未来；在这个时刻，国际奥委会执行委员会的决定无疑对英国的奥林匹克运动是一记沉重的打击。业余主义者捍卫纯粹的英式体育的运动与职业主义浪潮的对撞以及离职薪酬补贴，这些事情让英国奥运协会的领导者不得不面对英国奥林匹克运动倒退的威胁。

Preparing pre-service physical education teachers for uncertain future(s): a scenario-based learning case study from Australia

Physical Education & Sport Pedagogy Volume 16, Issue 2, First published 2011, Pages 133 - 144

Author: Kathryn Meldrum

职前体育教师为未来不确定因素的准备工作的准备工作：澳大利亚情景学习模式案例分析

Background: A key aim of a physical education teacher education (PETE) program is to promote wide and deep knowledge, enabling students to establish connections and understand contexts within and beyond education, physical education and their life worlds. Most often PETE programs equip students with content knowledge and pedagogical strategies that help them address current challenges, but less attention is directed to helping the students anticipate future challenges and engage with opportunities they may face as teachers.

Purpose: This paper presents a case study of scenario-based learning as it was implemented in a final year PETE program in an Australian university, as a means of preparing students for their future teaching careers.

Participants and setting: Twenty-five final year pre-service physical education teachers enrolled in the culminating unit of their physical education degree.

Data collection: Scenario-based learning was introduced to the students via class discussion and assigned tasks. Examples of student-written scenarios and reflection on the experience from the lecturer and student perspectives are analysed.

Findings: Although the cohort found the process of scenario-based learning daunting the post-unit questionnaires revealed that it was a valued and valuable means of exploring professional issues they will face in the future. Scenario-based learning was a powerful tool of learning as well as modelling a pedagogy students could use in the upper levels of secondary school.

Conclusion: This paper argues that scenario-based learning should be a key component of forward-looking PETE programs that encourage their graduates to solve problems about issues they may face as beginning teachers.

研究背景：体育教师教育项目的主要目的是拓宽和加深学生的知识面，使学生能够理解并将教育内外的情景、体育以及生活结合起来。大多数体育教师教育项目教授学生知识及教学法策略以应对当前的问题，但很少有涉及到帮助学生解决未来作为体育教师所面临的挑战。

研究目的：本文对澳大利亚一所大学体育教师教育项目最后一学年的情景学习模式进行了案例研究，这种模式是针对学生未来教师职业所作的准备工作。

研究对象与背景：体育教师教育项目招收的 25 名预备体育教师，参与者都处在该学位项目的最后一学年阶段。

数据收集：对学生通过课堂讨论及做任务分配的形式引入情景学习模式。研究中对描述的学习情景与反馈信息进行了分析。

研究结果：对情景学习模式教学过程的群组研究结果以及后期调查问卷结果显示，这种模式是探索体育教师未来职业问题的有效地、值得关注的方法。情景学习模式不仅是一种有效的学习方法，同时还帮助学生形成适用于中学及以上层次体育教学的教学模式。

研究结论：本文认为情景学习模式是体育教师教育项目中的重要组成元素，这种模式可以帮助学生因对初步涉入体育教师职业时所面临的问题。

Characteristics of PETE Doctoral Level Institutions: Descriptions of Programs, Faculty and Doctoral Students

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Authors: B. Ann Boyce, G. Linda Rikard

体育教师教学博士层体制的特点：对项目、院系、博士生的概述

The present study of Doctoral PETE programs provided an extensive description of demographic data which included: (a) doctoral program characteristics, (b) faculty, and (c) doctoral graduates. Several data sets from the academic years of 2005–06 and 2008–09 as well as selected summary data from 1996–97 through 2008–09 were used to make comparisons and identify emerging trends. The number of 23 doctoral programs (2008–09) has decreased slightly compared with the 24 programs in 2005–06. Information on faculty and doctoral student ethnicity revealed that doctoral graduates were more diverse than D-PETE faculty. Almost 90% of doctoral graduates enter positions in higher education. There was a slight increase in the number of doctoral students who matriculated over time. Lastly, our graduates including non U.S. graduates are extremely marketable because of the high demand for pedagogists in higher education.

