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RESEARCHING – ANALYSING – RELATING - REFLECTING- QUESTIONING – COMPARING – INFERRING

KORFBALL

You must do a research in order to answer the following questions!!

A. ORIGIN

1. What country is this sport from?

Answer: The Netherlands.

2. What countries has it spread?

Answer: Korfball is such a sport that is not played in many countries. Especially Belgium and the Netherlands are the countries where it is practiced a lot and where it is played at a high level.

3. What are the reasons why it has reached over there and not over other places?

Answer: Because it is not very well known in other countries because it is not on TV and not much money is spent on it.

4. How and why was it born? It might be due to different reasons: i.e. because of a certain necessity; as a way of life; as a means of territorial defence; as a kind of entertainment for one's free time; etc.

Answer: It was conceived because people worked hard, they wanted to distract and they wanted to grow up with a good and healthy basis of sport.

5. What kind of people used to practise it (concerning their professions, social status...)?

Answer: People who have a lot of money because you can not make a lot of money with them and people who do not have a lot of money because it's a cheap sport because you do not need special needs to be able to use this sport.

6. When was it introduced in your country?

Answer: In 1902 because the sport originated in our country.

7. How was it introduced?

Answer: Korfball was invented in 1902 by the Amsterdam teacher Nico Broekhuysen. At that time people had to work hard to tie things together and even children had to work. The Amsterdam Association for Physical Education (ABLO) decided that gymnastics would be a good way to keep the children healthy and to give them distraction.

8. Who was it introduced by?

Answer: Nico Broekhuysen.

B. EVOLUTION AND IMPACT

1. How many people practise it nowadays in your country?

Answer: There are about 100.000 korfbal players in the Netherlands.

2. How much do you know about: A) This sport. B) Its rules?

Answer: We only know a few rules: we know that you practise this sport with 8 players of which 4 women and 4 men, who can not run with the ball or dribble, that the field is divided into 2 zones: 1 attack and the other defense.

3. Has a championship been held in your town or nearby? How often? Is it important? (National/ International/ Provincial).

Answer: Not in Limburg, but it is very famous in Friesland.

4. How many people do you know that practise it at a certain level? What is the purpose to practise it: for competitions / leisure / social relationships / others?

Answer: The composition of the current team with the best korfbal players in the Netherlands are:

Women:

Jessica Lokhorst

Suzanne Struik

Marjolijn Kroon

Celeste Split

Jet Hendriks

Marloes Frieswijk

Esther Cordus

Fleur Hoek

Barbara Brouwer

Men:

Erwin Zwart

Olav van Wijngaarden

Laurens Leeuwenhoek

Daan Preuninger

Mick Snel

Nick Pikaar

Harjan Visscher

Jordi Pasma

Momo Stavenuiter

5. Have you heard or do you know any athletes that have taken part, won or finished the race in a good position?

Answer: We know that the Netherlands has become 3 times world champion in: 1978, 1987 and 2003 also the Netherlands has won 2 European Championships: one in 2010 and one in 2016.

6. Focusing on your district and your province: What do you think it is the impact and the importance of practising this sport: A) For the athletes and their clubs; B) For the place where it is held?

Answer: Korfbal is not the most popular sport in the Netherlands, but it is in Friesland. it has economic benefits because if you organize a competition somewhere, the spectators have to pay for it and the hotels they sleep in have to

be paid in this way the economy in the Netherlands grows hard. the players are naturally given a certain attention and that is why their behaviour changes.

C. RESOURCES: FACILITIES / SPACE AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO PRACTICE IT

1. How does living in a rural area or in a bigger city affect your sports practice?

Answer: If you live in a big city, there are of course more places to practise this sport and there is of course also more money for better guidance in this sport, but if you live in a small village it is difficult to find a club nearby. To be able to practise this sport and if you really have talent you must of course continue to travel to better clubs that can guide you further.

2. Is it possible to practise it with respect to:

- The access to the place where people can practise it.
- The economic cost it implies.
- The equipment required.

Answer: Of course you have to have a good hall to beat this sprat but you can also play this sport if there is no other option, but then it is most convenient to do this on artificial grass because stone is quite hard when you fall. There must be parking spaces and there must also be things like a ball, 2 poles and 2 baskets to play the sport. These materials are fortunately not expensive, so that's an advantage.

3. What changes should we introduce concerning space and equipment in order to make this sport more available with respect to our specific context: our school, our neighbourhood, our parks?

Answer: Children who are good at korfbal and really have the chance to get out of this and schools they also have to give the opportunity to make an adjusted schedule. Make the parks bigger and build a korfbal field so that children who do not have the money to exercise can practise the sport where it's free.

