

# Personal Fitness for Life: Grades 9, 10, 11, 12

Adopted 2011

## Movement Concepts

**1: Students shall understand movement concepts, principles, and strategies that apply to the performance of physical activity.**

1. Critique movement in a variety of activities by utilizing technology **MC.1.PFL.1**
  2. Identify and apply proper concepts associated with participation in a variety of activities **MC.1.PFL.2**
  3. Differentiate between anaerobic and aerobic activities for improvement in endurance **MC.1.PFL.3**
  4. Differentiate between isotonic and isometric activities for improvement in strength and flexibility **MC.1.PFL.4**
  5. Differentiate between the components of the FITT formula:
    - Frequency
    - Intensity
    - Time
    - Type**MC.1.PFL.5**
  6. Evaluate the three basic principles of exercise to personal fitness:
    - overload
    - progression
    - specificity**MC.1.PFL.6**
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## Health-Related Fitness

### 2: Students shall participate in fitness activities that promote and improve individual health.

1. Participate in a nationally recognized fitness assessment, pre-test and post-test, to determine the initial level of fitness and chart progress (e.g., President's Challenge, other nationally recognized health-related fitness tests):
    - cardio-respiratory (e.g., mile run, step test, recovery rate, pacer)
    - muscular strength (e.g., pull-ups, push-ups, modified push-ups, flexed arm hang, grip and bicep strength)
    - muscular endurance (e.g., curl-ups, push-ups, step-ups, grip endurance)
    - flexibility (e.g., V-sit, sit and reach, shoulder stretch, trunk lift, body rotation)
    - body composition (e.g., BMI, body fat percentage, waist-hip ratio, skin fold)[HRF.2.PFL.1](#)
  2. Create a personal fitness plan based on a variety of physical activities, fitness profiles, fitness principles, and nutritional guidelines [HRF.2.PFL.2](#)
  3. Participate in a variety of appropriate activities in each area of fitness by incorporating the FITT formula and the three basic principles of exercising:
    - cardio-respiratory (e.g., target heart rate formula, bicycling, canoeing, dancing, jogging, hiking, running, swimming, brisk walking)
    - muscular strength (e.g., pull-ups, push-ups, modified push-ups, flexed arm hang, grip and bicep strength, weight training)
    - muscular endurance (e.g., curl-ups, push-ups, step-ups, weight training)
    - flexibility (e.g., stretching, rotating, yoga, aerobics, Pilates)
    - body composition (e.g., balanced nutrition and physical activity)[HRF.2.PFL.3](#)
  4. Explore a variety of stress-relief strategies [HRF.2.PFL.4](#)
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## Lifetime Activities and Recreation

### 3: Students shall understand the importance of health benefits from participating in lifetime recreational activities.

1. Discuss the benefits of participating in regular physical activity to reduce chronic disease risks:
    - reduces blood lipids
    - lowers blood pressure
    - reduces stress
    - reduces cancer risk
    - reduces risk for diabetes
    - appropriate weight loss[LAR.3.PFL.1](#)
  2. Examine the benefits of lifetime participation in traditional, adventure, or leisure activities:
    - stress management
    - maintain muscle mass
    - maintain cardio-respiratory fitness
    - maintain ideal body weight
    - promote social interaction[LAR.3.PFL.2](#)
  3. Develop a plan for personal fitness that takes into consideration:
    - daily activities
    - economic impact (e.g., health care costs, membership dues)
    - employment
    - leisure time[LAR.3.PFL.3](#)
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## Personal and Social Behavior

### 4: Students shall demonstrate responsible personal and social behavior which displays respect for self and others in physical activity settings.

1. Demonstrate responsible and considerate behavior in physical activity settings [PSB.4.PFL.1](#)
2. Recognize the impact of peer pressure on physical activity, participation, and performance [PSB.4.PFL.2](#)