Keywords: doctoral shortage, physical education teacher education, graduate faculty, graduate students

该项对体育教师教育博士项目的研究中涵盖了人口统计学方面的大量数据，包括：(a) 博士项目的特点；(b) 院系设置；(c) 博士生情况。研究中收集了 2005-06 学年和 2008-09 学年的数据以及 1996-97 到 2008-09 学年期间的总结性数据，并将这些数据进行对比分析，以研究发展趋势。博士项目数量由 2005-06 学年的 24 项减少到 23 项（2008-09）。院系以及博士生种族方面的信息显示，体育教师教育博士的院系设置没有满足博士生的数量。近 90% 的博士生进入了高校教育的岗位。博士生入学人数有少量增长。最后，研究指出，鉴于对高校教师的大量需求，包括非美国籍研究生在内的博士生都极有前景。

关键词：博士短缺，体育教师教学，研究生院系，研究生

A Comparison of Supply and Demand for PETE Professionals in Higher Education in the United States

JTPE Volume 30, Issue 2, April 116 – 128 Authors: B. Ann Boyce, G. Linda Rikard

美国体育教师职业高教育的供求关系对比研究

This study examined the supply and demand issues of D-PETE professionals in higher education. The three concerns addressed were: (a) doctoral graduates and their respective job placements in the academic years of 1996–97 through 2008–09, (b) an examination of two targeted academic years (2005–06 and 2008–09) to determine the supply of entry level doctoral candidates and experienced job seekers, and (c) the number of advertised positions in pedagogy and outcomes of those position searches. A general comparison of the two academic years revealed: over half of the positions were filled with both graduates and ABD pedagogists and a third of position searches failed. The following conclusions were made demand was greater than supply and ABD's in D-PETE filled pedagogy positions. Lastly, the impact of these failed searches must be examined as it relates to the profession.

Keywords: doctoral programs, job placements, teacher educator shortage

本研究中探讨了体育教师职业高等教育博士教育的供应与需求。对以下三个方面进行了关注：（a）对 1996-97 到 2008-09 学年间的博士毕业生及其各自的工作职位的调查；（b）对 2005-06 学年和 2008-09 学年的博士教育进行研究，分析博士生及有经验工作者的供应情况；（c）教学工作职位数量及研究岗位的出路。对这两个学年的对比研究结果显示，超过半数的教学岗位被硕士研究生及学术型博士生占据，近三分之一的研究型岗位空缺。因此研究得出结论是需求大于供给；体育教学博士中学术型博士满足了教学岗位的需求。最后，本文还提出，研究型职位的空缺应该从职业相关角度进行分析。

关键词：博士项目，工作分布，教师短缺

Search Chair and Physical Education Teacher Perceptions

About Filling PETE Positions

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Authors: Marianne Woods, Grace Goc Karp, Michael R. Judd

研究型职位和体育教师对选择体育教师教育职位的认识

Given recent evidence that a shortage of qualified candidates for PETE positions exists (Boyce & Rikard, 2008; Woods, Goc Karp, & Feltz, 2003), this dual purposed study was designed to examine the nature of and possible factors that may contribute to that shortage. The first purpose was to examine the results of searches from the perspectives of search chairs for PETE positions posted during the 2007–08 academic year. The second purpose was to determine K-12 teachers' perceptions about pursuing advanced degrees and careers in PETE. Search chairs highlighted low numbers of qualified applicants and the need for strategies that improve the recruitment of individuals to choose PETE doctoral studies. The majority of teachers (52%) reported aspirations to continue their careers teaching at the K-12 level instead of pursuing teaching in higher education. Suggestions for policy reexamination in PETE doctoral programs related to hiring and recruitment are provided.

Keywords: teacher educator recruitment, teacher educator shortage, k-12 teachers

最近的研究证据表明，体育教师教育职位和合格候选人出现了短缺现象(Boyce & Rikard, 2008; Woods, Goc Karp, & Feltz, 2003)。本文目的是探究这一问题相关因素的本质，为解决短缺问题给出帮助。本研究的第一个目的是对 2007-08 学年体育教师教育岗位的研究结果从研究型职位的角度进行分析。第二个目的是研究 K-12 教师对追求更高程度学位和追求体育教师教育职业更高层次职位的看法。大多数教师（52%）表示他们愿意继续从事 K-12 水平的教师工作，而不愿接受更高程度的教育。研究中还提供了与体育教师教育博士项目相关的招聘和招生等方面的建议。

关键词：教师教育招生，教师教育短缺

A Critical Examination of the Curriculum of Physical Education Teacher Education Doctoral Programs

JTPE Volume 30, Issue 2, April 145 – 156

对体育教师教育博士项目课程的批判性研究

Concerns have been raised in the Physical Education Teacher Education (PETE) doctoral education literature regarding: (a) the narrowness of research preparation, (b) the emphasis on disciplinary silos, (c) the lack of competitiveness and innovation within and beyond academia, and (d) the role of graduate assistants. These concerns mirror those in the professoriate at large regarding doctoral education. There is, however, little research that has examined these issues in our field. In this paper we report on the content studied in the core curriculum of doctoral programs, admission requirements, number of full and part time students, number of faculty serving these students, funding supporting students, and type and scope of research classes. Data were collected from websites as well as other public domain sources and open-ended interviews with faculty members in each program. We discuss the findings and implications for PETE.