D. SOCIAL / ECONOMICAL / CULTURAL FRAME / LEVEL OF PHYSICAL AND MOTOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. Can it be practised at any age: from childhood to elderly people?

Answer: From the age of 7 because you can understand the rules better at this age.

2. Explain the most suitable age to be practised and the least one.

Answer: It is best to play it from the age of 7 because everyone can participate and the rules are adjusted. The best thing is to play it from 9 to 18 because the rules are then just right as at a high level.

3. Is it advisable and suitable to be practised at your school? Explain why by giving details. What varieties can we adopt to make it more adequate to the environment we live?

Answer: Yes, it is suitable to practise at our school because we have enough space for example a sports hall and a sports field, but to make it even better we might build synthetic turf pitch.

4. Take into consideration if all members of our families can exercise it. What modifications can we introduce so that our families can practise this sport?

Answer: You are then with older and young people, so it is more difficult to play because the people are also different lengths but you can make it easier by

making the rules easier and the basket a bit lower if there are smaller children in the family.

5. Analyse and explain what the practice of this sport needs to be done:

A- Certain level of **social, economic and cultural status** (low – medium – high), how can this affect?

Answer: You have to play a lot together it is a team sport, and it is not very expensive so the sport is accessible to many people.

B- Can **genre** (female / male) affect and if so, which way?

Answer: Yes, because men can be stronger than women.

C- Can good physical condition affect and which way?

Answer: Yes, because you have to run a lot.

D- Can different level of motor skill development affect the practice and if so, which way?

Answer: Yes, because you can be better and then play at a higher level (don't get this question).

E. RULES AND CONTEXT

1. Explain: Are the rules easy or difficult to obey? What can we modify to make them easier?

Answer: They are pretty easy rules. If you put all the rules on paper so that all players could read them a few times it could be even easier.

2. Think about different situations we can find and how we can manage them.

a. (different abilities both physical or psychological, different family environment)

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISABILITY, PHYSICAL DISABILITY

GENRE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

SOCIO-CULTURAL SITUATION

Answer: In this sport it is possible to practise if you have a mark. If you get help with it.

b. Analyze the individual characteristics of the people in your group and how these ones can affect the game.

Answer: In our group we only have girls with our group it is not possible to play the game because for the game you need the same number of girls and boys.

WHICH RULES WOULD YOU CHANGE ACCORDING TO THE PECULIARITIES OF YOUR GROUP OR WHICH MEASURES CAN WE INTRODUCE SO THAT THE GAME CAN BE MORE INCLUSIVE OR EQUAL?

Answer: Yes because we did research and found out that this sport could also be practised by people with disabilities, for example if they were in a wheelchair they could practise this sport. Only one of the things that they would have to change is the heighth of the basket.

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Names students:

- 1 Jill Dirks.....
- 2 Mids Heuts.....
- 3 Nikki Bekkers.....
- 4 Dimphy Arets.....

RESEARCHING – ANALYSING – RELATING - REFLECTING- QUESTIONING – COMPARING – INFERRING

KORFBALL

You must do a research in order to answer the following questions!!

A. ORIGIN

1. What country is this sport from?

Answer: the sport is originally from the Netherlands.

2. What countries has it spread?

Answer: the game has spread to Belgium, Indonesia, Suriname, Germany, Spain, New Guinea and England. But they play it in over 61 countries.

3. What are the reasons why it has reached over there and not over other places?

Answer: It's not a famous sport, It's not economic interesting, Korfball doesn't fit in every culture.

4. How and why was it born? It might be due to different reasons: i.e. because of a certain necessity; as a way of life; as a means of territorial defence; as a kind of entertainment for one's free time; etc.

Answer: In 1902 Nico Broekhuysen, a Dutch school teacher from Amsterdam, was sent to Naas, a town in Sweden, to follow an educational course about teaching gymnastics to children. This is where he was introduced to the Swedish game Ringboll. In ringboll one could score points by throwing the ball through a ring that was attached to a 3-meter pole. Men and women played together, and the field was divided into three zones. Players could not leave their zone.

Broekhuysen was inspired and when he returned to Amsterdam he decided to teach his students a similar game. He replaced the ring with a basket, so it was easier to see if a player has scored or not. Broekhuysen also simplified the rules so children could also understand and play it. Korfball was born. The main idea was the same as ringboll, but it now stood on its own.

5. What kind of people used to practise it (concerning their professions, social status...)?

Answer: Korfball is a sport, that is practiced by man and woman, first it was practiced by teachers and they taught their students. It's not an elite sport, not like tennis or horse riding.

