Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2014

Physical Education

PHED1

Unit 1 Opportunities for and the Effects of Leading a Healthy and Active Lifestyle

Friday 6 June 2014 9.00 am to 11.00 am

For this paper you must have:

You will need no other materials.

Time allowed

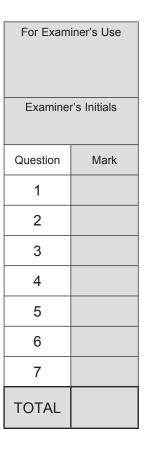
2 hours

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for part questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 84.
- In **Section B**, you should answer in continuous prose.
- In Section B, you will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.



Section A

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

There are 12 marks for each question.

Α	pplied Ex	cercise Physiology	
1		Badminton is a popular game played by people of all ages.	
1	(a)	What do you understand by the term agility and why is it important for bar players?	
			[2 marks]
1	(b)	Name two health related components of fitness and explain how each is when playing badminton.	
			[3 marks]



1 ((c)	When participating in physical activity, it is important to drink water to stay h	nydrated.
		What are the possible physiological effects of a lack of water on a performe	r? 3 marks]
1 ((d)	Heart rate values will vary before, during and after a badminton match.	
1 ((d) (i)	Explain the term anticipatory rise.	
			[1 mark]
1 ((d) (ii)	Neural control of heart rate involves the autonomic nervous system.	
		Identify and explain the role of different receptors involved in increasing hea	art rate.
		_	3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

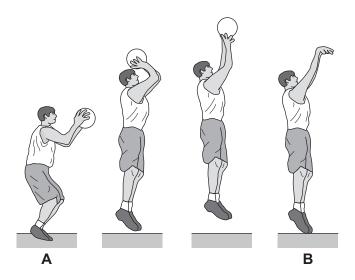
Turn over ▶

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Figure 1 shows a basketball player completing a movement known as a jump shot.

Figure 1



2 (a) Complete Table 1 to identify the main agonist, the type of isotonic muscle contraction and the joint action at the hip during the movement from position A to position B.

[3 marks]

Table 1

Main agonist	Type of muscle contraction	Joint action

2 (b) (i)	Using Figure 1, name, sketch and label the lever system operating at the
	ankle joint from position A to position B.

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Ν	ame of lever sys	tem:	 	



2 (b) (ii)	State one mechanical advantage of the lever system operating at the ankle joint in Figure 1 , from position A to position B . [1 mark]
	[
2 (c)	During a basketball match, the working muscles need oxygen to be delivered and carbon dioxide to be removed.
2 (c) (i)	How is carbon dioxide transported in the blood? [2 marks]
2 (c) (ii)	The mechanics of breathing allow for greater gaseous exchange at the lungs during exercise.
	Describe how the processes of inspiration and expiration differ at rest and during exercise.
	[4 marks]
	Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

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Skill Acqui	sition
3	During racket sports, such as tennis, players have to process information quickly.
3 (a)	Name two types of sensory information used in tennis. [1 mark]
3 (b)	When playing tennis, the ball occasionally hits the top of the net during a rally and the receiver has to adjust their response. This causes a delay before the final
	response can be made.
	Explain why this occurs. [4 marks]
• ()	
3 (c)	Performers often use anticipation to improve response time.
	Explain the term anticipation. [2 marks]



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3	(d)	Selective attention is an important component of the decision making process.
3	(d) (i)	Outline the function of selective attention. [2 marks]
3	(d) (ii)	Describe how a coach can improve selective attention for a performer. [3 marks]
4		During a physical education lesson, students are expected to develop a range of skills and experience different types of learning.
4	(a)	Using examples, explain the difference between cognitive and psychomotor skills.
		[2 marks]
		Question 4 continues on the next page



4 (b)	Skills can be classified on continua as:
	 open – closed self-paced – externally paced discrete – serial – continuous.
4 (b) (i)	Classify the skill of taking a penalty in football using these three continua. [1 mark]
4 (b) (ii)	Explain how shooting at goal during general play may alter these classifications. [2 marks]
4 (c)	Within physical education, students may be taught in mixed ability groups.
4 (c) (i)	Outline how feedback may differ between students in the associative and autonomous stages of learning. [3 marks]



4 (c) (ii)	Suggest reasons why a teacher may decide to use insight learning during a lesson rather than operant conditioning.
	[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question



Opportunit	ties for Participation
5	The National Curriculum for Physical Education aims to provide a wide range of experiences to encourage continued participation after leaving school.
5 (a)	From an early age, children participate in, and benefit from, play. Using examples, suggest how the characteristics of play may be included into a physical education lesson.
	[3 marks]
5 (b)	Swimming is a category within the National Curriculum.
	How can individuals experience swimming as active leisure and as a sport?
	How can individuals experience swimming as active leisure and as a sport? [2 marks]
	[2 marks]



5 (c)	In the early 20th century, the Syllabuses of Physical Training were introduced into state schools.
	Identify the similarities and the differences between the early Syllabuses of Physical Training (1904 and 1909) and the current National Curriculum. [4 marks]
5 (d)	The 19th century English public schools rationalised games, contributing to their technical and moral development.
	Outline the technical developments that occurred to games in the public schools. [3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

12



6	The aim of Sport England is to increase the participation rates of all groups in society, by removing barriers to participation.	
6 (a) (i)	What is meant by the terms stereotyping and inclusiveness? [2 ma	rks]
6 (a) (ii)	Explain how stereotyping and inclusiveness have impacted on participation rates people with disabilities. [4 ma	
6 (b)	What are the characteristics of the public sector for the provision of leisure?	rks]



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6 (c)	Explain the potential benefits to society of increasing participation rates in physical activity.
	[3 marks]

Turn over for the next Section



Section B

Answer this question.

There are 12 marks for this question.

In order to maximise your marks, you are advised to give equal weighting to all areas of the question.

You have been asked to deliver a circuit training programme to develop muscular endurance, using the command style of teaching.

Explain the factors that you would consider when planning your programme **and** outline the disadvantages of using the command style in this situation.

[12 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.	









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END OF QUESTIONS