Keywords: graduate curriculum, content knowledge, policy analysis

对体育教师教育博士项目的研究中的关注点表现在：（a）研究编制狭窄；（b）对关键项目的偏向；（c）学术界内外缺乏竞争和创新；（d）研究生助理的作用。这些关注大体反映了体育教师博士教育中的主要问题。但这一领域的研究却相对较少。本文中对博士项目的核心课程，管理要求，全日制及短期学生数量，培养学生的院系数量，对学生的经费支持，研究型博士生班级的组建形式和规模。研究数据通过网络及其他主流公共新校园进行收集，对各个博士项目院系成员进行开放式采访。文综对研究结果以及对体育教师教育的启示进行了探讨。

关键词：研究生课程，知识内容，政策分析

Not Surprised, But Concerned: The Professoriate's Reaction to PETE Doctoral Education in the United States

JTPE Volume 30, Issue 2, April 157 – 177

无须惊讶，但需关注：专家对美国体育教师博士教育的反应

The purpose of this qualitative study was to initiate a discussion and explore reactions to PETE doctoral education in the United States. A purposeful sample of 27 representatives from doctoral and non doctoral granting programs in the U.S. was interviewed. Analysis resulted in four themes: (a) Is the dog wagging its tail or the tail wagging the dog? (b) Frame of reference = Self, (c) There is a core, but different roads lead to Rome, and (d) Regulating deregulation. It was concluded that a shared view of expectations for the PETE doctorate is existent, but inconsistent; future faculty may not be well-prepared; most of what faculty would like to change is tied to political and economic demands; and PETE faculty believe that we should hold ourselves accountable for introducing, but not institutionalizing change. Overall this study suggests PETE-D education in the United States may be at a critical crossroad.

Keywords: teacher education, occupational socialization, curriculum, higher education policy

这项定性研究的目的是发起对美国体育教师博士教育问题的讨论及探索。对 27 名美国博士项目及非博士项目抽样代表进行目的性访谈。分析结果表现出以下四个主题：（a）：是狗在摇摆尾巴还是尾巴在控制狗【注：暗示博士教育项目与培养人的主动或被动关系】（b）：自我评定与现实的一致性（c）：博士教育应该有核心，但条条大道通罗马，具体培养方法各异（d）：规约与非规约管制的培养模式。研究结论认为，人们对体育教师博士教育具有共同的期望值，但并不完全一致；未来院系设置体系并不完善；大多数院系的变革主要以政治和经济需求为导向；体育教学系本体也认为自身只会进行适当的变革，不会出现体制上的改变。总之研究指出美国体育教师博士教育已经到了关键的十字路口。

关键词：教师教育，职业社会化，课程，高等教育政策

The Doctorate in Physical Education Teacher Education in the 21st Century: Contexts and Challenges

JTPE Volume 30, Issue 2, April 178 – 188

Authors: Phillip Ward, Sue Sutherland, Marianne Woods, B. Ann Boyce, Grace Goc Karp, Michael R. Judd, Melissa Parker, G. Linda Rikard, Christina Sinclair

21 世纪的体育教师博士教育：环境与挑战

In this paper, we situate the findings from the studies in this thematic issue within the current policy environment that influences the status, rankings, and funding contexts for doctoral programs in Physical Education Teacher Education within and across institutions. We identify common challenges that these doctoral programs are confronted with including the recruitment of doctoral students, the lack of diversity of faculty and students, the purpose of the doctoral degree, and core content knowledge for the degree. Throughout the discussion we provide questions and recommendations for the field to consider.

Keywords: doctoral education, doctorate, policy analysis

本研究中，笔者将相关主题研究方面的结果置于影响体育教师教育博士项目的现状、地位及资金问题的政策环境中。研究中指出了博士项目中所遇到的一般性挑战，如博士生招生；院系、学生缺乏多样性；获取博士学位的目的，以及博士学位的核心知识内容等。研究讨论并提出了这一领域应该开略的问题和解决方案。

关键词：博士教育，博士学位，政策分析