6. When was it introduced in your country?

Answer: the first of November 1902

7. How was it introduced?

Answer: It's based on the sport ringboll, and introduced as korfball.

8. Who was it introduced by?

Answer: by the inventor Nico Broekhuysen in 1901. (see the picture)



B. EVOLUTION AND IMPACT

1. How many people practise it nowadays in your country?

Answer: 100,000 korfball players in the Netherlands, and at least one million people in the Netherlands who have ever played basketball and still love the sport.

2. How much do you know about: A) This sport. B) Its rules?

Answer: A) We do not know everything about this sport but the most important things

B) We know the rules now what we have learned at school. The basic rules. The field is marked in two zones: defense and attack. The game begins with a free pass from the centre. Action consists almost entirely of passing the ball from hand to hand and from one zone to the next. Kicking, punching handing off, and running with the ball are illegal. Although no body contact is permitted, guarding is close, with players guarding opponents of the same sex. There are 8 players, 4 man and 4 woman, after two goals switching from defence and attack. A man defends a man and a woman a woman.

3. Has a championship been held in your town or nearby? How often? Is it important? (National/ International/ Provincial).

Answer: The last IKF European Korfball Championship (IKF EKC) took place from Saturday 13 till Sunday 21 October 2018 in the Netherlands in the cities Drachten, Gorredijk, Heerenveen and Leeuwarden; all in the northern province Friesland.

4. How many people do you know that practise it at a certain level? What is the purpose to practise it: for competitions / leisure / social relationships / others?

Answer: Richard Kunst, Laurens Leeuwenhoek, Mick Snel

5. Have you heard or do you know any athletes that have taken part, won or finished the race in a good position?

Answer: Richard Kunst, Laurens Leeuwenhoek, Mick Snel

6. Focusing on your district and your province: What do you think it is the impact and the importance of practising this sport: A) For the athletes and their clubs; B) For the place where it is held?

Answer: A) We think the athletes and their clubs think this sport is important to them, because they practice it and they do have fun at it. B) It always has impact at topsporters, they have name recognising. There is tourism and that brings lots of money. There are more than 10.000 people that watch the contests.

C. RESOURCES: FACILITIES / SPACE AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO PRACTICE IT

1. How does living in a rural area or in a bigger city affect your sports practice?

Answer: More infrastructure, more possibilities, more sport areas.

2. Is it possible to practise it with respect to:

- The access to the place where people can practise it.
- The economic cost it implies.
- The equipment required.

Answer: it is very economic, you can do it by yourself. You can use a korf and a ball and then do all it yourself. That's all you need.

3. What changes should we introduce concerning space and equipment in order to make this sport more available with respect to our specific context: our school, our neighbourhood, our parks?

Answer: The field is too tiny. You can play it outside on artificial grass but that costs a lot of money.

D. SOCIAL / ECONOMICAL / CULTURAL FRAME / LEVEL OF PHYSICAL AND MOTOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. Can it be practised at any age: from childhood to elderly people?

Answer: yes if you are always very sporty you can certainly do this sport, only in the elderly up to a certain age but as long as you are fit you can certainly.

2. Explain the most suitable age to be practised and the least one.

Answer: We think you should start early with it so that you have mastered everything. We think if you're already quite old you should not do this sport anymore because it is still not a contact sport and you can quickly get an injury. We have free sport areas at our school.

3. Is it advisable and suitable to be practised at your school? Explain why by giving details. What varieties can we adopt to make it more adequate to the environment we live?
Answer: we think it's good if you do this sport at school, it's a Dutch sport of our own country and so everyone can do a bit of this sport, which is famous in your own country.

4. Take into consideration if all members of our families can exercise it. What modifications can we introduce so that our families can practise this sport?

Answer: that you may walk with the ball, and that you may defend everyone

5. Analyse and explain what the practice of this sport needs to be done:

A- Certain level of **social, economic and cultural status** (low – medium – high), how can this affect?

Answer: it is a team sport, you work together it's very economic and it's not expensive

B- Can **genre** (female / male) affect and if so, which way?

Answer: the sport korfbal is for everyone female or male.

C- Can good physical condition affect and which way?

Answer: Yes, how better your condition it only has benefits.

D- Can different level of motor skill development affect the practice and if so, which way?
Answer: Yes, we have practiced a long distance shot, and one shot from nearby, you have benefit at it.

E. RULES AND CONTEXT

1. Explain: Are the rules easy or difficult to obey? What can we modify to make them easier?

Answer: That you are allowed to run with the ball, that you may always score whenever you want even if you are a defender.

