# Practice Structures - The Impact of Sports Psychology on Performance



### Massed & Distributed Practice

Massed & Distributed Fractice		
Massed Practice	Distributed Practice	
Massed practice is when there are little or no	Distributed practice is when there are breaks in	
breaks in the session	the session providing rest and a change of activity	
The same skill is repeated over and over again	There are fewer repetitions, several skills can be practiced at once	
Massed practice is suitable for performers that	Distributed practice is suitable for performers	
are:	that are:	
<ul> <li>Experienced/Skilled</li> </ul>	A beginner	
Motivated	Not very skilled	
<ul> <li>Older so less likely to get bored</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Younger so more likely to get bored</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>High fitness levels</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Low fitness levels</li> </ul>	
Massed Practice is usually used when the skill	Distributed Practice is usually used when the	
is:	skill is:	
Closed, Simple and Low organisation	Open, complex and highly organisation	
Not dangerous	Can be dangerous	
Advantages:	Advantages:	
Correct movement is grooved until you get a	Performer doesn't get tired	
feeling for the skill and it becomes automatic	Prevents boredom	
	Keeps motivation	
Disadvantages:	Disadvantages:	
Can be boring	May not improve the skill in the time allowed	
Can be tiring leading to errors	May take longer to learn the skill	
Can lead to potential accidents		

Massed Practice	Distributed Practice
Elite Tennis Player	Beginner Tennis Player
They would practice the same shot over and over again so the movement pattern is grooved	They would practice a skill with fewer repetitions and several skills can be practiced at the same time
This would be suitable to this type of performer because they are:  • Experienced/skilled/motivated  • Older so less likely to get bored  • High fitness levels	This would be suitable to this type of performer because they are:  • A beginner and Not very skilled  • Younger so likely to get bored  • Low fitness levels
Skills are usually: Simple - Closed - Low Organisation	Skills are usually: Complex - Open - High Organisation

# Fixed & Variable Practice

	Fixed Practice	Variable Practice
	Fixed practice is when the whole movement of a skill is repeatedly practiced in the same way so it becomes learnt The skill is not broken down into smaller parts.	Variable practice is when the same skill is repeated in different situations.  Learning different skills in different situations means that when different situations arise, the performer has already experienced them.
	Fixed practice is used when:  The sport is mainly made up of closed skills  The performer can practice in a situation similar to the performance situation	Variable practice is used when:  • The sport is mainly made up of open skills, because the situation is often changing
	During fixed practice: The situation does not change. The routine is repeated until it becomes automatic. The equipment stays the same	<ul> <li>During variable practice:</li> <li>The level of difficulty of the skill can be gradually increased so the performer can use the same skill in challenging situations</li> </ul>
	Examples include:  • Practice golf shots  • Practice tennis serve  • Gymnastics vault	Examples include:  • 2 V 2 and 3 V 2 in rugby  • Developing passing skills in netball  • Free kicks from various positions

#### Fixed Practice

## Variable Practice





Golfer	Games Player
They would practice the whole skill repeatedly until it becomes learned and automatic	They would practice a skill repeatedly in different situations, so when that situation occurs in a game they will already have the experienced it
Fixed practice is used during closed skills	Variable practice is used during open skills

#### During fixed practice:

- The situation doesn't change
- Equipment stays the same
- The routine is repeated

# During variable practice:

- The same skill can be practiced in many different Situations
- Situations can vary in challenge