2. Think about different situations we can find and how we can manage them.

a. (different abilities both physical or psychological, different family environment)

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISABILITY, PHYSICAL DISABILITY GENRE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

SOCIO-CULTURAL SITUATION

Answer: Everyone can play it even if you have an handicap. Think of the G-sport and the Paralympics.

- b. Analyze the individual characteristics of the people in your group and how these ones can affect the game.

WHICH RULES WOULD YOU CHANGE ACCORDING TO THE PECULIARITIES OF YOUR GROUP OR WHICH MEASURES CAN WE INTRODUCE SO THAT THE GAME CAN BE MORE INCLUSIVE OR EQUAL?

Answer: Mids is taller than the other four of us, so she can go and score in the korf. Dimphy is one of the smaller people in our team, so she can pass people without them knowing it. Jill has a good sense of direction. Nikki is a good defender.

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Names students:

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- 2 Tyra Schmitz
- 3 Ilse Habets
- 4 Nina Gielen

RESEARCHING – ANALYSING – RELATING - REFLECTING- QUESTIONING – COMPARING – INFERRING

KORFBALL

You must do a research in order to answer the following questions!!

A. ORIGIN

1. What country is this sport from?
Answer: From the Netherlands.
2. What countries has it spread?
Answer: Belgium, Taiwan, England, Netherlands.
3. What are the reasons why it has reached over there and not over other places?
Answer: The Netherlands is a small country, you can't make a lot of money from it because it's not famous like soccer. It's not on television much and there aren't a lot of tournaments. It doesn't fit with every culture.
4. How and why was it born? It might be due to different reasons: i.e. because of a certain necessity; as a way of life; as a means of territorial defence; as a kind of entertainment for one's free time; etc.
Answer: The creator Nico Broekhuysen was inspired by a sport called ringboll so he made up the sport. But he also made the sport to make the children healthier.
5. What kind of people used to practise it (concerning their professions, social status...)?
Answer: Young people because they have a good stamina and they have more energy.
6. When was it introduced in your country?
Answer: 1902
7. How was it introduced?
Answer: Nico Broekhuysen was inspired by the sport ringboll this was a sport where you had to throw a ball through a ring and he wanted to do something for the children to keep them healthy.
8. Who was it introduced by?
Answer: Nico Broekhuysen

B. EVOLUTION AND IMPACT

1. How many people practise it nowadays in your country?

Answer: More than 100.000

2. How much do you know about: A) This sport. B) Its rules?

Answer: There are 8 players in a game. Four male and four female. There are 2 zones and you can't walk with the ball or dribble.

3. Has a championship been held in your town or nearby? How often? Is it important? (National/ International/ Provincial).

Answer: In Friesland was the European Korfbal Championship on October 13 until October 21 (2018).

4. How many people do you know that practise it at a certain level? What is the purpose to practise it: for competitions / leisure / social relationships / others?

Answer: We don't know anyone personally who plays korfbal but korfbal is a team game so you have to be social and work together.

5. Have you heard or do you know any athletes that have taken part, won or finished the race in a good position?

Answer: With the European Championships in 2016 the Dutch korfbal team won.

6. Focusing on your district and your province: What do you think it is the impact and the importance of practising this sport: A) For the athletes and their clubs; B) For the place where it is held?

Answer: The athletes can study easier because they play that sport and because of advertisements the club and athletes get famous. If there's a competition a lot of people will show up so that's good for tourism and hotels, restaurants, etc.

C. RESOURCES: FACILITIES / SPACE AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO PRACTICE IT

1. How does living in a rural area or in a bigger city affect your sports practice?

Answer: In a big city you can practice more sports because there is more to do there than in the countryside. In many sports you can only practice it in a part of the country and it is almost not possible in the rest of the country.

2. Is it possible to practise it with respect to:

- The access to the place where people can practise it.
- The economic cost it implies.
- The equipment required.

Answer:

- *Yes because in a gym or a sport hall because then you have enough space and you need that because otherwise you can't lose your energy or you accidentally punch people and then the sport isn't fun.*
- *Yes because all you need is a ball and a basket. Of course you also need a gym to practise the sport in, but you can go to a public sport hall because that is usually free or costs a less money.*
- *Yes because you don't need much, you only need a basket and a ball. So it's easy to get the stuff together.*

3. What changes should we introduce concerning space and equipment in order to make this sport more available with respect to our specific context: our school, our neighbourhood, our parks?

Answer: We should get more public rooms to practise the sport. This way you can play with people you don't know and then you can learn a lot of them. Also we should get artificial grass field in parks so we can play it outside. Also we can get public clinics so more people become interested.

D. SOCIAL / ECONOMICAL / CULTURAL FRAME / LEVEL OF PHYSICAL AND MOTOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. Can it be practiced at any age: from childhood to elderly people?
Answer: You must be 5 years old to practice because when you're younger you don't understand the rules, and you have less skills to practice the sport.
2. Explain the most suitable age to be practiced and the least one.
Answer: You can practice from 5-30 years, so the rules are easier to understand, and you have a good stamina.
3. Is it advisable and suitable to be practiced at your school? Explain why by giving details. What varieties can we adopt to make it more adequate to the environment we live?
Answer: Perhaps the school can make an artificial grass field next to the bicycle shed, and put baskets on the field so people can play korfbal.
4. Take into consideration if all members of our families can exercise it. What modifications can we introduce so that our families can practice this sport?
Answer: For the children you could make the baskets shorter, because the kids are not as tall as the adults. For the adults nothing to change. For the older people you could make the rules a bit easier so they don't have to put too much effort in it, and also put the baskets lower, because older people are usually smaller.
5. Analyse and explain what the practice of this sport needs to be done:
 - A- Certain level of **social, economic and cultural status** (low – medium – high), how can this affect?
Answer: Low economic status, because it's not expensive at all: you only need a field, a ball, two baskets and people. Low cultural status, because you can play this sport in each culture. High social status, because it's a team sport so you need to communicate, look, pass the ball, and work together.
 - B- Can **genre** (female / male) affect and if so, which way?
Answer: Both, the teams are mixed, so females and males. The stamina of men is better, but the cooperation of women is better, so it can affect in that way.
 - C- Can good physical condition affect and which way?
Answer: Yes, when your condition is better, you have a head start, because you have to move all the time.
 - D- Can different level of motor skill development affect the practice and if so, which way?
Answer: It's not extremely needed, because anyone can throw balls, but if you're good at it, it can do you good.

E. RULES AND CONTEXT

1. Explain: Are the rules easy or difficult to obey? What can we modify to make them easier?
Answer: The rules aren't really difficult to understand, but you can make age groups and length groups, maybe it's more fair that way. Also we can discover multiple techniques so that you can score in multiple ways. It is also perhaps easier if we do not only play it in a hall but also once outside on artificial grass, in the summer this is also nicer.
 2. Think about different situations we can find and how we can manage them.
 - a. (different abilities both physical or psychological, different family environment)
- PSYCHOLOGICAL DISABILITY, PHYSICAL DISABILITY GENRE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

SOCIO-CULTURAL SITUATION

Answer: People with disabilities play this sport sitting on the ground, we can let people play in a wheelchair, when you are in a wheelchair you can put the basket lower and make it larger so you can score easier.

- b. Analyze the individual characteristics of the people in your group and how these ones can affect the game.
 - *Tyra has a really good stamina because she is playing hockey. So she is really good as a defender.*
 - *Demi is very tall so she can score well and easy.*
 - *Nina is very sporty so she can handle her loss well and thus also allows the other team to win.*
 - *Ilse has a good ambition, so she does her best to win.*

WHICH RULES WOULD YOU CHANGE ACCORDING TO THE PECULIARITIES OF YOUR GROUP OR WHICH MEASURES CAN WE INTRODUCE SO THAT THE GAME CAN BE MORE INCLUSIVE OR EQUAL?

Answer: Boys with boys and girls with girls. 3 male and 4 female players, because men are taller and stronger. You can make the basket a little bit bigger, so it's easier to score.

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Names students:

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- 2 Jill Konen.....
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- 4 Milan Albertz.....

RESEARCHING – ANALYSING – RELATING - REFLECTING- QUESTIONING – COMPARING – INFERRING

KORFBALL

You must do a research in order to answer the following questions!!

A. ORIGIN

1. What country is this sport from?

Answer: From the Netherlands.

2. What countries has it spread?

Answer: It has spread over 65 countries; the most important countries are The Netherlands and Belgium.

3. What are the reasons why it has reached over there and not over other places?

Answer: Because it's not famous in other countries (example: not on TV), isn't interesting on economic area (with football you earn more) and in some countries is the cultural sport(s) more important than a sport that comes from another country/ culture.

4. How and why was it born? It might be due to different reasons: i.e. because of a certain necessity; as a way of life; as a means of territorial defence; as a kind of entertainment for one's free time; etc.

Answer: Nico Broekhuysen was in Sweden for a course of gymnastic and discovered the game ringbol at home he replaced the iron ring through a basket, and he called it korfbal in 1902. The children worked very hard at those days and Nico wanted to give the children gymnastic, so they could be healthy and for some distraction.



5. What kind of people used to practise it (concerning their professions, social status...)?
Answer: The people who practise this sport are just normal citizens, who like to play korfball for their fun. The people who good at it are playing on high level (in their own country or international), the sport isn't an elite sport or worldwide sport like football.
6. When was it introduced in your country?
Answer: 1902.
7. How was it introduced?
Answer: Nico has introduced korfball with his class to play it with the children. The Dutch korfball club was introduced in 1903 with Nico as chairman.
8. Who was it introduced by?
Answer: Nico Broekhuysen.

B. REVOLUTION AND IMPACT

1. How many people practise it nowadays in your country?
Answer: About 100.000 people.
2. How much do you know about: A) This sport? B) Its rules?
Answer: A) Not much, because it is a quite unknown sport for us. B) A little bit, you're not allowed to walk with the ball, you're not allowed to attack when you are defending.
3. Has a championship been held in your town or nearby?
How often? Is it important? (National/ International/ Provincial).
Answer: No, not in our place or nearby, but in places like Rotterdam (EK 2010), Dordrecht (EK 2016) and Heerenveen (EK 2018). Three times (2010, 2016 & 2018). It is important on international level (Europe).
4. How many people do you know that practise it at a certain level? What is the purpose to practise it: for competitions / leisure / social relationships / others?
Answer: We don't know anyone that practise korfball personally, but some famous players from the Dutch selection are Olav van Wijngaarden, Celeste Split, Jessica Lokhorst and Mick Snel.
5. Have you heard or do you know any athletes that have taken part, won or finished the race in a good position?
Answer: Yes, we know any athletes who finished the race in a good position, Celeste Split and Olav van Wijngaarden. That was during the EK in Heerenveen in 2018.
6. Focusing on your district and your province: What do you think it is the impact and the importance of practising this sport: A) For the athletes and their clubs; B) For the place where it is held?
Answer: A) That they do not have to stop with doing their sport or that they not have to merge with other clubs. B) For the province or our district, it is less important than for Friesland (there are more opportunities) on economic, road infrastructure and touristic area, because there EK's held, so more people will practise it there and will come to watch matches than people in our district or province.



C. RESOURCES: FACILITIES / SPACE AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO PRACTICE IT

1. How does living in a rural area or in a bigger city affect your sports practice?
Answer: if you live in a big city there are more sports clubs then in a small village.
2. Is it possible to practise it with respect to:

- The access to the place where people can practise it.
- The economic cost it implies.
- The equipment required.

Answer: If there is no sports club in your neighbourhood you cannot play it.

But you can make it yourself which means you don't have to pay for anything except for a ball which is the equipment you need. You also need a korf.

3. What changes should we introduce concerning space and equipment in order to make this sport more available with respect to our specific context: our school, our neighbourhood, our parks?
4. *Answer: Nothing really, you don't need a lot of attributes to create/ preform this sport.*



D. SOCIAL / ECONOMICAL / CULTURAL FRAME / LEVEL OF PHYSICAL AND MOTOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. Can it be practiced at any age: from childhood to elderly people?

Answer: Yes, but everyone is classified by age.

2. Explain the most suitable age to be practiced and the least one. *Answer: The most suitable age is 17 years.*

The least suitable age is 8 year or younger, because you can't play matches.

3. Is it advisable and suitable to be practiced at your school? Explain why by giving details. What varieties can we adopt to make it more adequate to the environment we live? *Answer: Yes, because we have a big sport field, but it is maybe easier to play on artificial grass and also in our gyms we can play the sport as well.*

4. Take into consideration if all members of our families can exercise it. What modifications can we introduce so that our families can practice this sport?

Answer: We should make the basket two meter, so all the children and adults can reach the basket.

5. Analyse and explain what the practice of this sport needs to be done:

- A- Certain level of **social, economic and cultural status** (low – medium – high), how can this affect?



Answer: Everyone can play this sport it doesn't matter where you're from and which culture status you have , but you have to be social, because it is a team sport. This sport isn't expensive so if you don't have a lot of money, you still can play this sport.

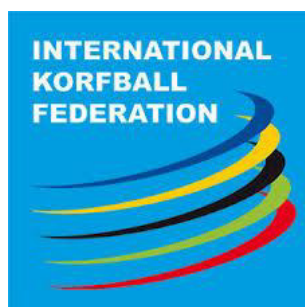
- B- Can **genre** (female / male) affect and if so, which way?
Answer: No, the teams are mixed with boys and girls, but if you're a girl you only have to defend a girl.
- C- Can good physical condition affect and which way?
Answer: Yes, because you have to run a lot. You have to run from side to side in your field.
- D- Can different level of motor skill development affect the practice and if so, which way?
Answer: Yes, if you have a physical disability is it harder to play this sport, so if you don't have legs you can do it on a wheelchair, but maybe you must make the korf 2 meter otherwise he is too high.

E. RULES AND CONTEXT

1. Explain: Are the rules easy or difficult to obey? What can we modify to make them easier?
Answer: We think that the rules are easy but if we had to change something, we would add a border behind the korf.
2. Think about different situations we can find and how we can manage them.
 - (different abilities both physical or psychological, different family environment)
 PSYCHOLOGICAL DISABILITY, PHYSICAL DISABILITY
 GENRE
 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION
 SOCIO-CULTURAL SITUATION
Answer: we think that this sport can be easily learned/ preformed by people with physical and psychological disability but you do have to make the basket smaller and put it down a little bit so that people in a wheelchair can easily throw in the korf.
 - Analyze the individual characteristics of the people in your group and how these ones can affect the game.
Answer: Luca has very good aim, so he is better on the attack. Leva is tall and she is very good at defending. Milan and Jill are small so they could attack and defend.

WHICH RULES WOULD YOU CHANGE ACCORDING TO THE PECULIARITIES OF YOUR GROUP OR WHICH MEASURES CAN WE INTRODUCE SO THAT THE GAME CAN BE MORE INCLUSIVE OR EQUAL?

Answer: we would change nothing. The rules are all fair. But if we must change something we would add a border behind the korf so it is easier for little people to throw the ball in the korf.





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RESEARCHING – ANALYSING – RELATING - REFLECTING- QUESTIONING – COMPARING – INFERRING

KORFBALL

You must do a research in order to answer the following questions!!

A. ORIGIN

1. What country is this sport from?

Answer: It's from the Netherlands.

2. What countries has it spread?

Answer: Top 20+ The Netherlands, Belgium, Taiwan, England, Portugal, Spain, Czech Republic, Australia, Germany, China, Russia, Poland, Hungary, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Turkey, Scotland, Slovakia.

3. What are the reasons why it has reached over there and not over other places?

Answer: these countries have registered themselves with the korfbal federation. It isn't a very popular sport and it doesn't fit in every culture.

4. How and why was it born? It might be due to different reasons: i.e. because of a certain necessity; as a way of life; as a means of territorial defence; as a kind of entertainment for one's free time; etc.

Answer: At that time people had to work hard to tie things together and even children had to work. The Amsterdam Association for Physical Education (AAPE) decided that gymnastics would be a good way to keep the children healthy and to give them distraction.

5. What kind of people used to practise it (concerning their professions, social status...)?

Answer: Children, for their physical health and for distractions, Students, for fun and teachers, they first taught it to the children and then started playing it themselves.

6. When was it introduced in your country?

Answer: Since 1902.

7. How was it introduced?

Answer: The Amsterdam schoolmaster Nico Broekhuysen introduced the sport during a gymnastics class. He was interested in the game ringball he changed it a little bit and called it korfbal.

8. Who was it introduced by?

Answer: By Nico Broekhuysen.

B. EVOLUTION AND IMPACT

1. How many people practise it nowadays in your country?

Answer: 100.000 people in the Netherlands play korfbal

2. How much do you know about: A) This sport. B) Its rules?

Answer: A) We don't know much about it, except for the rules we have talked about in class.

B)

- Teams shall consist of eight players and shall consist solely of female players or four female and four male.

- Korfbal matches consist of two halves.

- Each team has four players in each half and during the match they cannot switch zones.

- In Korfbal, the aim is to score by throwing the ball through the opposition's basket.

- Once two goals have been scored, the teams change zones, with attackers becoming defenders and vice versa.

- On receiving the ball, a player may not dribble, walk or run with it.

- The team with the most goals (points) at the end of the match are declared the winner.

- If both teams are on equal points at the end of the match, the game is declared a draw.

3. Has a championship been held in your town or nearby? How often? Is it important? (National/ International/ Provincial).

Answer: Yes, in Hoensbroek. There is a championship every year. Korfbal is more important in the north of the Netherlands than in the south of the Netherlands because that's where they play it the most.

4. How many people do you know that practise it at a certain level? What is the purpose to practise it: for competitions / leisure / social relationships / others?

Answer: We don't know anybody who plays korfbal, but we googled and we found: one of the best known is Andre Kuipers. You practise it to get better and participate in competitions. You get to know other people and you get a good reputation.

5. Have you heard or do you know any athletes that have taken part, won or finished the race in a good position?

Answer: No, we don't heard of any athletes but we googled and found: Andre Kuipers and he has won 13 prizes in total.

6. Focusing on your district and your province: What do you think it is the impact and the importance of practising this sport: A) For the athletes and their clubs; B) For the place where it is held?

Answer: A) Korfbal doesn't have an impact on Limburg, but the athletes get an income and a reputation, and as a club they get money through the spectators who come to watch the matches.

B) There is a korfbal club in Hoensbroek. If a competition is held, the hotels and shops have a lot of profit from the tourists who come.

C. RESOURCES: FACILITIES / SPACE AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO PRACTICE IT

1. How does living in a rural area or in a bigger city affect your sports practice?

Answer: In a city is more place to build a sport hall, more parking places and they have good traffic connections.

2. Is it possible to practise it with respect to:

- The access to the place where people can practise it, they need to have parking spaces, have dressing rooms to change and shower and korfbal doesn't cost a lot of money because it isn't a very known sport and it isn't a Olympic sport.
 - The economic cost it implies, they get it from the participants, from the sponsoring and government so they can pay the rent and not go bankrupt.
 - The equipment required, yes, you need a korf and a ball for the sport. at school is the korfbal field to small you can also install artificial grass outside but that is very expensive.
3. What changes should we introduce concerning space and equipment in order to make this sport more available with respect to our specific context: our school, our neighbourhood, our parks?
Answer: Our school, they need to buy a ball for the korfbal. Our neighbourhood, they need to build a korfbal field or start a korfbal club in the neighbourhood. And in our parks they need to create a korfbal field in the right sizes.

D. SOCIAL / ECONOMICAL / CULTURAL FRAME / LEVEL OF PHYSICAL AND MOTOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. Can it be practiced at any age: from childhood to elderly people?
Answer: No, because children don't remember all the rules. They are too small for the korf and haven't a great motorskills.
 2. Explain the most suitable age to be practiced and the least one.
Answer: We don't think that there is a suitable age for this sport, on the internet we found that the most suitable age is between the 9 and 19 years old and the least suitable age is younger than 9. The senior club is 20 or older.
 3. Is it advisable and suitable to be practiced at your school? Explain why by giving details. What varieties can we adopt to make it more adequate to the environment we live?
Answer: Yes, at school we have the materials and space to play korfbal. We need a bigger field because the gym hall isn't big enough.
 4. Take into consideration if all members of our families can exercise it. What modifications can we introduce so that our families can practice this sport?
Answer: The rules need to be modified, for example, being able to take 3 steps so you can walk free. Or make bigger teams than 8.
 5. Analyse and explain what the practice of this sport needs to be done.
- A- Certain level of **social, economic and cultural status** (low – medium – high), how can this affect?
Answer: You have to be social in this game because you play in teams and you have to work together. It isn't a very expensive sport because it doesn't have a status like soccer.
- B- Can **genre** (female / male) affect and if so, which way?
Answer: No, it does not matter if you are female or male because you are in the same team.
- C- Can good physical condition affect and which way?
Answer: Yes, if you have to be able to throw a ball because if you can't do that you won't be able to score and you won't be in the field very long.
- D- Can different level of motor skill development affect the practice and if so, which way?
Answer: Yes, because you need to be able to throw, do a walk-in throw and you need to be able to walk free. And when you practice you have an advantage.

E. RULES AND CONTEXT

1. Explain: Are the rules easy or difficult to obey? What can we modify to make them easier?

Answer: The rules are easy to obey but it would be easier if you could walk a few steps.

2. Think about different situations we can find and how we can manage them.

- a. (different abilities both physical or psychological, different family environment)

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISABILITY, PHYSICAL DISABILITY GENRE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

SOCIO-CULTURAL SITUATION

Answer: People in wheelchairs for example, make special wheelchairs and place the baskets lower. Or people with special diseases, make the rules easier or have less rules, for example, that you can run with the ball or take 3 steps.

- b. Analyze the individual characteristics of the people in your group and how these ones can affect the game.

Emma, she is good at intercepting a ball when people throw it.

Sterre, she is small, so she can easily walk free and score.

Shanna, she is small too, so she can easily walk free too.

Jesper, he is tall so he can score easily.

WHICH RULES WOULD YOU CHANGE ACCORDING TO THE PECULIARITIES OF YOUR GROUP OR WHICH MEASURES CAN WE INTRODUCE SO THAT THE GAME CAN BE MORE INCLUSIVE OR EQUAL?

Answer: We want the rule that we can't run with the ball to be removed and make it that you can walk 3 steps. And we want the basket to be placed lower for smaller people.

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